

ENGLAND's
GAZETTEER.

VOL. II.

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ENGLAND'S G A Z E T T E E R;

OR,

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION
OF ALL THE
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES,
IN THE KINGDOM.

SHewing THEIR

SITUATIONS,
MANUFACTURES,
TRADES,
MARKETS,
FAIRS,

CUSTOMS,
PRIVILEGES,
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS,
CHARITABLE AND OTHER
FOUNDATIONS, &c. &c.

And their Distances from LONDON, &c.

With a descriptive Account of every COUNTY, their
Boundaries, Extent, natural Produce, &c.

INCLUDING THE

CHIEF HARBOURS,
BAYS,
RIVERS,

CANALS,
FORESTS,
MINES,

HILLS,
VALES, and
MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

With other Curiosities both of Nature and Art:

POINTING OUT

THE CAMPS, CASTLES, AND OTHER REMAINS OF
ROMAN, DANISH, AND SAXON ANTIQUITY.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

ANTONINUS'S ITINERARY, with the Direction that the Roman Military
Roads take thro' the Kingdom, and the Names of their Stations.

Also a copious Introduction on its ancient and modern Divisions, Rise
and Course of its Rivers, &c. Taxes, Revenues, Trade, Militia, &c.

BY PHILIP LUCKOMBE,

VOL. II.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, AND R. BALDWIN,
IN FATER-NOSTER-ROW,

MDCXC.

THE GREAT BRITISH CANNETT

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purpose of carrying out its
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BY PHILIP L. L. L.
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GAZETTEER

ENGLAND AND WALES.

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GADDESBY, *Leic.* S. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Gaddeſden, *Great and Little, Hertf.* near Hemel-Hempstead, have Cawley-Wood and Ivingo-Hills to the N. W. Aldbury-Cliffs on the S. W. and Dunstable-Downs to the N. and have their name from their situation in the vale where the river Gade rises. Little Gaddeſden, is 3 miles N. of Hemel-Hempstead. About half a mile off, on the other side of the common that runs along by the duke of Bridgewater's park, there is a noble prospect into 3 counties which is most beautifully diversified with woods, cliffs, rivers, and land both arable and pasture.

Gadeby, *Leic.* S. E. of Bosworth.

Gad's - Hill, *Kent*, between Chaulk-street and Rochester.

Gaines, *Essex*, S. of Upminster.

Gaines-Park, *Essex*, E. of Copt-Hall.

Gainſted, *York.* E. Riding, N. of Headdon.

Gaſton in the Maſſe, *Linc.* S. E. of Louth.

Gaſton in the Would, *Linc.* S. W. of Louth.

Galbey, *Leic.* S. of Billesdon.

Gales, *York.* N. Riding, W. of Ravensworth-Castle.

Gallare, *Hampſhire*, near Andover.

Galmeton, *Devon.* not far from Dartmouth.

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Galton, *Dorset.* 1 mile from Ower Moigne, in which parish it is.

Galtres-Forest, *York.* N. Riding, on the S. side of Gilling-Castle, extended formerly to the very walls of York city, and was famous for an annual horse-race, where the prize for the winning horse was a little golden bell.

Gamleby, *Cumb.* N. E. of Kirk-Oswald.

Gamleſby, *Cumb.* in the parish of Aketon.

Gamlingay, *Camb.* 15 miles from Cambridge, is a pretty large village, near Caxton, Biggleswade, and E. Hatley, and in the road from Cambridge to Oxford. Here is a charity-school supported by the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry, and an old hospital. Sir William Purchase, lord-mayor of London, in 1497, was born in this village. He was the person who converted Moor-fields into fine pleasant walks, which, before that time, was almost impassable, being several months in the year overflowed with water.

Gamſton, *Nott.* in the parish of Bridgford, and near Adbolton.

Gamſton, *Nott.* on the Idle, to the N. W. of Tuxford.

GANESBOROUGH, or **GAJNESBOROUGH**, *Linc.* 150 miles from London, is a well-built town of good trade, upon the Trent, which brings

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up ships of good burden with the tide, though it is near 40 miles from the Humber by water, and 'tis reckoned the most flourishing town in the county. The foundation of a stone bridge, over the Trent, was laid in October 1787. Its church being ruinous, was, by act of parliament in 1735, pulled down and rebuilt. Here are several meeting-houses of Protestant-dissenters, with a large fine place for a market, which is on Tuesday, and its fairs are Easter-Tuesday and October 20. The N. marsh in its neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The Danes who invaded the kingdom, brought their ships up to this place. It was here that Sweno the Dane was murdered, by one of the English, who was never discovered.

Ganford, Durham, near Barnard-Castle, to which it is the mother-church, stands near the influx of a small river into the Tees, and is an ancient manor, with a large territory.

Gannow, Worcest. joining to Frankley, N. of Broomsgrove, where three springs rise, that by taking opposite courses, empty themselves into the Trent, and thence into the German ocean; and others that empty themselves into the Severn, and thence into the British Channel. Here is also a petrifying spring.

Ganton, York. E. Riding, near Scarborough.

Garbischorp, Norfolk, N. E. of Downham.

Garboldisham, Norfolk, near Kenninghall, and on the N. W. side of Diss.

Garenton, Leic. near Loughborough.

Gargill, Cumberland. S. of Alston-Moor.

GARGRAVE, York, W. Riding, a pretty pleasant town near Winterburn, between Settle and Skipton in Craven, divided by the river Aire, which abounds with fish, "and has such a winding course, (says Camden) through the Ings between this and Skipton, and

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"sports so in meanders from its very source, as if it was undetermined almost whether to run to the sea, or back to its fountain; for I was forced to cross it, in my direct road, no less than seven times in half an hour." This place is the yearly rendezvous of the gentlemen of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties for the hunting season. Fair December 11.

Garlyne, Cornwall, E. of Market Jew.

Garmansway, Durham, 5 miles from Durham, is the place from whence the Danish king Canute went barefoot to visit St. Cuthbert's tomb in that city.

Garmsey, Hunt. S. W. of Upwood.

Garnard, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Garnborough, Bucks. S. W. of Winslow.

Garndes, Essex, S. of Dunmow.

Garner, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye above Whitchurch.

Garran, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye at Llangarran.

Garret, Lanc. near Manchester.

Garret-Lee, Northumb. S. E. of Rothbury.

Garret's-Green, Surry, in the parish of Wandsworth.

Garfall, Staff. in the manor of Milwich.

Garfdon, Wilts, near Malmesbury, in Highworth road.

Garfington, Oxford, between Oxford and Wheatley.

Garstall, York, W. Riding, between Dent and the river Rother.

GARSTANG, Lanc. 223 miles from London, in the post road, between Preston and Lancaster. It is a large populous town, near a mile in length, but built in a very irregular manner, with dirty streets, and very indifferent houses. The church is a stately gothic structure. Has a market on Thursday, and fairs Holy-Thursday, July 21, December 3. By the late inland navigation, it

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has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Garston, Hertf. in the parish of Watford.

Garston, Lanc. a chapel in the parish of Childwall.

Garston, Staff. N. E. of Cheadle.

Garston-East, Berks. near Hungerford. The manor was held in the reign of Edward III, by the service of finding a knight armed with plate armour in the king's army, when it should be in the territory of Kidwelly in Wales.

Gartham, York. E. Riding, N. E. of Headon.

Garthorp, Leic. E. of Melton-Mowbray.

Garthorp, Linc. in the Parish of Luddington and manor of Crowle, on the Bank of the Dun.

Garton, York. E. Riding, N. W. of Hunanby.

Garton, York. E. Riding, in Holderness.

Garveston, Norfolk. between Hingham and Dereham.

Garway, Heref. on the Munno, N. W. of Monmouth.

Garwinton, Kent. in the parish of Beakishourn.

Gasson, Surry. in the parish of Blechingley, at the source of the Medway.

Gastorp, Norfolk. S. W. of East-Harling.

Gaswood, Lanc. 4 miles from Wigan.

Gatcomb, Glouc. on the Severn, below Newnham, near Awre.

Gatcomb, Isle of Wigbr. near Carebrook, has a charity-school.

Gate, Suffex. W. of Rye.

Gateburton, Linc. between Lincoln and Gainsborough.

Gatecomb, Devon. near Totnes.

Gatehampton, Oxford. on the

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Thames, between Whitechurch and Goring.

Gatebelsley, York. N. Riding, below Stanford-Bridge, over the Derwent.

Gateley, Norf. between Dereham and Fakenham.

Gatemerston, Dorset. near E. Lulworth.

Gatenby, York. N. Riding, on the Swale, S. E. of Bedal.

Gatesend, Norf. S. E. of Bagthorp.

Gateshead, Durham. is, as it were the suburb of Newcastle, though it lies in another county, being divided by the River Tyne; over which there is a fine stone bridge, with an iron-gate in the middle, having the arms of Durham on one side, and those of Newcastle on the other, which is the boundary between the Bishoprick and Northumberland. The church is a fine handsome building, with a lofty handsome tower, seen at a great distance; and in the church-yard are several ancient monuments. There are few traces left of its ancient monastery, except a stone gateway, or rather a modern erection. The house covered two acres and a half of land. The chapel has a handsome West end, but the inside remarkably plain, which the blinded zeal of a misguided mob destroyed by fire in 1745, because it was then used as a Catholic chapel. Here live the coal-pit men.

Gatesbill, Surry. a tything of Godalming.

Gatwick, York. E. Riding, in Holderness.

Gaton, Camb. N. W. of Cambridge.

Gatre, York. W. Riding, S. W. of Wheatley.

Gattacre, Salop. to the S. E. of Bridgenorth.

Gatten, Salop. N. W. of Ratlinghope.

* *GATTON, Surry.* 19 miles from London, under the side of a hill going to Reygate, is supposed to have been known to the Romans,

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by reason of their coins and other antiquities that have been found here; and where the manor-house stands, it is said there was once a castle. 'Tis a borough by prescription; has sent members to parliament ever since the 29th of Henry VI. and was formerly a large town, but is now a mean village, with a small church and without either fair or market. The members are returned by its constable, who is annually chosen at the lord of the manor's court. The register of this parish begins *anno* 1599. The river Mole rises in this parish, which is also noted for a quarry of white freestone, which is soft, and endures the fire admirably well in winter, but neither sun, nor air. 'Tis much used by chymists, bakers, glass-houses, &c.

Garwick, Suffex, near Stening.

Gargbe, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Rippon.

Gaunt's Urcot, Glou. in the hundred of Thornbury, now belonging to the Blue-coat Hospital in Bristol. Here are the ruins of a chapel, surrounded by a moat, and not far from it was an abbey dedicated to Saint within.

Gautborp, York, N. Riding, W. of New-Malton.

Gauthorpe, York, W. Riding, near Bingley.

Gautborp-Hall, York, W. Riding, in the parish of Harwood, midway between Leeds and Knaresborough.

Gawcot, Bucks, in the parish of Buckingham.

Gawseworth-Hall, Cheshire, near Macclesfield.

Gawthorpe-Hall, Lanc. near Colney.

Gaynsford, Durham, on the Tees, 3 miles E. of Barnard's-Castle; of which it is the mother-church.

Gaynton, Devon. S. W. of Torbay.

Gayles, Suffolk, E. of Newmarket, has a charity-school.

Gaytesford, Nottingham. a hamlet of Worklop.

Gaytesforth, York, W. Riding, between Snath and Sherborn.

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Gayton, Cheshire, on the Dee, W. of Raby.

Gayton, Norf. N. W. of Castle. Acre.

Gayton, Northamp. by Northampton.

Gayton, Staff. near Milwich.

Gaytonborp, Norf. N. of Gayton.

GAYWOOD, Norf. by Lynn, where is the bishop of Norwich's palace; has fairs June 11, Oct. 6.

Gearbys, Great, Essex, near Ilford and Wansted.

Gedding, Suff. S. W. of Wulpet.

Geddington, Northamp. 1 mile from Boughton, and to the N. E. of Rushton and Newton, had anciently a royal castle; and a stone cross, thirty feet high, was erected here in honour of queen Eleanor, wife to king Edward I. and here is a charity-school.

Gedling, Nott. near Nottingham, in the road to Mansfield.

Gedston, Rutl. on the Chater, N. W. of Collyweston.

Gedney, Linc. near Fleet and Tid-St.-Mary's. The parsonage here is a donative, and the vicar has the cure of souls, with 400l. a-year.

Gedney, Som. with its moor, near Glastonbury and Wells, was, they say, given to Joseph of Arimathea, when he built Glastonbury-Abbey.

Geist, Norf. S. W. of Twitford and Foulsham.

Geistwick, Norf. W. of Caiston.

Geldston, Norf. on the Waveney, S. E. of Seching.

Geldston, Hertf. near Hunsdon and Sawbridgworth.

Geldston, Linc. N. of Grantham.

GeHeccrag, Northumb. between Tindale and Cumberland.

Gelt, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Haton.

Gembling, York, E. Riding, N. W. of Hornsey.

Gennis, Cornwall, on the coast, N. E. of Boscastle.

Gentlesball, Staff. on the W. side of Litchfield.

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St. George, Som. near Bristol.

Georgetown, Devon. on the coast, S. W. of Ilfracomb.

St. George's-Channel, the sea between England and Ireland.

St. George's Fields, Surry, a large space between Lambeth and Southwark, where there have been found many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and bricks; it being the centre of three Roman ways. This spot has lately been greatly improved by several public buildings being erected on it, such as the King's-Bench Prison, &c. and turnpike roads made, and streets built in every direction, across it, the principal of which leads to Blackfriars Bridge, near which stands the new Magdalen Hospital, erected 1772, the Albion mills, Parkinson's Museum, &c. In the centre of the roads is a stately obelisk.

St. George's, Glou. 30 miles from Gloucester, and 1 mile from Lawford's-Gate, in the city of Bristol. On a hill within a few yards of the turnpike-gate, leading down to Crew's-hote, there is a small dwelling-house, which was a Romish chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, and it retains the name of St. Anthony's chapel to this day. Here are two copper works, and a glass-house for the manufacture of bottles. The church was built in 1752; it is a very neat though plain building, 70 feet long and 60 broad, consisting of a nave and two aisles, supported by two rows of handsome freestone pillars, the chancel is very small, at the west end is a large square tower 72 feet high.

St. George's-Hill, Surry, N. W. of Esher.

St. George's-Island, Cornwall, opposite to E. and W. Loe.

* *St. GERMAN'S Cornwall*, 223 miles from London, between Saltash and Lescard, on the little river Liver abounding with oysters. Though once a bishop's see, removed hither from Bodmin, and from hence to Crediton, and thence to Exeter, it is now a decayed village; yet it has,

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ever since the 5th of queen Elizabeth sent two members to parliament, has a market, though a small one, on Friday, and fairs May 28, and August 1. The chief magistrate, who is called the mayor, or portreeve, is bailiff also of the borough, and may make any house in it the prison of the person whom he arrests. He is chosen about Michaelmas, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, by a jury impanelled for the purpose. The ruins of the episcopal palace are yet visible, at a farmhouse at Cluttonbeck, 1 mile and a half from the town, and in the church, which is large and handsome, there are still an episcopal chair (which is for the bishop of Exeter's suffragan) and the stalls of the prebends. The parish, which is the largest in Cornwall, is 20 miles in compass, including no less than 17 villages, and it is supposed to have more gentlemen's seats and lordships than any other parish in England. Here was formerly a priory at a place fronting the river, now called Port-Elliot. Here is a public school. The rectory of its church is held by lease for 21 years, of the dean and chapter of Windsor. The members of parliament are chosen by all the householders who have lived a year within the borough, which contains about 60 houses near the church, the rest of the parish being without the borough. The town stands on a rising ground, in the form of an amphitheatre; but the houses are meanly built and irregular, as is the rock which is their basis.

St. German's, Norf. has a bridge over the Ouse, S. W. of Lynn.

Germanstwick, Devon. N. W. of Okehampton.

Germor, Cornwall, between Helston and Marazion.

Gernsbull, Dorset. in the parish of Whitchurch.

Gerrans, Cornwall, on the coast near Gwyndrayth-Bay.

Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. near Chalfont, between Uxbridge and Amerham. Here is a charity-

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school, where 20 boys and 15 girls are taught and cloathed, and 2 of the children put out apprentices every year.

Gerringham, Linc. S. of Kirton in Lindsey.

Gervase-Abbey, York, N. Riding, near Middleham.

Gesting, Suffex, S. W. of Winchelsea.

Gessingthorpe, Effex, near Sudbury, in Suffolk.

Gewendale, York, W. Riding, near Rippon.

Geydon, Warw. N. E. of Kingston.

Gharburton, Northumb. a member of the manor of Herteshewed.

Gibbon-Marsh, Bucks, near Ailbury.

Gibside, Durham, S. W. of Ravensworth-castle.

Gibson, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell.

Gidding - Magna, Hunt. N. of Winwick.

Gidding - Parva, Hunt. N. of Winwick.

Gidding - Steeple, Hunt. N. of Winwick.

Giddy-Hall, Effex, at the farther end of Rumsford, 13 miles from London. On the site of it once stood an ancient mansion, in which resided Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to king Edward VI. and whose daughters have been celebrated as great literary characters. The present seat, which is a square building of brick and stone, was erected by Sir John Eyles, lord-mayor of London. It has been lately raised, as well as repaired and considerably improved, the grounds by extensive plantations, and by a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses over an elegant bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. Wyatt, from whose plan has also been erected a Grecian temple for a cold bath, which strikes every judicious observer with a pleasing sense of correct and elegant simplicity.

Gidley, Devon, near Dartmore-Forest.

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Giffard Herf. near Sawbridgeworth.

Giffen, or *Guffen*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway near Aberconway.

Gifford's-Hall, Suffex, in the parish of Stoke by Neyland.

Gigging, Herf. S. of Barkway, on the same river.

Giggleswick, York, W. Riding, half a mile from Settle, stands on the river Ribble; where, at the foot of a mountain, is a spring, the most noted in England for ebbing and flowing sometimes thrice in an hour, and the water subsides 3 quarters of a yard at the reflux, though the sea is 30 miles off. At this town is an eminent free grammar-school; and in the neighbourhood are dug up flags, slate, and stone, with a good lime-kiln.

Giffone, Northumb. between Framlington and Anbell.

Gilberdike, York, E. Riding, between Sandholm and the Humber.

Gilcros, Cumb. S. W. of Jerbye.

Gildable, Surry, in the parish of Limpsfield.

Gildable, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet.

St. Giles-in-the-Heath, Devon. has the Tamer on the W. and a little brook on the E. called Cary; but lies in a barren soil, to the N. E. of Launceston.

GILES-HILL, Hamp. near Winton, has a fair on Sept. 12.

Gilkirk, York, W. Riding, between the Martons and Pinnow-hill.

Gill, York, W. Riding, in the parish of Bolton, near Bowland.

Gillett, Cornwall, among the hills S. E. of Bottreaux-Castle.

Gilling, York, N. Riding, near Richmond, had a castle. It gives name to the hundreds of Gilling E. and W. and had formerly a monastery.

Gilling-Forest, York, N. Riding, between Ravensworth and Barnard-Castle.

GILLINGHAM, Dorset. on the

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Stour, near the forest of its own name; where, *anno* 1016, king Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes; has a fair on Trinity Monday, and September 1. It is one of the largest parishes in the county, being 41 miles in circuit, containing 61,000 acres. It lies on the borders of Wilts and Somerset, 4 miles N. W. of Shaftsbury. It has a manufacture of linen, but the chief produce is grazing and the dairies. Near it are the traces of an ancient residence of Norman or Saxon Kings, 320 feet long, and 240 broad, surrounded by a rampart of earth. Henry I. resided here, and king John repaired it at the expence of the county. Edward I. spent his Christmas here 1270; but the whole of the materials are removed and the foundation of the house only can be traced, which was in the form of the letter L, in length 180 feet, by 80 broad, and the foot of the letter 48 by 40. The area of the house containing 168,000 square feet. It stood half a mile from the church, on the road to Shafton, encompassed by a mote, now dry, in some places 9 feet deep and 20 broad. The Rampart appears to have been 30 feet thick. Here is a free school, a large old building, and a workhouse, as well as two stone bridges. In 1694 it received damage of near 4,000l by a fire. Near it is Gillingham Forest, four miles long and one mile broad. The church is a large ancient fabrick.

GILLINGHAM, *Kent*, 3 miles below Chatham, and on the same side of the Medway. Part of Chatham-Dock is in this parish, and here is a castle well furnished with guns, that commands the river, there being no less than 170 embrasures for cannon; which would stop the progress of any enemy that should happen to make way by Sheerness-Fort, before they could reach Chatham. Here are also copperas works. At this place 600 Norman gentlemen, who came over in the retinue of the two princes Alfred and Edward, were all barbarously murdered by earl Godwin.

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It was in remote times the property of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had here an elegant palace, the old hall of which is now converted to a barn, is built principally of flint, but the windows filled up with brick. Near it are the remains of the Chapel, &c. and a great part of the whole of its original outer walls may be traced.

Gillingham, All-Saints and St. Mary's, Norf. lie near the bridge over the Waveny to Beckles.

Gillissand, Cumb. on the N. side of the county between the rivers Kirkfop and Whit-Lewen. 'Tis a tract much embarrassed with brooks, here called Gilles. The Picts-wall runs through part of it; from Carlisle to the E.

Gilmanby, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Barnard-castle.

Gilmore, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Kirkby-Moor-side.

Gilmorton, Leic. near Lutterworth.

Gilsbaughtn, Westm. 4 or 5 miles N. W. of Appleby.

Gimesgraves, Norfolc, a hill near Brandon-Ferry, has the marks of old fortifications.

Gimingham, Norf. on the N. E. side of Birmingham, not far from the sea-coast. 'Tis remarked by Sir Henry Spelman, that in this place, the ancient custom of tenure in soccage is still kept up, the tenant paying his rent not in money, but in so many days' work, or in necessities for food and raiment; a custom much practised by the Gauls on this side of the Alps, and which was first abolished in this kingdom, by Henry II.

Ginge, East and West, Berks, 3 miles from Wantage.

Gingrave, Essex, S. W. of Bille-ricay.

Ginns, Hampshire, in the New-Forest.

Gipping, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Orwell below Stow.

Gipping, Suffolk, S. W. of Mendlesham.

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Gipton, York, W. Riding, not far from Hawksorth. Here is a curious cold spring, which is frequented by persons of quality, and accommodated with convenient apartments to sweat in after bathing. The place was fitted up for this use in 1681.

Girch, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea against Carodinhill-Rock.

Girling, Northumb. part of the manor of Warkworth.

Girby, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Yarum.

Girlington, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Settle.

Girtford, Bedf. in Sandby parish near Biggleswade.

Girtan, Camb. 2 miles N.W. of Cambridge.

Girton, Nott. a village belonging to Newark.

GISBORN, York, W. Riding, on the borders of Lancashire, on the river Ribble, 220 miles from London. The market is on Monday, with 6 fairs, viz. on Easter Monday, the Monday fortnight after Easter, the Monday before Whit Sunday, Saturday in the same week, the Monday five weeks after Whit Sunday, and September 19.

GISBOROUGH, York, N. Riding, in Cleveland, and the road from Whitby to Durham, 224 miles from London, and 4 miles from the mouth of the Tees, where is a bay and harbour for ships. It had formerly an abbey, which was once the common burial-place of the nobility of these parts, and its church by the ruins seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. The soil, besides its fertility in pasture and a constant verdure adorned with plenty of field-flowers almost all the year, has earths of sundry colours, some iron, and mines of alum, which were first discovered in the reign of king James I. and have been since very much improved. Sir Paul Pindar who first farmed them, paid rents to the king, 12,500l. to the Earl Musgrave 1640l. and to Sir William Penniman, 600l. and had moreover 800 men, by sea

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and land in constant pay; yet he was a considerable gainer, because there was then scarce any other to be had, and the price was 26l. a ton; but now there are divers other steam-works in this county, which have taken a great part of the trade from hence; so that the works here have for some years lain neglected. Here is a market on Monday, and fairs third Monday after Apr. 11. Whit-sun-Monday, Aug. 26. Sept. 19, and the first Mond. after Nov. 11.

Gissam, Suff. S. W. of Lestoff.

Gisley, York, W. Riding, S. of Otley,

Gissingham, Suff. S. of Buddesdale.

GISSING, Norf. has a fair July 15.

Gitting-Neiber, Gloc. S. E. of Winchcomb.

Gitting-Temp's, Gloc. N. E. of Winchcomb.

Gittisham, Devon. near Honiton.

Gladmore, Hertf. near Hadley.

Glaifon, Rutl. near Bisbrook.

Glamford, Norfolk, S. W. of Clay.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, S. Wales, derived its name from a contraction of the Welsh words Gwlad Morgan, or the county of Morgan, and is supposed to have been thus called from a prince of this part of the country, said to have been killed 800 years before the birth of our Saviour; but some other writers derive the name from the word Mor, which, in the British tongue, signifies the sea, this being a maritime county. It is bounded on the south, and part of the west, by Bristol channel; on the north-west by Caermarthenshire; on the north by Brecknockshire; and on the east by Monmouthshire; it extends 48 miles in length from east to west, 27 in breadth from north to south, and 116 in circumference. It is divided into ten hundreds, in which are one city, 7 market-towns, 118 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Llandaff. This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of

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the district inhabited by the Silures, and had several Roman stations. Thus Boverton, a few miles to the south of Cowbridge, is supposed to be the Bovium of Antoninus; Neath to be his Nidum, and Loghor, to the west of Swansea, to be his Leucæum. The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tawe. The air, in the south part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants; but the mountains serve to feed herds of cattle, and send forth streams, which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Indeed, between the mountains, there are some fertile valleys, which afford good pasture; for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces remarkably sweet grass, and pretty large crops of corn. The mountains yield coal and lead-ore; and the south part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally stiled the garden of Wales; but has no manufacture.

GLANFORD-BRIDGE, Linc. 153 miles from London, has a bridge over the river Ankam, and a market on Thursday.

Glantbist, Northumb. S. W. of Alnewick.

Glanton, Northumb. N. W. of Alnewick, where is a mount of a conic form. Near it several stone chests, containing Urns were lately discovered, containing ashes and burnt bones, and not far from it a celt. These sepultures are of the remotest antiquity.

Glaphow, York, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Glaptorn, Northamp. near King's Cliff.

Glapton, Norr. a hamlet of Clifton.

Glapwell, Derby. near Boleover.

Glareisdale-Chapel, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Whitby.

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Glasfote, Warw. on the S. side of the river Anker, opposite to Tamworth.

Glasf-House, Suff. between Rudgwick and Plaistow-Chapel.

Glasen, Dorset. on the borders of Somersetshire near Yetminster.

Glasen, Cumb. in the parish of Boulness.

Glasen, or Glasen-Castle, Lanc. to the S. E. of Dalton, is situate in a fertile vale among rich meadows, and sheltered from the raw sea breezes by fruitful Hills.

Glassenbury, Kent, in the parish of Cranbrook.

Glassenbye, Cumb. near Kirk-Oswald.

GLASTONBURY, Som. 126 miles from London, is in a manner encompassed with rivers, and was of old called the isle of Avalon. By the ruins, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and the abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, with an income of 40,000l. a year; and a vast tract of rich land, which he could see from the Tor in his own possession, exclusive of 7 deer parks, belongs to his abbey, which is walled round a mile in compass, and was rated in the king's book, at 700l. a year more than the archbishop of Canterbury, and 2000l. a year more than the bishoprick of Durham. The abbot had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. There were 61 abbots who governed it successively, for near 600 years; and had such power, by a grant from king Canute the Dane, that without their leave, no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince durst set a foot in the isle of Avalon. Richard Whitting, who was the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII. &c. was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Tor, where he was hanged in his pontificalibus on St. Michael's-Tower; his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. This

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Tor, so called from the tower which stands on it, is a hill so high, that it is an excellent sea-mark. Edgar and many other Saxon kings were interred in its abbey-church, as was also, in Mr. Camden's opinion, king Arthur. Every cottage here has part of a pillar, a door, or a window of this fabric; of which there still remain the ruins of the choir, the middle tower and chapels. There is nothing left entire of the abbot's lodge, but the kitchen, which was built by one of the abbots of stone, without any combustible material. The walls that remain of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is both melancholy and venerable. Here are two parish churches. This town while under the protection of its abbots, was a parliamentary borough, but it lost that and its privilege of a corporation, the latter of which was, however, restored by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter for a mayor and burgesses. The only manufactory here is stockings, but the chief support of the place is the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George inn here was formerly called the Abbot's inn; because it was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. The market here is on Tuesday, and the fair on Sept. 8. At a little distance from the old church and facing the monk's church-yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions, that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in bishop's vestments.

Glatendon, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

Glatting, Suff. N. W. of Midhurst.

Glatten, Hunt. N. W. of the Saltries, has a charity-school.

Glaysley, Salop. near Chelmarsh, on a river that runs to the Severn.

Gleaston, Lanc. near Dalton, here are the ruins of an ancient castle, built soon after the conquest, and from what remains, it appears to have been a place of great strength.

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Gledles, Derby. in Scarfdale.
Gledles, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Sheffield.

Gledtborp-Grange, Nott. on the N. W. side of Edwinstow.

Glenbam, Great and Little, Suffolk, near Framlingham.

GLEMISFORD, Suffolk, between Clare and Lenham, has two charity-schools, fair June 24.

Glencowen, a river in Cumberland, which runs into Ulles-Water on the south.

Glandale, Northumb. the N. W. part of the county, through which the Glen runs into the Till.

Glendon, Northamp. near Rothwell.

Glenfield, Leic. on the N. W. side of Leicester.

Glenkroden, a river in Cumberland, which runs into Ulles-Water.

Glenn-Magna, Leic. on the S. E. side of Leicester.

Glenn-Parva, Leic. on the S. E. side of Leicester.

Glentham, Linc. on the W. side of Market Raisin.

Glentworth, Linc. S. W. of Glentham, has a charity-school.

Glewston, Heref. on the Garran, S. W. of Ross.

Glimpton, Oxf. N. of Woodstock.

Glinton, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Gliffet All Saints, Dorset, near Cranborn-Chace.

Gliffet St. Michael, Dorsetsh. near Cranborn-Chace.

Gliffet Middle, Dorset. near Cranborn-Castle.

* **GLOCESTERSHIRE**, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; and is bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the N. by Worcester-shire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; on the S. by Wiltshire; and W. by Somersetshire. It contains 1,100,000 acres, 26,760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 290 parishes, 140 are impropriations, 1229 villages, 2 cities, and 28 market-

towns. It sends only only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, viz. Gloucester, Tewkesbury and Cirencester; and 2 for the county. Its manufactures are woollen cloths of various kinds, men's hats, leather, pens, paper, bar-iron, edge-tools, nails, wire, tinned-plates, brads, &c. and of the principal articles of commerce of the county, it exports cheese 8000 tons; bacon, grain, cyder 5000l. worth, perry, fish, 4000l. worth, &c. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills 450 yards above the Severn, are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have consumed the greatest part. It contains 23521 acres, besides 20000 more, all of which are extra parochial. The rivers of most note are, the Severn, which has not a lock upon it from its top of the navigation to the bottom, and frequently has overflowed its banks, and occasioned much damage. The Wye and Severn meet, where the highest tides rise 60 feet; the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avons, the Swillate, the Caron, and the Stour. A navigable canal is made from Stroud to Framilode, forming a junction between the Severn and Thames. Its chalybeat springs are: St. Anthony's Well, in Abbenhall Parish, at Barrow and Maredon, in Bodington parish; at Ash-Church, near Tewkesbury; at Dumbleton, near Winchcomb; at Easington, near Dursley, and at Cheltenham. Its ancient fortifications attributed to the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, are at Abston and Wick, and at Dointon, Dixton, Addlethorpe, Knole; Over, Upton, Hanham, Bodington, and Bourton on the Water.

* **GLOUCESTER**, *Gloc.* 101 miles from London, 36 from Bristol, 25 from Worcester, 32 from Hereford, and 26 from Monmouth, stands on a pleasant hill, with houses on

every descent; and is a clean well-built city with the Severn on one side, a branch of which brings up ships to it. 'Tis beautified with a cathedral, besides 5 parish churches, and is exceedingly well provided with hospitals, particularly an infirmary, after the manner of those at London, Winchester, Bath, &c. A county infirmary was begun in 1756, in Southgate-street, cost 6,000l. and has a fund of 12,000l. at interest. This was one of the 28 cities built by the Britons before the arrival of the Romans. By the Romans it was made one of their colonies, and in the eighth century it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom. It has suffered considerably by fire at different periods. From the middle of the city where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufactory so early as the time of William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and 6 prebends. Its castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison, one of the best in England. In its cathedral, which is an ancient, but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England, are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering place like to that of St. Paul's at London. In the chapter-house Strongbow lies, who conquered Ireland. There are 12 chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of many great persons. Edward the Confessor held a great assembly of his nobles in that part of the monastery, now called the Long-workhouse. King John made it a borough to be governed by tw bailiffs. Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. By

its present charter from Charles II. it is governed by a steward, who is generally a nobleman, a mayor, recorder, 12 alderman, out of whom the mayor is chosen, a town-clerk, 2 sheriffs, chosen yearly out of 26 common councilmen, a sword bearer, and 4 serjeants at mace. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, whose masters attend the mayor on all public occasions, &c. Here is a good stone-bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharf, and custom house; but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. King Edward I. held a parliament here in 1272, wherein some good laws were made, now called, the Statutes of Gloucester; he erected a gate on the S. side of the abbey, still called by his name, tho' almost demolished in the civil wars. King Richard II. also held a parliament here: and King Richard III. in consideration of his having (before his accession to the crown) borne the title of duke of Gloucester, added the two adjacent hundreds of Dudston and King's-Barton to it, gave it his sword and cap of maintenance, and made it a county of itself, by the name of the county of the city of Gloucester. But after the restoration the hundreds were taken away by act of parliament, and the walls pulled down; because the city shut the gates against Charles I. when he besieged it in 1643, by which, though the siege was raised by the earl of Essex, it had suffered 20,000l. damage, having 241 houses destroyed, which reduced it so much that it has scarce recovered its former size and grandeur. Before that time it had 11 parish churches, but 6 of them were then demolished. Here are abundance of crosses, and statues of our kings, some of whom kept their Christmas here, several market-houses supported with pillars, and large remains of monasteries, which were once so numerous, that it gave occasion to the monkish proverb, *As sure as God is in Gloucester*. Here is a barley market, and a hall for the assizes, called the Booth-Hall. Its

chief manufacture is pins. In this branch it is astonishing the number of people who are employed, there being at least fourteen or fifteen different processes. Under the bridge is a water engine to supply the town, and it is served with it also from Robin Hood's Well, to which is a fine walk from the city. Camden says, that the famous Roman way, called Ermin-Street, which begins at St. David's in Pembrokeshire, and reaches to Southampton, passes through this city. Sudmead in the neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The markets here are on Wednesday and Sunday, and fairs April 5, July 5, September 28, and Nov. 28, the latter chiefly for fat hogs. Here is a charity-school for above 80 children, of whom above 70 are also clothed; and a well endowed Blue Coat-school.

Gloucester, Northumb. on the coast near Anbell.

Glossop, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Glowston, Leic. S. of Hallaton.

Gluksburne, York, W. Riding, S. of Skipton.

Gluvius, Cornwall, near Penryn, a chapel to Budock.

Glyford, Cornw. S. E. of Bodmin.

Glyman, Corn. near Columb-Magna.

Glyne, Suff. S. of Lewes.

Glyneburn, Suffex, near Lewes.

Gnarmack, Corn. N. W. of Truro.

Gnosfall, Staff. stands upon Rowley-water, between Knightley and Will-brighton. It had formerly a collegiate church with 4 canons.

Goadby, Leic. N. W. of Hallaton.

Goadby, Leic. N. of Waltham, on the Would.

Gobblecote, Hertf, near Tring.

Gobions-Magna, Essex, in the liberty of Havering.

GODALMING, Surry, on the river Wey, 35 miles from London. 'Tis a corporation, by whose charter, their chief magistrate is a warden, chosen yearly, who has 8 brethren his assistants. The parish is divided into 9

things. Its river abounds with good fish, especially pike, and drives a grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills, over which river a new bridge was begun July 22d, 1783. Here is a manufactory of mixed kerseys, and blue ones for the Canaries, that for colour are not to be matched. Here is also a manufactory of stockings; and the place is also famous for liquorice, good carrots, and store of peat, that burns as well or better than pit-coal; but a woman of this town (Mary Tofts) in 1726 endeavoured to render it infamous, by a pretended delivery of rabbits, a vile imposture, by which, however, she for some time puzzled some noted physicians, anatomists, &c. Here is a market on Wednesday, and fairs Feb. 13, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28, both chiefly for horned cattle. Here is a charity-school, and on the common an hospital, built and endowed for 10 old men. In 1739, the small-pox carried off above 500 persons here in 3 months, which was more than a third of the inhabitants.

Goddington, Kent, in Frensbury parish.

Goddington, Ox. N. E. of Bicester.

Godley, Chesb. S. E. of Druckenfield.

Godlingston, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck and parish of Swanwich, from which it is about a mile distant. It had formerly a chapel, the ruins of which now make part of a house.

GODMANCHESTER, Hunt. 16 miles from Cambridge, and 57 from London. Has a bridge on the Ouse, opposite to Huntingdon, was formerly a Roman city, by the name of Duro-siponte, where many Roman coins have been often dug up; and, 'tis said by old writers, that in the time of the Saxons it was the see of a bishop, and had a castle built by one Gorman a Danish king, from which the town was called Gormancheſter. It is reckoned one of the biggest villages in England, and is seated in a fertile soil, abounding with corn.

'Tis said no town in England kept more ploughs at work than this hath done. The inhabitants boast they formerly received our kings as they made a progress this way, with 9 score ploughs at a time, finely adorned with their trappings, &c. James I. made it a corporation by the name of 2 bailiffs, 12 assistants, and the commonalty of the borough of Godmanchester. Here is a school, called the Free Grammar-School of queen Elizabeth. It has a fair on Easter-Tuesday. On the W. side of the town is a noble, though ancient seat of the Earl of Sandwich. Near this place, in the London road between Huntingdon and Caxton, is a tree well known to travellers by the name of Beggars-Bush.

Godmanham, York. E. Riding, between Beverley and Pocklington, so called from an idol temple here in the Saxon times.

Godmansdon, Dorset. N. W. of Frampton, 1 mile from Nethercerne, on the rivulet Cerne, with a small ancient church.

Godmersham, Kent, on the river that runs from Wye to Canterbury.

Godneston, Kent, a manor of Sittingbourn.

Godolphin, Cornw. 4 miles from Market Jew, is a place on a hill, famous for tin-mines.

Godshill, Hampsbire, in the New-Forest, near Fordingbridge, had once a camp on it, since over-grown with oaks.

Godshill, Isle of Wight, in the E. Medina, near the rise of Cowes river; it had a chantry formerly, and a charity-school.

Godstone, Surry, 20 miles from London, E. of Blechingley, lies part in the great road to Suffex, and part, with the church on an eminence about half a mile higher. It has its name from the excellent stone-quarries here.

Godslow, Oxford, N. W. of Oxford, in a sort of island formed by the divided streams of the Isis, after being joined by the Evenlode, and is a famous place for catching of fish and

dress'ing them. Here are the ruins of that nunnery which fair Rosamond quitted for the embraces of Henry II. The people shew a great hole in the earth here, where they say, is a subterraneous passage, which goes under the river to Woodstock, by which she used to pass and repass. Little more remains at present than ragged walls, scattered over a considerable extent of ground. An arched gateway, and another venerable ruin, part of the tower of the conventual church are still standing. Near the altar in this church fair Rosamond was buried, but the body was afterwards removed, by order of a Bishop of Lincoln, the visitor. The only entire part is small, formerly a private chapel. Not many years since a stone coffin, said to have been Rosamond's, who perhaps was removed from the church to this place, was to be seen here. The stone under which it lay is still to be seen, but broken into four or five parts. The inscription, if it ever had any, is entirely obliterated. The building has been put to various uses, and at present serves occasionally for a stable. At present there is no pavement on the ground. On the South wall is an inscription relative to Rosamond, in Words plainly old, though the letters are of a modern date.

Godwick, Norfolk, W. of Elmham, has a school.

Gofford-Green, Warw. E. of Coventry.

Gofforth, Cumb. near Punsonby, and Caernarvon-Castle.

Gogmagog-Hills, Camb. 3 miles from Cambridge; near Balsam and Newmarket. On the top of these hills there seems to have been anciently some camp or fortification, in the area of which, king James II. had a spacious stable built for his running horses.

Goit-Hall, Cheshire, N. E. of Stockport.

Gokerwell, Linc. N. W. of Glanford-Bridge.

Goland, Cornw. near Fowey or Foth-Water.

Goldborn, Lanc. not far from W. Derby.

Goldborn, Cheshire, S. W. of Tattenhall, has a bridge over the river.

Goldbroke, Suffolk, near Eye, where the body of St. Edmund was discovered by his enemies, before his martyrdom. Under the bridge is a mineral that tinges the stones like gold.

Goldcot-Park, Warw. near Stratford upon Avon.

Goldcliff, Monm. on the S. side of the county, where the land rises, between the moor and the Severn sea, opposite to Somersetshire, is so called, because the stones here, when the sun shines, look of a bright gold colour.

Golden-Vale, Heref. extends W. of Hereford, along the banks of the Dove, or Doier, with hills all about it covered with woods, and has its name from its fertility, and the yellow livery of flowers which it wears in the spring. The wool here, as well as about Leominster and Wigmore, is reckoned as fine as any in England.

Golden, or Walveden, Cornw. between Grampound and Truro.

Golder, Oxford, N. E. of Chalgrave.

Golder's Green, Midd. between Hampstead-Heath and Hendon.

Goldeburgh, York, W. Riding, not far from Boroughbridge.

Goldgate-Bay, Kent, W. of Margate-Bay.

Goldbanger, Essex, upon Blackwater, E. of Maldon.

Goldbill-Green, Kent, near Tunbridge.

Goldingham, Eff. between Bumpsted-Steple and Sudbury.

Goldingham-Hall, Essex, S. E. of Goldingham.

Goldings, Eff. between Waltham-Abbey and Heybridge.

Goldington, Bedf. N. of Bedford.

Goldsmith's-Grange, Leic. N. E. of Melton-Mowbray.

Goldwell, Kent, W. of Ashford.

Gole, York, W. Riding, on the river Ouse, E. of Armis, Great and Little.

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Goldwuburd, Surry, S. E. of Croydon, near Kent.

Golfury, or Golsinny, Cornw. near Mountsbay and St. Hilary.

Goltborn-Hill, Staff. S. of Wolverhampton.

Goltborp, York, W. Riding, W. of Doncaster.

Gomersal, York, W. Riding, W. of Wakefield.

Gomerseg, Dorset, near Stalbridge.

Gomerfet, York, N. Riding, between Swaldale-Forest and Arken-dale.

Gonalfston, Nott. on the S. E. side of Sherwood-Forest. Here was an ancient chapel, chantry, or hospital, which, through many patents of concealment, has been continued since the dissolution by the name of Gonalfston Spittle. Here is a small charity-school.

Goodale-House, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, W. of Hornsey-Mere.

Goodeston, Norf. between Downham and Watton.

Goodleigh, Devon. on a brook not far from Sherwell, is a parish abounding with corn and grass, and the prime place in this county for black cherries.

Goodmanbam, York, E. Riding, N. E. of Wighton.

Goodrest-Lodge, Warw. W. of Stonely-Abbey.

Goodrich, Heref. stands on the Wye, 3 miles from Ross and Monmouth, where are the remains of an ancient castle, built soon after the conquest. It appears from the walls still standing, to have been a place of great strength.

Goodrington, Devon. in the parish of Paynton.

Goodwin-Sands, Kent. near the Isle of Thanet, were lands that belonged formerly to Godwin, earl of Kent, father of king Harold, and being low ground, were defended from the sea by a great wall, which wanted constant care to uphold. This tract was afterwards given to St. Austlin's monastery, near Canterbury, whose abbot neglecting the wall, while he was eager in building

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Tenterden steeple, the sea broke in and drowned the said lands, leaving the sands upon it, which have proved so dangerous to sailors. They lie between the N. and S. Forelands, and run parallel with the shore for 3 leagues together, at about 2 leagues or a league and a half distance from it, and are dry at low water. They break all the force of the sea on the E. S. and S. W. and thereby make the Downs a tolerable road; yet when the wind blows very hard at S. E. E. by N. or E. N. E. ships are driven from their anchors, and are often forced on these sands, or else into Sandwich-Bay or Ramsgate-Pier.

Goodwinston, Kent, near Feyer-sham.

Goodwood, Suffex, 3 miles from Chichester.

Goodworth, Hampsb. near Whorwell.

Goongoose-Hill, Cornw. by the sea-side, near Helston.

Goonbill-Downs, Cornwall, near the Lizard-Point.

Gooseburst, York, W. Riding, N. of Snath.

Gooses, Essex, N. E. of Giddy-Hall.

Goosey, Berks, a chapel belonging to Standford.

Goofree, Chesb. S. E. of North-wich.

Gopsball-Grange, Leic. on the N. W. side of Bolworth.

Gore-Court, Kent, near Leeds-Castle.

Gore-End, Kent, in the isle of Thanet, and W. of Margate.

Gorbambury, Hertf. near St. Albans, belonged to its abbey in 1161. when its abbot was Robert de Gorbham, from whom it had the name, and was the paternal estate of the great Lord Bacon, as it is now of Lord Grimstone; and is a superb specimen of ancient architecture.

Goring, Oxford, on the Thames, between Reading and Wallingford, where the Roman highway, called Ikenild-Street, goes out of this county into Berks.

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Goring, Suff. near Terring.
Gorlard, York, N. Riding, near Blakemore and Pickering-Forest.
Gorlston, Suff. by the sea-side near Yarmouth, where was a tower, which was a sea-mark.

Gornaston, Norf. N. W. of Hingham.

Gornbay, Devon. near Tiverton.
Gorpill-Hill, York, W. Riding, W. of Halifax, on the borders of Lancashire.

GORSYNON, Glam. has a fair on Monday before Nov. 30.

Gorslicotes, Staff. N. of Walsal.
Gorton, Lanc. S. E. of Manchester.

Gorway, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Menai below Llanvagon.

Gorwell, Dorset, a hamlet, two miles S. E. of Litton.

Gosbeck, Suffolk, N. E. of Needham.

Gosberton, Linc. 8 miles from Boston.

Gosfield-Hall, Essex, near Braintree.

Gosford, Oxf. S. E. of Woodstock.

Gosford, North and South, Northumb. near Newcastle.

Gosnarth, Lanc. near Preston.

GOSPORT, Hamp. 79 miles from London, in the parish of Alverstock, has a ferry over the mouth of the harbour to Portsmouth, and is mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers. 'Tis a large town and of great trade, especially in time of war. Travellers chuse to lodge here, where every thing is cheaper and more commodious for them than at Portsmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on this side by 4 forts, and a platform of above 20 cannon level with the water. Here is a noble hospital built for the cure of the sick and wounded sailors in the service of the navy; besides a free-school, and the market is on Saturday, and fairs May 4. and October 10.

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Gosse, Isle of Wight, in the W. Medina.

Gosses, Essex, 3 miles from Burntwood.

Gossington, Glou. in the parish of Slimbridge,

Goswell, Linc. near the Humber.

Goswick, Northumb. on the coast, N. W. of Holy-Island.

Goteburst, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel.

Goteburst, Som. S. W. of Bridge-water.

Goteland, York, N. Riding, between Cleveland and Black-moor.

Gotbam, Nott. in the S. W. angle of the county, 7 miles from Nottingham.

Gotberington, Glou. a hamlet of the parish of Bishop's-Cleeve.

Gotbill, Som. near Candelpurse in Dorsetshire.

Goston, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Gotton, Som. in W. Moncton parish, near Taunton.

Govidale, Great and Little, York, E. Riding, N. of Pocklington.

GOUDHURST, Kent, 43 miles from London, is near Crambrook, in the road from Tunbridge. Its church was so impaired by a storm of thunder and lightning, Aug. 23, 1637, that its tall steeple was forced to be pulled down. Here is a fair Aug. 26.

Gouldball, York, W. Riding, near Snaith.

Goulesby, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Northallerton.

Goulswarth, Lanc. between Preston and Bowland-Forest.

Goultho-Hall, Linc. between Lincoln and Stanton.

Gournal, Staff. in the parish of Sedgley.

Gourton, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell, in the parish of Bleseby.

Gowborn-Head, Lanc. in Loynsdale, near the Ken-Sands.

Gowthwaite-Hall, York, W. Riding, in the parish of Halifax.

Goxhill, Linc. near Barton on the Humber.

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Gosbill, York, E. Riding, in Hol-
dernefs, near Hornsey.

Goyte, a river in Derbyshire and
Lancashire, which runs into the Mer-
sey opposite Goyt.

Goyiboufes, Derby, in the High-
Peak.

Goytre, Monm. S. E. of Aberga-
venny.

Grabie, Linc. S. E. of Foking-
ham.

Gracedieu, Monm. on the Trothy,
S. W. of Monmouth.

Grace-Dieu, Leic. between Ashby
de la Zouch and Loughborough.

Graces, Effex, near Little-Bad-
dow.

Grade, Corn. near the Lizard-
Point.

Grafton, Cheshire, on the Dee, N.
W. of Malpas.

Grafton, Northamp. N. E. of Ket-
tering.

Grafton, Bucks, towards Leighton
in Bedfordshire.

Grafton, Salop. N. W. of Shrews-
bury.

Grafton, York, W. Riding, S. E.
of Boroughbridge.

Grafton, Oxford, on the Isis, E.
of Lechlade.

Grafton, Worc. half a mile from
Bromgrove. Here was an old Man-
sion-houfe of the Talbots, and more
anciently of the Staffords. It was
burnt down 1710, except the door-
way and part of the hall, now con-
verted into a chapel.

Grafton-Eaft, Wilts, between
Manningford and Great-Bedwin.

Grafton-Fliford, Worc. S. E. of
Worcefter, on the Brook Fliford,
and has a good church.

Grafton, Gloc. on the borders of
Worcefterfhire, and on the fide of
Bredon Hill, where in Feb. 1764, a
large tract of land near 16 acres flip-
ped from the fide of Bredon-Hill, and
entirely covered feveral paturegrounds
and a confiderable fpace of the com-
mon field at the bottom of the hill.
Some ftiles that were in the foot-way
to Ashton, and left ftanding were 70
paces diftant from the paths which
they belonged to. The ground that

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thus quitted its natural pofition, pre-
ferved its own furface almoft entire,
except in a few places, where chafms
feveral feet deep opened. The tops
of trees 20 feet high, which grew at
the lower part of the hill were fcarce-
ly two feet above ground; from
whence it is thought the moving
earth was near 20 feet in depth.
This extraordinary accident is attri-
buted to the inceffant rains, as the
foil now uppermoft is of a boggy na-
ture. A very fingular instance of
animal fagacity is related upon this
occafion: A gentleman's fervant
was riding that way the day prece-
ding this accident; but as foon as
the horfe came to the fpot from
whence the ground has fince receded
he ftopt fhort, nor could the man by
any means get him a ftep fuether,
and was obliged to take another rout.
This the fellow was the more fur-
prized at, as no apparent obftacle
could be then difcovered.

Grafton-Regis, Northamp. on the
river Tove, that runs from Tow-
cefter to the Oufe, is near 8 miles
from Northampton. It was held in
capite of king Edward III. by the
service of keeping one of the king's
white brackets, or beagles, having
red ears. This village was by ftatute
made a member of the honour of
Amphill.

Grafton-Ardens, Warw. between
Aulceiter and Stratford upon Avon
was anciently called Little or Lower-
Grafton, to diftinguifh it from its
neighbour, Temple or Upper-Graf-
ton.

Grafton Temple, above mentioned.
Grafton-Weft, Wilts, juft by E.
Grafton.

Graftwith, York, N. Riding, near
Thruik.

Grages, Bucks, near Rickmans-
worth.

Graingham, Linc. near Corring-
ham.

Gralam, Cheshire, on the Pever,
oppofite to Northwich.

* *GRAMPOUND, Corn. 243 miles*
from London, has a bridge over the
river Vale or Fale. It was made a

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borough in the reign of Edward III. Some think that this town is the Voluba of the ancients, because it stands on the same river, and that on the building of the bridge, it was changed into Grandpont. By king Edward III's charter it was endowed with large privileges, particularly freedom from toll through all Cornwall, a market on Saturday, and fairs on January 18, March 25, and June 11, which the burgesses hold of the duchy of Cornwall, in fee-farm, at the rent of about twelve guineas, and were confirmed by king Henry VIII. But it did not send members to Parliament till the reign of Edward VI. 'Tis a corporation with a mayor, 8 magistrates, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is chosen annually the Tuesday before Michaelmas, and the members by the majority of the magistrates and free-men, who are such of the inhabitants as pay scot and lot. There is a chapel of ease in the town to the parish church which is at Creed, about a quarter of a mile off. The market which is a very small one, is now kept on Saturday. Here is a considerable manufactory of gloves.

Granborough, Warw. near Willoughby and the river Leam.

Granchester, Camb. on the Cam, S. of Cambridge. In Bede's time it was a small desolate city, and now it is but a little village.

GRANDBY, Nott. on the S. E. side of Bingham, has a fair on November 1.

Grandsborough, Suffolk, N. W. of Woodbridge.

Grange, Cheshire, near the mouth of the Dee.

Grange, Cumb. S. of Kefwick.

Grange, Dorset, near Wareham.

Grange, Durham, N. E. of that city.

Grange, Hampshire, N. of Itchingtoke.

Grange, Heref. near Brompton-Brian.

Grange, Lanc. in Amounderness, has a port for small vessels.

Grange, Linc. N. of Lincoln.

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Grange, Northumb. S. W. of Morpeth.

Grange, Northumb. near Pontland.

Grange-Harney, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

Grange, Glou. in the parish of Tetbury.

Grange, Kent, one mile from Gillingham. The house was built in the conqueror's reign, the chapel of which is now converted to a barn.

Gransam, Heref. N. W. of Ledbury.

Gransden-Great, Hunt. S. E. of St. Neot's.

Gransden-Little, Camb. 12 miles from Cambridge, lies to the S. E. of Great-Gransden.

Granta, a river in Cambridgeshire which loses itself in the Cam at Cambridge.

* *GRANTHAM, Linc.* 110 miles from London, is a neat populous town with abundance of very good inns of great resort, on the N. road, and the river Witham. It is supposed to have been a Roman town by the remains of a castle which have been formerly dug up here. It is governed by an alderman and 12 justices of the peace, a recorder, a coroner, an escheator, 12 second-twelve men, who are of the common council, and 12 constables to attend the court, and is esteemed rich. Here is a fine large church with a stone spire, one of the loftiest in England, being 288 feet high, and, by the deception of the sight, seems to stand awry, which, by the church being situated so low, appears to a very great disadvantage. Here is a good free-school, where Sir Isaac Newton received his first education, besides 2 charity-schools. The market here is on Saturday; fairs the fifth Monday in Lent, Holy-Thursdays, July 10, October 26, and Dec. 17. On the neighbouring course are frequent horse-races.

Grantborn, Linc. on the coast, N. of Saltfleet.

Grantley, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Rippon.

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Grafton, Dorset, in the parish of Burton, on the N. side of the river Bridy.

Grarigg-Hall, Westmorl. N. E. of Kendal.

Grasbam, Hunt. W. of Bugden, has a charity-school.

Grasbam, Suff. S.W. of Petworth.

Grassmere, Cumb. near Rydalmere, remarkable for its beautiful views.

Grassmere, mountains in Cumberland, 1047 yards above the level of the sea.

GRASSINGTON, York. W. Riding, near Skipton in Craven; fairs March 4, April 24, June 29, and Sept 26.

Gratbwater, Lanc. between the Fosse river and Winander-Meer.

Grateley, Hampsh. on the S. E. side of Quarley-Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, is the place where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility.

Graton, York. E. Riding, N. of Baynton.

Gratton, Derby. N. W. of Wirksworth.

Gratwich, Staff. N. of the Blith, near Chartly-Castle.

Graveley, Camb. near Papworth, 12 miles from Cambridge.

Graveley, Hertf. in the road from Stevenage to Baldock.

Graveney, Kent. N. E. of Feverham.

Gravenbanger, Salop. on the borders of Cheshire and Staffordshire.

Gravenball-Wood, Oxfordsh. near Langford in Berks.

Gravenburst, Bedf. S. of Shefford.

Graves, Warw. between Coleshill and Sutton-Colfield.

Gravesburge, York. W. Riding, near Rotheram, in the road to Barnesley.

Gravesend, Hertf. near Aldbury.

GRAVESEND, Kent, the first port on the Thames 23 miles from London, is opposite to Tilbury-Fort, in Essex. Its markets which are on Wednesday and Saturday, and its fair, of a week from October 23,

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were granted by king Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away most of the people. To compensate the town for this loss, it obtained, that the inhabitants of this place and Milton should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers by water, from hence to London at 4s. the whole fare, or 2d. a head; which was confirmed by Henry VIII. who also raised 2 platforms here, and at Milton; but now the fare is 9d. a head in the tilt-boat, and 1s. in the wherry. The former must not take in above 40 passengers, the latter no more than 8. Coaches ply here at the landing of people from London, &c. to carry them to Rochester, at 1s. 6d. each. This town and Milton were incorporated by queen Elizabeth by the name of the portreeve (now the mayor) jurats, and inhabitants of Gravend and Milton: And, as Gravesend is the place where most passengers through Kent from foreign parts take boat for London, that queen in order to shew the grandeur of the metropolis of her kingdom, ordered the lord mayor, aldermen, and city companies to receive all ambassadors and eminent strangers here, in their formalities, and to attend them to London in barges, if by water; and if they chose to come by land, they were to meet them on horseback on Blackheath in their livery-gowns. The towns for several miles round are supplied from hence with garden stuff; of which great quantities are also sent to London, where the asparagus of Gravend is preferred to that of Battersea. All outward-bound ships are obliged to anchor in this road, till they have been visited by the custom-house officers; and for this purpose, a centinel at the block-house fires a musket; but the homeward-bound all pass by without notice, unless it be to put waiters on board, if they are not supplied before. As the outward-bound generally take in provisions here, the place is full

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of seamen who are all in a hurry. The whole town being burnt down in 1727, 5000*l.* was granted by the parliament in 1731, for rebuilding its church, as one of the 50 new ones. In 1624, one Mr. Pinnock gave 21 dwelling-houses here, besides one for a master weaver, to employ the poor; and here is a charity-school for 24 boys, who are both taught and clothed. Besides the above-mentioned fair, here is one other, *viz.* April 23; and here is a fish-market on Sunday morning. The town-house was erected in 1764. In 1772 an Act of Parliament empowered them to pave and enlighten their street. The remains of an ancient chapel are now visible, in the cellar of a tavern, which occupied the spot whereon stood the nunnery of Grace.

Gravesnorton, Northamp. N. W. of Towcester.

Gravesbie, Linc. W. of Marsh-Chapel.

Gravetye, Suffex, S. W. of East-Grinstead.

Gravesby, Cheshire, near Woodchurch.

Graves-Court, Oxford, on the N. W. side of Henley upon Thames.

Graves-Land, Linc. near Gunthorp.

GRAYS - THURROCK, Essex, 25 miles from London, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Dartford, in Kent, has a market on Thursday and fairs May 23, Oct. 10, and 20. Its market is a very good one for corn and cattle.

Graystock-Castle, Cumberland, on the river Peterel, to the W. of Penrith.

Grayston, Durham, between Darlington and Bishops-Aukland.

Graythorn, Kent, N. W. of Cranbrook.

Gray Wetbers, Wilts, on Marlborough-Downs, are loose stones so called, because they appear to travellers at a distance like straggling sheep. They are a sort of white marble, and lye on the surface of the ground in infinite numbers, and of all dimensions; Dr. Stukely thinks

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they have lain here ever since the creation; and that they were solid parts, thrown out to the surface of the fluid globe, when its rotation was first impressed.

Grazewood-Hill, Surry, near Witley-Park and Haslemere.

Greane-Isle, Kent, opposite to Sheerness.

Greatabridge, York, N. Riding, near Rookby, and not far from Bowes, has been a camp of the Romans, whose coins are often found here.

Great Kimeridge, Dorset, on the N. of a bay of the same name, sometimes called Botteridge Pool, in the channel, 6 miles W. of St. Aldan's Head, which bay at its entrance is defended on the E. and W. by two high cliffs, and a platform for some cannon in time of war. An alum and glass manufactory were established here, now in ruins. Here is an alum mine, and some coals and copperas stones. The coal is of the fossil kind. Little Kimeridge is half a mile S. E. from Smedmore, and 2 miles from Great Kimeridge.

Greatham, Suffex, near Arundel-forest.

Greatney-Green, Cumb. near Carlisle; visited by fortune-hunters.

Greaveslane, Nottingb, a hamlet of Southwell.

Greecester, Northumb. N. of Otterburn.

GREEN, Suffex, S. E. of Michelham-Park, has fairs on August 12 and July 5.

Green, Lanc. between Warrington and Flixton.

Green, Northumb. N. W. of Morpeth.

Green-end, Glou. a hamlet in the parish of Twining.

Green, Great and Little, Glouc. in Knibley-Park.

Green Island, Dorset, in Poole harbour. See Owre.

Greenbury, Hertf. in the parish of Barley. By the custom of this manor, all copyhold lands descend after the custom of Burrough English.

Greencroft, Durham, near Lanchester.

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Greenfield, Linc. N. W. of Alford.

Greenfield, Oxford, in the parish of Watlington.

Greenfield-Castle, Monm. S. of Newport, between the Uik and Ebwith.

Greenford, Midd. in the vale, 2 miles S. of Harrow on the Hill, is sometimes written Gernford, where in 1776, a charity school was founded by the benevolence of the reverend Mr. Edward Betham, its late rector.

Greenball, Lanc. N. E. of Garstang.

Greenham, Berks, near Newbury.

Greenhaugh, Northumb. N. E. of Greenstede.

Greenhaugh, Lanc. on the river Wyr, almost opposite to Garstang.

Greenhill, Midd. between Harrow and the Weald.

Greenhitb, Kent, a hamlet in the parish of Swanscomb, on the banks of the Thames. Here is a horse-ferry to West Thurrock in Essex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but coasting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, very frequently take in here a freight of chalk, which has been found to mellow and fertilize some kind of soils. Petrified shells, and other extraneous fossils, have been frequently found embodied in the chalk, some of which are extremely curious and valuable. Here are still remaining some of the walls of an ancient chapel or chantry, long ago converted into a tenement.

Greenhitbely, Northumb. N. W. of Morpeth.

Greenholm, Westmor. a mount near Langdale.

Greenhow, York, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Greenland, Bucks, in the parish of Hambledon.

Greenleighton, Northumb. N. W. of Morpeth.

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Greenlow-Bridge, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Green's-Norton, Northamp. near Towcester.

Greensted, Essex, by Chipping-Ongar, remarkable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the society of antiquaries. The walls of this church are formed of the solid trunks of large trees placed together in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, although anterior to the conquest.

Greensted, Northumb. near Dale-Castle.

GREENSTREET, Kent, near Sittingbourn, has a fair May 1.

Greenstreet, Kent, S. E. of Dartford.

Greenstreet, Midd. between Kentish-Town and Highgate.

Greenstreet, Midd. S. of Waltham-Cross.

Greenstreet, Essex, near Ham.

Greenware, Som. near Mendip lead mines.

Greenway, Devon. between Dartmouth and Torbay.

Greenway-Court, Kent, E. of Hollingbourn.

GREENWICH, Kent, 5 miles from London, has been the birth-place and seat of several of our sovereigns. Queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born here, and king Edward VI. died here. Their palace was first erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, and began a tower on the top of the steep hill in the park, which was finished by Henry VII. but afterwards demolished, and a royal observatory erected in its place by king Charles II. furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time. The palace was enlarged by Henry VII. but completed by Henry VIII. This being afterwards much neglected, king Charles II. who had enlarged the park, walled it about and planted it, pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived

to see the first wing magnificently finished. But king William III. in 1694, granted it, with acres of ground thereto belonging to be converted into a royal hospital for old and disabled seamen, the widows and children of those who lost their lives in the service, and for the encouragement of navigation. The wing, which cost king Charles 36,000*l.* is now the first wing of the hospital towards London; there is scarce such a foundation and fabric in the whole world. The front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings, with the ranger's house in the centre of the area, but detached from any part of the hospital. These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. The buildings which are facing the area correspond with them, though in a finer and more elegant stile, and have domes at their ends, which are 120 feet high, supported on coupled columns. Under one of these is the hall, and the other the chapel, which by accident was destroyed by fire, which broke out in this hospital, on the second of January, 1779, and which totally consumed the dome at the S. E. quarter of the building, with the chapel, which was the most elegant in the world, the great dining hall, and eight wards, containing the lodgings of near 600 pensioners. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1785; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed. On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings from the park, are placed a large terrestrial and celestial globe, in which the stars are gilt; and in the centre of the area is a statue of George II. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy and in the service of the merchants pays sixpence a month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in at the sixpenny receiver's office on Tower-hill. There are at present near 2,000 old or disabled seamen, and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in

navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, fourteen quarts of beer, and *1s.* a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of the boatswains is *2s. 6d.* a week each, that of their mates *1s. 6d.* and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: besides which, each common pensioner receives once in two years, a suit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night caps. Out of all that is given for shewing the hall, only three-pence in the shilling is allowed to the person that shews them; the rest makes an excellent fund for the yearly maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, who are the sons of mariners that have been either slain or disabled in the service of their country. The College hall was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end, in an alcove, are the late princess Sophia, king George I. the queen dowager of Prussia, our late queen Caroline, and king George II. the princess of Wales, the duke, and their Royal sisters. On the ceiling, over that alcove, are the late queen Anne, and prince George of Denmark: on the ceiling of the hall are king William III. and queen Mary. and there is a fine statue of king George II. on a pedestal, in the area fronting its noble terrace by the Thames. In the year 1705 was the first admission of 100 disabled seamen into this hospital, which is now augmented to 900 men and 90 boys. The several benefactions to this noble charity, which appear in tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209*l.* And in the year 1732, the late earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estate, amounting to near 600*l.*

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a year, was given to it by parliament. The parish-church, rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Alphage, archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. There is a college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alternately chosen from Snottisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded and endowed in 1613, by Henry earl of Northampton, the duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him committed to the care of the Mercer's company. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed hither a few year's ago, from the chapel of Dover castle. The pensioners, besides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1s. 6d. a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, also built an hospital, called queen Elizabeth's college, said to be the first erected by an English protestant. There are likewise two charity-schools in this parish. The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt. The town contains 1450 houses; and a market on Wednesday and Saturday was erected here in 1737, the direction of which is in the governors of the royal hospital, to which the profits arising from it were to be appropriated. The park is well stocked with deer, and affords as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gra-

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dually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and im-browning dells. The cattle which feed on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling turf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect pleasing beyond the power of fancy to paint. This is the foreground of the landscape: a little farther, the eye falls on that noble structure the hospital, in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and present the floating millions of the Thames. To the left appears a fine tract of country, leading to the capital, which there finishes the prospect. This is the chief harbour for the king's yachts.

Greenwoodley, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Halifax.

Greet, Salop, S. E. of Ludlow.

Greet, Glouc. a hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe.

Greetbam, Rutl. near Cortesmore.

Greeton, Glouc. a hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe, to which it has a chapel of ease.

Greetwell, Linc. 1 mile from Lincoln.

Greetyate, Staff. S. of Bradley.

Gregory's, Bucks, near Beaconsfield, 24 miles from London. The beautiful seat of Mr. Burke, which has a great resemblance to the queen's-house in St. James's-park but on a smaller scale.

Gregorytoke, Som. N. E. of North-Curry.

Greinton, Som. N. of Sedgemoor.

Grench, Kent. E. of Gillingham.

Grendon, Warw. on the S. E. side of Polesworth, and 4 miles from Caldecot, on the same side of the Anker. Its church was originally a chapel, belonging to Orton on the Hill.

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Grendon-Bisheps, Heref. W. of Bromyard.

Grendon-Underwood, Bucks, S. of Edgecot, has a charity-school.

Grendon - Warren, Heref. near Bishops-Grendon.

Grendron, or Gwendron, Cornw. on the Cober, W. of Penryn, has the best tin-works.

Grenely, Suffex. W. of Pevensey, near the marsh.

Grenerig, York, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Grenno, Lanc. N. W. of Kirkham in Amounderness.

Grifby, Linc. N. W. of Castor.

Gresbam, Norf. near Cromer, and between Baconsthorp and Felbrigg.

Gresley-Church, Derby, on the S. side of the county, W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, had formerly a castle and a monastery.

Gresmere, Westmor. N. W. of Ambleside.

Gressedge, Salop, N. W. of Wenlock.

GRESSENHALL, Norf. on the N. W. side of East-Dereham, has a fair on December 6.

GRESSFORD, Denbigb, has a fair on the second Monday in April, last Monday in August, and the first Monday in December.

Gresthorp, Nott. to the S. E. of Tuxford.

Greston, Cornw. has a bridge over the Tamar, S. W. of Launceston.

Greta, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Tees near Morton.

Gretborough, Surry, near Bantled.

Grete, a river in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which runs into the Lune, below Thurland-Castle.

Gretenbam, Wilts, W. of Wotton-Basset.

Gretford, Linc. N. E. of Stamford, has a charity-school.

Gretbam, Hampsh. N. of Petersfield.

Gretbam, Durban, between Stockton and Hartlepool, where is an hospital.

Gretland, York, W. Riding, on a

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hill S. of the Calder, not far from Halifax, where was formerly dug up a votive altar, consecrated to the tutelar god of the city of the Brigantes.

Gretton, Northamp. near Stamford.

Gretton. Salop, N. of Rushbury.

Grewel, Hampsh. W. of Odiam.

Greysley, Not. on the N. W. side of Nottingham.

Greyston-Bay, Kent, near Ramsgate.

Griddlebay, Dorset, near Chadwick.

Griffe, Northamp. near Northampton.

Griffo, Warw. near Arbury.

Grifston, Devon, in the parish of Nemet-Bishops.

Grimbleby, Linc. S. W. of Saltfleet.

Grimley, Worc. on the N. W. side of Worcester, on the banks of the Severn, on the opposite side to where the canal from Droitwich empties itself into that river. It has a wood of 145 acres belonging to it. In this parish is Hallow-park.

Grimlom, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Grimpsion, Devon, in the parish of Blackawton.

* GRIMSBY, Linc. half a mile from the Humber, 169 miles from London, is said to be the second, if not the first corporation in England. It had anciently 3 convents and a castle. 'Tis governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 12 alderman, 12 common-councillmen, 2 bailiffs, 2 coroners, a town clerk, and 3 sergeants at mace. The mayor holds a court here on Tuesday, and the bailiffs on Friday. Here are several streets of good houses, and a church that looks like a cathedral; and it was a place of very good trade, before its harbour was choaked up, yet the road before it is a good station for ships, that wait for a wind to get out to sea. Its chief trade is in coals and salt brought by the Humber. The markets are on Wednesday, fairs June 17 and Sept. 6.

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Grimby St. Mary, Linc. 5 miles S. of Great-Grimby.

Grimscar, York, W. Riding, near Halifax.

Grimsditch, Oxford. near Ditchley, supposed by some antiquarians to have been a boundary and not a Roman road; by others, to be a Saxon work; and others again, to be British. There is another separating Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.

Grimsditch, Cheshire, N. W. of Northwich.

Grimsthorp, Linc. near Bourn, in the road to Fotheringham. The house is a large edifice, its front, which is more modern than the other parts, was designed by Vanbrugh, and has the heaviness visible in all his designs. The park is nearly 17 miles in circumference, and esteemed the largest in England. In the midst of the park are still to be seen some small ruins of Vaudy-Abbey, founded in 1147.

Grimston, Dorset. E. of Frampton, on the N. side of the Frome about a mile W. from Stratton.

Grimston, Leic. between Asketleby and Dalby-Wood,

Grimston, Norfolk, N. W. of Great-Maslingham.

Grimston, York, E. Riding, S. E. of York city.

Grimston, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Tadcaster.

Grimston, Notting. between Tuxford and E. Redford.

Grimston-Garth, York, E. Riding, on the sea-coast in Holderness.

Grimston - Hall, Suffolk, in the parish of Trimley St. Martin.

Grimston, North, York, E. Riding, S. of New-Malton.

Grindal, York, E. Riding, near Bridlington.

Grindon, Staff. on the S. E. side of Leek. Dr. Plot says this parish produces great quantities of excellent marble, of a white, hard, shining grit, striped red, which takes so good a polish, that it is fit for chimney-pieces, monuments, &c.

Grindon, Durham, near Foxton and Blackiton.

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Grindon-Rigg, Northumb. near Berwick. Famous for the victory which was gained over the Scots in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising ground near Grindon, about a quarter of a mile S. from Sandybank, and in sight from it are four upright stone-pillars, funeral memorials of the chieftains slain in that action.

GRINGLEY ON THE HILL, Nott. on the W. side of Gainsborough. It is a little town with a fair, December 12, to which some black cattle and swine are brought; but it is most noted for shoes, here being every year above 100, and some years near 200 shoemakers.

Gringley-Little, Nott. S. of the former, and to the E. of Redford, is in the parish of Milton.

Grinley, Staff. between Chorley-Castle and Needwood-Forest.

Grinsed, Essex, near Colchester.

Grinsed, East and West, Wilts, near Salisbury.

* *GRINSTED-EAST, Suffex,* 29 miles from London, seated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, near Ashdown forest. It has a handsome church, which was rebuilt after being burnt down 1683. On November 12, 1785, the beautiful tower having lately fallen to decay, fell down, and part falling on the church very considerably damaged it. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes. An hospital in the reign of king James I. for 31 poor people of this town was built and endowed with 330l. a year. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and his brethren, has sent burgesses to parliament ever since the first of Edward II. who are elected by about 35 burgageholders; had a charter for a monthly market from Henry VII. and a generally the place for the assizes. The returning officer here is the bailiff, who is chose by a jury of burgageholders. Its market is on Thursday, and its fairs, which are

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well frequented, are July 13, and Dec. 11, which last is a great one for Welsh runts, that are brought up here by the Kentish and Sussex farmers, and for fat hogs and other cattle.

Grinsted-West, Suff. above 10 m. to the S. W. of East-Grinsted.

GRINTON, York. N. Riding, on the Swale, N. E. of Swaldale-Forest; fairs, Good-Friday and Dec. 21.

Grisdall, Cumb. between Armanisdale and Penrith, a mountain 968 yards above the level of the sea.

Grisdall, Lancash. in Hawkshead parish near the iron works.

Grishurst, Lanc. near Bury.

Grismond, Monm. on the Munnow and borders of Herefordshire.

Grissbop, York. N. Riding, on the sea coast, S. E. of Scarborough.

Grison, Norf. N. of Watton.

Grittleton, Wilts. S. W. of Malmesbury.

Groby, Leic. 5 miles from Leicester, on the N. side of Leicester-Forest.

GROMBRIDGE, Kent. has a chapel of ease to its parish church at Speldhurst, fairs on May 17 and Sept. 25.

Gromond or Grosfont-abbey, York. near Gilsborough.

Gronney, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Uike by Langronney.

Gropenball, Cheshire. S. of Warrington.

Gropestill, Leic. N. W. of Bosworth.

Grotebugh, Northumber. on the Tweed, near Norham-Castle.

Grotton, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Hadley.

Grove, Hertf. in the parish of Watford.

Grove, Hertf. near Watford, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon.

Grove, Nott. on the S. E. side of Redford.

Grove, Kent, in the parish of Woodnesborough.

Grove, Bucks. S. of Leighton.

Grove-Ferry, Kent, over the Stour, N. E. of Fordwich.

Grove-Hill, Warw. near Hasseler.

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Grove-Park, Warw. in the parish of Budbrook.

Grove-Place, Hamp. near Rumsley.

Grove-Place, Kent, in the parish of Stople.

Grovehurst, Kent, in the parish of Hawkhurst.

Groveley, Willis, N. W. of Salisbury.

Grovely, Worcest. in the chapelry of Coston Hatchet, N. of Broomsgrove.

Groves, Essex, near Ockenden.

Groveend or Grovening, Glouc. near Alveston.

Growthmond-Abbey, York. N. Riding, S. W. of Whitby.

Gruithorp, York. E. Riding, near Rippon.

Grumbald, Glouc. S. E. of Thornbury.

Gryley, Worc. on the Severn, opposite to Ombersley.

Grymscot, Northamp. N. W. of Towcester.

Grymston, Nott. on the river Idle, N. W. of the Markhams.

Gryndon, Northamp. near Wellingborough.

Grynshill, Salop, between Hadnall and Wem.

Grytworth, Northamp. 3 miles from Brackley.

Guasb, Wash, or *Wadeland,* a river in Rutlandshire, which runs into the Welland above Stamford.

Gubbins, Devon. near Brent-Tort and Lidford.

Gubbins, or Gobions, Hertf. on the W. side of the river Beane, near Stapleford.

Gubbins, or Gobions, Hertf. near North-Mims, the admired seat of Sir Jer. Sambrook; and was the property of Queen Elizabeth after the attainder of its former possessor, the eminent Sir Thomas More.

Gudby, Linc. N. W. of Horncastle.

Gudrevie-Iste, Cornwall, off of

St. Ives-Bay.

Guedall, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Dorvy at Llanworing.

Guernsey-Iste, Hampsh. It is situated in the British Channel. It ex-

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tends from east to west in the form of a harp, and is thirteen miles and a half from the south-west to north-east, and twelve and a half, where broadest, from east to west. The air is very healthy, and the soil naturally more rich and fertile than that of Jersey; but the inhabitants neglect the cultivation of the land for the sake of commerce: they are, however, sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle, both for their own use and that of their ships. The island is well fortified by nature with a ridge of rocks, one of which abounds with emery, used by lapidaries in the polishing of stones, and by various other artificers. Here is a better harbour than any in Jersey, which occasions its being more resorted to by merchants; and on the south side the shore bends in the form of a crescent, enclosing a bay capable of receiving very large ships. The island is famous for a beautiful flower called *Nilium Garniense*, the leaves of which are covered with spangles resembling gold dust. It is full of gardens and orchards, whence cyder is so plentiful, that the common people use it instead of small-beer, but the more wealthy drink French wine.

GUESTLING, Suffolk, has a fair on May 23.

Guilford, Northampton, near Naseby, has the traces of a Roman camp, that are called Barrows, which lies between the springs of the Nen and Avon. The town stands on a high hill, with a large prospect every way. Here is a free-school.

Guilford, Suffolk, called East Guilford, near the harbour of Rye, has a particular way of tithing their marsh-lands: the tenants only pay 3d. an acre to the rector, while the lands continue pasture, but if they plough them, they must pay for the tithe 1s. per acre.

* **GUILFORD, Surrey**, 31 miles from London, stands on the river Wey, near which are the ruinous walls of an old castle, this having been in the Saxon times a royal villa, where many of our kings used to pass the festivals, and in particular

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King Henry II. King John, and King Edward III. kept their Christmas here. Here is a corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, alderman, &c. which sent members to parliament ever since parliaments had a being. Its market which is on Saturday is chiefly for corn, and its fairs are on May 4, and Nov. 22. The great road from London to Chichester and Portsmouth lies through this town, which has always been famous for good inns, the cleanest of linen, and other excellent accommodations; and the assizes are often held here. Its manufactory formerly was cloth, of which here are still some small remains. Here is a school founded by King Edward VI. and an almshouse endowed with lands worth 300l. a year, of which 100l. to be employed in setting the poor at work, and the other 200l. for the maintenance of a master, 12 brethren, and 8 sisters, who are to have 2s. 6d. a week: There were 3 churches in this town, but one of them fell down in April 1740. There was preaching in it the Sunday before, and workmen were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, who had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened, so that not one person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being their fair day. Three bells had been taken down, and the other three fell with the steeple, which broke the body of the church to pieces. Here were formerly 2 or 3 convents. Here are 2 charity-schools for 30 boys and 20 girls; and a fine circular course for horse-matches, which begin when the Newmarket races are ended. King William III. founded a plate of 100 guineas to be run for here every May, and used to honour the race with his presence, as did once King Geo. I. The river Wey is made navigable to the town, and by it a great quantity of timber is carried to London, not only from this neighbourhood, but from Suffolk and Hampshire woods, above 30 miles off, from whence it is brought hither in the

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summer by land carriage. This navigation is also of great support to Farnham market, corn bought there being brought to the mills on this river within 7 miles distance, and, after being ground and dressed, is sent down in barges to London. The road from hence to Farnham is very remarkable, for it runs along upon the ridge of a high chalky hill, called St. Catherine's, no wider than the road itself, from whence there is an extensive prospect, viz. to the N. and N. W. over Bagshot-Heath, and the other way into Sussex, and almost to the South-Downs; in short, the prospect to the W. is as it were unbounded. On this hill stands the gallows. In this neighbourhood, on the left side of the road leading to Godalming, are also the outside walls of that formerly called St. Catherine's-Chapel, that was built with a sort of tile, which when broken has the appearance of iron, and the cement of them is so hard, that it is in a manner impenetrable. There is a cross-road from hence to London, by way of Leatherhead or Epsom, over Bansted-Downs, which is not frequented by coaches, or the common stages, and tho' not the nearest to London, is by much the pleasantest in this part of England. The Epsom road, in particular, is always good, being a very hard gravel.

Guilford, Warw. near Colehill.

Guiting, Glou. a hamlet in the parish of *Guiting-Temple*.

Guiting-Power or *Lower-Guiting, Glou.* 6 miles from Stow, 6 from Winchcombe, and 19 from Gloucester. The church is an ancient fabrick. The door-way of it, and the arch between the church and chancel, are thought to be of Saxon workmanship.

Guiting-Temple or *Upper-Guiting, Glou.* 7 miles N. W. from Stow, 5 from Winchcomb, and 20 from Gloucester. The church is small but very handsome, with a very beautiful altar-piece.

Gulrock, Cornwall, in the sea, at the Land's-End,

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Gulval, Cornwall, at the bottom of Mountbay.

Gumbledon, Wilts. N. E. of the Winterborns.

Gumley, Leic. N. W. of Harborough.

Gumshall, Surry, between Abinger and St. Martha's-Chapel.

Gumffod, Glou. in the parish of Woollaston.

Gunby, Linc. near to N. and S. Witham.

Gunby, Linc. N. E. of Spilsby.

Gunfield, Dorset. between Blandford and Cranborn-Chace, 4 miles from Blandford, and 6 from Shaftsbury and Cranborn. Is noted for a noble house, gardens, and park, being 8 miles in compass.

Gunfleet, Essex, on the shore, S. of Harwich.

Gunbaskin, Cornwall, S. W. of Columb-Magna.

Gunnarow, Herefordsh. N. E. of Monmouth.

Gunnarton, Northumb. N. W. of Swinborn-Castle.

Gunnerbury, Midd. between Acton and Old-Brentford, the residence of the late Princess Amelia, which has all the grace and boldness of its architect, the great Inigo Jones. It has the most beautiful and extensive prospect over the Thames and adjacent country that can be imagined.

Gunny, Linc. near Trent, opposite to Axholm-Isle.

Gunston, Staff. S. of Brewood.

Guntorp, Norf. near Walsingham.

Guntorp, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Guntorp, Rutl. near Okeham.

Guntorp, Linc. on the Trent, in the Isle of Axholm.

Guntorp, Nott. near the Trent, in the parish of Ludham.

Gunthwate-Hall, York. W. Riding of Barnetley.

Gunton, Norf. near Norwich.

Gunton, Suffolk, N. of Lowestoft.

Gunnwallo, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard-Point.

Gunwarby, North and South, Linc. near Grantham.

Guppy, Dorset. in the parish of Wotton-fitzpaine.

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Gurlyn, Cornw. S. E. of Market-Jew.

Gurran, Cornw. between Tregony and the sea-coast.

Gussage - St. Michael, Dorsetsh. near Cranborn; a large village on a rivulet. There are other villages of the name, viz. Gussage-Middle, Gussage-Dinant, or Gussage-Bohun, near it. Gussage-All-Saints is a mile S. E. from Gussage - St. Michael. Higher and Upper-Gussage, is 2 m. from Gussage-St. Michael, had a distinct chapel of ease to Ewerne-Minster.

Gusson, Kent, near the South-Foreland.

Gutberidge, Heref. near the forest of Dean.

Guydon, Warw. near Chadshunt, of which it was once a member.

Guy's-Cliff, Warw. a great cliff on the W. side of the Avon, and the N. side of Warwick, where, in the Britons time, was an oratory, and in that of the Saxons, an hermitage, where Guy Earl of Warwick, who is said to have retired to it after his fatigues by the toils and pleasures of the world, built a chapel, and cohabited with the hermit, and that from thence it had the name. This hermitage was kept up to the reign of Henry VI. when Rich. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick established a chantry here, and in memory of the famous Guy, erected a large statue of him in the chapel here, 8 feet in height, and raised a roof over the adjacent springs. The chapel is in the parish of St. Nicholas; in the suburbs of Warwick.

Gwallon-Downs, Cornw. heathy mountains near Trewardreth-Bay.

Gwana, a river in Pembroke-shire, which runs into the Gwyn near Llan-nachaieth.

Gwarneu-Clepa, Monm. N. W. of Tredegar.

Gwarnock, Cornwall, N. W. of Truro.

Gweger, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Irish Sea below Llanbaderick.

Gwelly, a river in Caernarvon-

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shire, which runs into the Irish Sea by Dinas Dynlle.

Gwendratbvag, a river in Caermarthen-shire, which runs into the Severn Sea near Kidwelly.

Gwendrathvau, a river in Caermarthen-shire, which runs into the Severn Sea near Kidwelly.

Gwenrow, a river in Denbigh-shire, which runs into the Dee below Wrexham.

Gwerndy, Monm. N. E. of Abergavenny.

Gwerneffeny, Monm. N. E. of Usk.

Gwerngooben, Monm. N. E. of Abergavenny.

Gwilly, a river in Caermarthen-shire, which runs into the Towy at Abergwilly.

Gwornall, Upper and Lower, Staff. in the parish of Sedgley, where grind-stones are dug for thick-edged tools, of which some have proved as good as the Derby stones.

GWYTHIN, Denbighsh. in North Wales, with one fair, May 6.

Gwynn, Cornwall, in the Moors N. W. of Clowans, near which are many tin mines.

Gwyn, a river in Pembroke-shire, which runs into the Irish Sea near Llanlawyn.

Gwynap, Cornw. N. W. of Penryn, is rich in tin-works.

Gwyndratb-Bay, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth-Haven.

Gwynn-Rock, Cornw. in Trewardreth-Bay.

Gwynn or Gynt, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Kevnny opposite Llangristolis.

Gwythel, a river in Radnor-shire, which runs into the Arro, near Kyneton.

Gwythion, Cornw. near St. Ives-Bay, is much annoyed with the sea sand.

Gyborne, Camb. 34 miles from Cambridge, in Ely-Isle, S. W. of Wisbech.

St. Gyles, Essex, S. of Epping-Street.

Gyrrow, a riv. in Denbighsh. which runs into the Alwen below Bettus.

Gyssing, Norfolk, near Diss.

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HABBE LENCH, *Worcest.* a village, near Lench-church and Bishampton.

Habergbam, *Lanc.* near the Calder, N. E. of Shuttleworth.

Haberley, *Salop*, E. of Astons-Pigot, and Rogers.

Hablesborp, *Nott.* a prebend of York, by N. Leverton.

Habton, *Great and Little, York*, N. Riding, N. of New-Malton.

Haccomb, or **Huckbam**, *Devon*, near Chudleigh, and the coast, not far from Teignmouth.

Hach, *Devon*, between Kingbridge and Modbury.

Hach, *Wilts*, near the Nadder, not far from Wardour-Castle.

HACH - BEAUCHAMP, *Som.* the next parish to Curry-Mallet, has a fair at Midsummer.

Hacheston, *Suffolk*, near Wickham, has a charity school.

Hachford, *Norfolk*, between Rapeham and Falsham.

Hachford, *Norfolk*, near Windham.

Hackcliff, *Linc.* E. of Caistor.

Hackenby, *Linc.* between Bourn and Fokingham, has a charity-school.

Hackforth, *York*, N. Riding, between Bedall and Hornby-Castle.

Hackington, *Kent*, 1 mile from Canterbury, near the Stour, has a small church, with several ancient monuments.

Hackinson, *Lancash.* near Garstang.

Hackleton, *Northamp.* near Sacy-Forest.

Hacklins, *Kent*, near Deal.

Hacknes, *York*, E. Riding, near Whitby, was formerly a cell to its abbey.

Hackney, *Middlex.* on the N. E. side of London. Here are no less than 12 hamlets in this parish. At

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the bottom of Hackney - Marsh, through which the river Lea runs, between Old-Ford and the Wyck, there have been discovered the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the Roman coins, &c. found there, was no doubt one of the famous highways made by the Romans. The church here is of a very ancient foundation, so old as Edward II. and the number of houses near 800. That part next London is called Mare Street; the middle, Church-Street; and the N. part Clapton; Dorleston and Shacklewell are on the W. and Hummertown, which leads to the Marsh, on the E. Here are 3 meeting-houses, and several boarding-schools, besides the free-school in the church-yard, a charity-school and 17 almshouses. It was from this place that the coaches, let to the people in London, first received their name; for in the last century, many people having gone on visits to see their friends at Hackney, it occasioned them often to hire horses or carriages, so that in time it became a common name for such horses, coaches, and chairs, as were let to the people of London; and the name has now diffused itself not only throughout Britain, but likewise Ireland.

Hackpendown, *Devonshire*, near Stanton and Whitstanton.

Hackshall, *Surry*, in the parish of Blechingley.

Hackthorn, *Lincolnsb.* N. of Lincoln.

Hackthorp, *Westmoreland*, near Lowther.

Hackwell, *Essex*, near Rochford.

Hackwood, *Hampsh.* the ancient seat of the dukes of Bolton, with fine groves of old oak, but the house indifferent, although the back front has some degree of elegance in its design.

Hacton, *Cornwall*, N. of Saltash.

Hacton, *Essex*, S. E. of Rumford.

Hadbury, *Worc.* near Charlton, has a charity-school.

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Hadden-Bridge, Northumb. over the Alon, N. W. of Hexham.

Haddenford. Staff. near Beauchert.

Hadden-Hall, Derby, in the High Peak, near Bakewell.

Haddenham, Camb. near Ely, 14 miles from Cambridge.

Haddon, Hunt. with its beacon and mill, N. of Stilton.

Haddon-Beacon, Som. N. E. of Dulverton.

Haddon-East, Northamp. 1 mile from Holdenby.

Hadden-West, Northamp. 10 miles from Northampton.

HADHAM, MAGNA and PARVA, Hertf. are 2 villages on the W. and S.W. of Bishop's Stortford. Hadham - Magna, or Much-Hadham, which stands in a vale on the river Ash, was once a seat of the bishops of London. Has a fair on June 24. There is a custom here, that the widow of every copyholder who shall die intestate, and seised of a copyhold estate in fee, shall have her freebench in all the copyhold lands, whereof he died seised in this manor, and after her the youngest son. The fine is on admission to this manor one year's quit-rent. Here is a charity-school. Hadham-Parva, which is on the N. side of Much-Hadham, stands on the same stream which comes a mile off from Albury and Pelham in the winter, and after rains. That part of it where the river rises in the summer, is called Hadham on Ash. At a brick-kiln, near Hadham-Ford, which goes over to Hadham-Hall, are dug up with their clay, oyster-shells and bones, which are supposed to be the teeth of large fish.

Hadham-Cross, Hertf. near Hadham-Magna.

Hadham-Mills Hertf. on the Ash river, S. E. of the Cross.

Hadbury, Suffex, near Bright-helmston.

HADLEIGH, Essex, near Prittlewell, had anciently a castle, of which there are now some considerable ruins, which shew its ancient gran-

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deur. It is situated on the brow of a steep hill, from whence there is an extensive prospect; it is built of stone, almost of an oval form, with walls 9 feet thick, now covered with bushes. Has a fair June 24.

Hadlesley, York. W. Riding, near Sherborn.

Hadley, Norfolk, near Langley-Abby.

Hadley, Salop, N. E. of Wellington.

HADLEY, Middlesex, near Barnet, where was once an hermitage, called Monkton-Hadley. It stands on the edge of Enfield Chase. The church was probably a chapel to the hermitage, and from its being annexed to Walden, was called Hadley Monachorum. The present church is built with flints: over the west door is the date 1498, and the sculpture of a rose and a Wing. On the top of the steeple there remains an iron pitch-pot, designed as a beacon, occasionally to be fired, to alarm the country in case of an invasion. From hence the view of Essex, over the trees is beautiful. Enfield Chase was inclosed in 1778, and was found to contain 8,349 acres.

HADLEY, Suffolk, 63 miles from London, was formerly a corporation with a mayor, aldermen, common-councilmen, &c. but a *quo warranto* being issued against its charter in the reign of James II. it has not been renewed since. It is a pretty large populous town and tolerably well-built, but being in a bottom, it is generally dirty. It deals much in corn, and its markets which are Monday and Saturday are well stored with provisions. It is of some note still, though formerly of much greater, for the woolen manufactory. In the middle of it stands the church which is a handsome structure, with a spire, and is a peculiar of Canterbury. It has fairs on Whit-monday, and October 10.

HADLOW, Kent, between Ewerst and Merworth, near the Medway, before it receives the Twist, has a fair on Whitfun-Monday.

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Hadnell, Salop. between Shrewsbury and Wem.

Hadnam, Bucks. N. E. of Tame.

Hadſco, Norf. on the Waveney, between Beccles and Yarmouth.

Hadſor, Worc. near Droitwich, has a charity-school. It is about 6 miles in circuit.

HADSTOCK, Essex. between Walden and Linton, has a fair June 28. On the door of the church is the same kind of lettrice work, covering a human skin, as is at Copford in this county, said to have been that of a Danish chief who was taken prisoner after he had pillaged this church. notwithstanding the length of time since it was put there, it has now the consistency of parchment, nor has the rust of the nails and iron that covers it, scarcely injured it.

Hagborn, East and West, Berks. 4 miles S.W. of Wallingford.

Haggerston, Northumb. E. of Northam-Castle.

Haghamon, Salop. near Shrewsbury.

Haginton, Devon. in the parish of Ilfordcomb.

Hagington-East, Devon. in the parish of Berry-Nerbert.

Hagley, Worc. between Clent and Stourbridge, and affords some considerable remains of the Romans, at Winchbury-hill. Several coins of the lower empire have been found here, as well as Roman urns. In Hagley park was dug up in 1752, a rude figure of a man, but ending in a Term. Hagley-hall and park may be justly esteemed one of the most elegant seats in the kingdom. The chancel of the church was rebuilt 1754, and the floor paved with marble at the expence of Lord Littleton, as was the Eastern window with painted glass, and the walls with armorial bearings.

Hagloe, Glouc. near Aure.

Hagnaby, Linc. near Bullingbrook.

Hagworthingham, Linc. near Horncastle.

Haigh, Lanc. by Wigan in one of the best situations in the N. of Eng-

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land, where, from the top of a mount in the park, are seen 13 counties, and the Isle of Man. In this lordship are the finest works of cannel-coals in England, which are inexhaustible, and have a vitriol spring in them.

Hailweston, Hunt. near St. Neots, here is a mineral spring, which is esteemed extremely useful, in curing many disorders incident to the eyes and likewise for eruptions on the skin.

Hairebolm, or Hairum, Durban, in the parish of Branspeth.

Hakeridge, Dorset, a member of Chidiocks, in the parish of Whitchurch.

Halam, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell, at whose court-leet all its freeholders and copyholders are to appear, twice a year, to do suit and service.

Halberton, Devon. near Tiverton.

HALCHESTON, Suffolk, with one fair on November 12.

Halcomb, Glouc. in the parish of Painſwick.

Halden-High, Kent, a manor of Rolvenden, to the N. E. of Tenterden.

Haldingham, Linc. N. E. of Sleaford.

Haldon-Hill Devon. near the Ken, and Exminster.

Hale or Haile, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the Irish Sea near St. Ives.

Hale, Midd. between Hackney-Ferry and Tottenham-High-Cross.

Hale, Cumb. near Egremont.

Hale, Cornw. N. of Saltash.

Hale, Lanc. on the Mersey, S. E. of Liverpool.

Hale, Hampsb. near Fordingbridge.

Hale, Norf. near Cranwich.

Haledon, Northumb. near Kirkheaton.

Haledon-Hill, Northumb. W. of Berwick.

Hale-End, Essex, near Woodford.

Hale-End, Surry, N.W. of Woking.

Hale-House, Surry, near Okewood.

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Hale-House, *Upper and Lower*, *Midd.* in the parish of Hendon.

Hales, Glouc. near Winchcomb and Teddington, had once a famous abbey, of which there are few or no remains now but a neat cloister. The church is a chapel of ease to Didbrook.

Hales, Norf. on the N. E. side of Loddon, to whose church this is a chapel of ease.

Hales, Staff. not far from Brewood.

Hale's-Cote, Salop, N. of Shrewsbury.

Hale's-Hall, Staff. near Cheadle.

HALESOWEN, Salop, seat of lord Dudley, on the E. side of Sturbridge, had formerly an abbey, of which great part of the walls are yet standing, but some of them overgrown with bushes and weeds. Here is a poor market on Mondays, and two fairs on the Monday after Easter-Monday, and June 22. This parish is distinct from the rest of Salop, being inclosed between parts of Staffordshire and Worcestershire; some part of it being in the latter county, on the Banks of the Stour River, a branch of which river rises in this parish. Here fossil wood has been dug up as have some Roman antiquities. Here is a free-school and workhouse. The church and monastery appear to have been stately edifices. The chief manufacture is in making nails. It is distant from London, 118 miles.

HALESWORTH, Suff. 101 miles from London, is an ancient town on the river Blyth. Market on Tuesday, and three fairs, Tuesday in Easter-week, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, and October 18. The town is populous, and the market noted for plenty of linen yarn bought up here, which is spun by the women of this country. Here is a charity-school, and a very neat church. On the mill-hill, near the town, is a mineral spring, which the inhabitants use for disorders incident to the eyes.

Halewell Northumb. N. W. of Tinnmouth.

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Halewood, Lanc. on the Mersey, S. of Prescot.

Halfcoat, Staff. near Sturbridge.

Halfdrunken-Downs, Corn. N. E. of Camelford.

Halfbide, Staff. in the parish of Chebley.

Halfbide, Hertf. N. of Ware.

Halford, Warw. is so called by corruption, from its old Ford over the Stour, not far from Edgehill, though it is also called and written Hawford.

HALGAVER-MOOR, Cornw. near Bodmin, is noted for its yearly carnival kept on it, about the middle of July, which is resorted to by thousands of people. King Charles II. was so well pleased with the sports and pastimes of it, when he touched here in his way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which is said to be as old as the Saxons. One of the diversions here is, to draw the unwary into its quagmire; and certain criminals are tried here, before one whom they stile the mayor of Halgaver, for some trivial offence, or other, and punished by some notable but harmless disgrace, such as wearing but one spur, &c. From hence slovens are commonly threatned to be presented in Halgaver-Court.

HALIFAX, York, W. Riding, 203 miles from London, stands near the Calder, on the gentle ascent of a hill, and is a parish the most populous, if not the largest in England, being 12 miles in diameter, and above 30 in circumference, and having 12 chapels of ease to its church, 2 whereof are parochial; besides 16 meeting-houses, which all, except the quakers, are called chapels, and most of them have bells and burial grounds. Though there were not above 30 houses in it, *anno* 1443, it was so populous in queen Elizabeth's time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels; and so industrious were they, that, notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themselves by the manufactory of cloth. Since that, so

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great has been the demand of kerseys for cloathing the troops abroad, that it is hereby increased a fourth, especially as they have lately entered into the manufactory of shaloons; so that it has been calculated, that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parish alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commission, for 600,000*l.* a year, to Holland and Hamburg, in the single article of kerseys. Here is a good hospital endowed in 1642, for 12 poor old people, with a workhouse for 20 children, and a free-school, called queen Elizabeth's. The Halifax law, so much talked of formerly, was made, in the reign of Henry VII. to put an end to the then common practice of stealing cloths in the nighttime from the tenters. By this byelaw, the magistrates of Halifax were empowered to pass and execute sentence of death on all criminals, if they were either taken in the fact of stealing, or if the cloth stolen was found upon them, or if they owned the fact. The value of the thing stolen, however, was to be above 13*d.* halfpenny. If the fact was committed out of the vicarage, but within the liberties of the forest of Hardwic, the offender was first carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who presently summoned the frith-burghers of the several towns in the forest, by whom he was either acquitted, or condemned. If the latter, he was carried within a week to the scaffold, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, *viz.* by an ax drawn up by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and fastened there by a pin, which, when taken out, the ax fell down in an instant, and did its work. This may partly serve to explain the common lityny of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, *viz.* "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good lord deliver us." The engine, which was used till 1620, was then removed; but the basis it stood on still remains. The market

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here is on Thursday, fair June, 24. 'Tis said, the vicar of this parish is always justice of the peace, as vicar. No market is so much thronged as this, in all the N. part of England, except Leeds and Wakefield. As to the aforesaid engine, it is fit to be observed, that the earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, seeing one of these executions, as he passed through Halifax, took a model of it, and carried it into his own country; where, after many years, during which it was called the Maiden, his lordship's head was the first that was cut off with it; and though it has cut off many a head since, it still retains that name.

Haling, Surry, near Croydon.

Halkwill, Kent, S. E. of Tunbridge.

Hall, Devon. S. of Barnstable.

Hall, Isle of Wight, in the East-Medina.

Hall, Corn. over against Fowey, on the other side of the harbour, has very pleasant walks on the side of a hill.

Halt, Devon, near Bishops-Tawton.

HALLATON, Leic. 94 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, fairs on Ascension-day, May 23, June 13; and has a charity-school. This place is noted for its poverty in the midst of a rich soil.

Hall-Barn, Bucks, near Beaconsfield.

Hallams, Derby, N. E. of Derby.

Halland, Suff. N. E. of Lewes.

Hallaton, Warw. near Lower-Whitacre.

Halldown-House, Devon. 6 miles from Exeter, built on the plan of the Queen's house in St. James's park, now the seat of Sir R. Paulk.

Hallen, Gloc. in the parish of Henbury.

Hall-End, Warw. between Whatley and Poleworth.

Hallerton, Devon. near Tiverton.

Hall-Hafey, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

Hallifield, Effex, between Waltham-Abbey and Nasing.

Hallington, Leic. S. W. of Louth.

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Halling, Kent, near the Medway, over-against Woldham. The bishops of Rochester had formerly a seat here, of which there are several remains.

Hallington, Staff. on the borders of Worcestershire, near Rowley.

Hallistone, Northumb. near Harbottle, had a nunnery. Paulinus is said to have baptized many thousands here, in the infancy of the English church.

Hallow, Worc. 2 miles from Worcester; on the bank of the Severn on an eminence that commands a most beautiful prospect of Bredon and Coteswold-hills. It is about 6 miles in circuit, and is a chapelry to Grimley, and the architecture of its chapel shews it to have been built by the Saxons.

Hallowes, York, W. Riding on the W. side of Bradford.

Hall-Place, Surry, a tything in Godalming-parish.

Hall-Place, Surry, near Thorp and Chertsey.

Haltwhiston, Hunt. near St. Neots, where are two remarkable springs, not far from one another; the one fresh, and reckoned good for the eyes; the other brackish, and very sovereign in all leprous disorders.

Haltwin, Corn. between St. Breocks and Padstow.

Halmley, Hertf. E. of Stevenage.

Halmstead, Kent. S. E. of Cranbrook.

Halmston, Devon. near the Taw river and Coddon-Hill.

Halnaby, York, N. Riding near Richmond.

Halneck, Suffex, near Chichester.

Halpton, Devon. in the parish of Uffcolumb.

Halfall, Lanc. on the W. side of Ormetkirk. The rectory here is reckoned 400l. a year. At this place is a bituminous turf, which emits a smell like the oil of amber; and from which an oil may be prepared, not easily distinguishable from it. The country people use pieces of it, instead of candles.

Halfey, Som. near Taunton.

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Halfey-Priors, Som. near Bishops-Lediard.

Halfham, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, E. of Headon.

Halfed, Kent, between Cray and Sevenoke.

Halfed, Kent, between Farnborough and Otford.

Halfed, Leic. E. of Bilson.

HALSTED, Essex, 45 miles from London, its market on Friday is noted for corn, and fairs May 6, and Oct. 29. There is founded a collegiate church here for 8 priests. The town stands on a hill, with a pleasant river at the foot of it.

Halstock, Dorset, is a small village; lies on the N.W. extremity of the county, on the borders of Somersetshire, 2 miles N. E. from Corscomb.

Halston, Salop, N. E. of Oswestry.

Halstow, Kent, N. of Sittingborn.

Halstow-High, Kent, between Cliffe and Stoke.

Haltemprife, York, E. Riding near Hull.

Halton, Salop, between Ryton and Babin's-Wood.

Halton, Som. near Cheriton and Wincanton.

Halton, Linc. near Spillby.

Halton, Som. on the W. side of Sedgemoor.

HALTON OF HAULTON, i. e. HIGH-TOWN, Chesb. 2 miles N. E. of Frodham, and 186 miles from London, stands loftily on a hill, where a castle was built, anno 1071, and is a member of the duchy of Lancaster; which maintains a large jurisdiction in the county round it, by the name of Halton-Fee, or the honour of Halton, having a court of record, prison, &c. within themselves. About Michaelmas every year, the king's officers of the duchy keep a law-day at the castle, which still remains a stately building; and once a fortnight a court is kept here, to determine all matters within their jurisdiction; but felons and thieves

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are carried to the sessions at Chester, to receive their sentence. Here is a small market kept on Saturdays, and a fair on Old Lady-day, which the inhabitants claim by prescription, and another April 5. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Halton, Lanc. near Lancaster, whose capital messuage is called Halton-Hall. the demesnes belonging to the manor consist of 130 acres tythe-free. It has a water corn-mill and a salmon-fishery in the river Loyne; and a good common in the neighbourhood, with a promising prospect of lead and coal.

Halton-East, and West, York, W. Riding, near Settle, had anciently a religious house; and a royal mansion built by the kings of Northumberland, who made this their place of retreat from the Danes' fury.

Halton, Northumb. within the Picts-Wall below Portgate; the manor-house is called Halton-Hall, where is preserved an ancient sword 64 inches long, which was decisive at one blow.

Halton-Chesters, Northumb. is situated on an easy descent, was a Roman station between Rutchester and Walwick-Chesters. Here has been an aqueduct to convey water to this station. On the S. and S.E. are the ruins of ancient Buildings. Urns have been dug up here, and the remains of Sacrifices discovered.

Halton-Park, Lanc. S. of Bolton.

Halton-Sheles, Northumb. on the Picts-Wall, N. of Corbridge.

HALTWESEL, Northumb. 317 miles from London, is a considerable town, with good accommodation for travellers in the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle, having the

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South-Tyne on the S. side, and the military way, which runs parallel to the Picts-Wall, at a little distance on the N. side. Fairs on May 14, and Nov. 22, with a market on Thursday. The situation is lofty; the churchyard on the S. side of the town commands a fine prospect over the vale, which is bounded by Billister-Castle, and the adjoining hills on one hand, and Heydon Bridge on the other. The church contains little that is remarkable. This place was plundered by the Scots in the reign of Elizabeth. It enjoys an infant manufactory of baize. At the E. end of the town is an eminence called Castle-Banks, of an oval figure, in the centre of which is a fine spring. On the E. and W. sides are four distinct gradations arising one above another, but to whom this work is to be attributed is uncertain.

Halwell, Devon, between Modbury and Dartmouth.

Halworth, York, W. Riding, on the N. side of Halifax.

Ham, Kent, on the S. W. side of Sandwich.

Ham, Kent, on the N. E. side of Appledore.

Ham, Worc. on the river Temd, or Teme, a little higher than Clifton, had a castle.

Ham, Cornu. N. of Stratton.

Ham, Dorset. near Gillingham and Bogley.

Ham, Dorset. near Pool, divided into Higher and Lower, the latter has some trade, and a street of good houses. The chapel is in Higher-Ham, now in ruins. It is 5 miles from Sturminster.

Ham, Heref. on the Wye, near Ross.

Ham, Surry, S. E. of Ryegate.

Ham, Wilts; S. of Hungerford.

Ham, Gloc. near Cheltenham, a hamlet to Charlton-king parish.

Ham-Court, Surry, near Weybridge.
Ham-Court, Worc. near Upton upon Severn.

Ham-East Essex, S. E. of Plaistow, 6 miles from London.

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Ham-Hall, Warw. near Cole-shill.

Ham-House, Surry, is an elegant structure in the parish of Petersham, near Richmond-Park, and by the Thames-side.

Ham-West, Essex, between Stratford and Little-Ilford. In this parish are 12 acres of marsh land, called Ox-Leas, appropriated for ever, for the binding out 4 apprentices, viz. 3 of this parish and one of East-Ham parish.

Hamberne-Hall, Northumb. S. of Hexham.

Hamberwitb, Staff. S. W. of Litchfield.

Hamble, a river in Hants, which runs into the British Sea at Hamble-Haven.

Hamble-Haven, Hampshire, in Southampton-Water.

HAMBLETON, Hampshire, E. of Bishop's-Waltham. Fairs Febr. 13, the first Tuesday in May, and Oct. 2.

Hambleton, Bucks, by Henley on Thames.

Hambleton-Hill, Dorset, at one end of Crapburn Chace, near Sturminster. Shews it had once a camp; where, it is said, Roman coins have been dug up. It is the antagonist camp to that of Hod-hill. It extends E. and W. 3 quarters of a mile of an irregular shape. From whence is an extensive view of the vale of Blackmore.

Hambleton, York, W. Riding, on the S. W. side of Selby, has annual races on its Down, for the king's plate of 100 guineas.

Hambleton, Lanc. S. W. of Garstang near the Wire.

Hambrook, Glouc. a hamlet in the parish of Winterbourn, to which it has a chapel of ease.

Hamden-Great, Bucks, on the ridge of the Chiltern-Hills, near Wendover. Here is a small charity-school. Little-Hamden is on the N. side of it.

Hamden-Hill, Som. S. E. of South-Petherton.

Hamme, Hampsh. near Andover.

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Hameldon, Leic. a chapel of ease to Barkby.

Hameldon, Surry, between Chiddingfold and Godalming.

Hamel-Great, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Hameringham, Line. S. E. of Horn-castle.

Hamerton, Hunt. N. W. of Buckworth.

Hamerton-Green, York, W. Rid. E. of Knaresborough.

Hamefwell, Glouc. near Bath.

Hamfallow, Glouc. near Berk-clay.

Hamfield-Hall, Lane. N. E. of Cartmel.

Hamford Devon. near Ashwater.

HAMLEYTON, Rutl. near Nottamton, in the road to Okeham, is in the maps and some descriptions spelt Hambleton, or Hamelton. Fair Aug. 23, 24, and 25.

Hammels, Hertf. on the Rib, to the N. of Puckeridge.

Hammer-End, Staff. S. of Audley.

Hammer-Green, Hertf. S. of Datchworth.

HAMMERSMITH, Midd. 4 miles W. from London, is a hamlet belonging to Fulham, has 2 charity-schools, a workhouse, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a fair May 1. There are a number of handsome seats about it, especially towards the Thames, among which the most remarkable is the late lord Melcombe's, which is a very elegant house and contains a marble gallery finished at a very great expence.

Hamon, Dorset, near Sturminster, situated on the S. side of the river Stour, 2 miles N.W. of Child-Ockford.

Hamond-Park, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

Hamond-Street, Hertf. S. W. of Wormleybury.

Hamose-Creek, Devon. near Plymouth, a safe road, which is a common harbour for ships bound to the E. when they wait for a wind.

Hampall, York, W. Riding, N.W. of Doncaster.

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Hampden Common, Gloc. 107 miles from London; remarkable for its extensive and beautiful views.

Hampen, Glou. a hamlet in the parish of Shipton Oliff.

Hampnet, Gloc. near Northleach.

Hampnet, Suffex. E. of Chichester.

Hampreston, Dorset, near Winborne on the borders of Hampshire.

* **HAMPSHIRE** or **HANTS**, properly the county of Southampton, and is bounded on the E. by Surry and Suffex, on the S. by the British channel, and on the W. by Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, and on the N. by Berkshire. It extends 55 miles in length from N. to S. 40 miles from E. to W. and is about 220 miles in circumference. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 9 forests, 29 parks, one city, 20 market-towns, 253 parishes, above 36,000 houses, and by the most modest computation 180,000 inhabitants, who elect 26 members of parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Winchester, and two for each of the following towns, Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Yarmouth, Newport, Stockbridge, Andover, Whitechurch, Lymington, Christ-church, and Newton. The air is mild and wholesome; but a small part, which consists of the low grounds next the sea, is subject to the sea-vapours; but but without the bad effects usually experienced in other counties. The soil is generally rich, and the county affords plenty of corn, cattle, wool, bacon, wood, iron, and honey. The sheep are remarkably good, but small, and valued both for their flesh and wool. The bacon of this county is esteemed the best in England, and its honey, except that gathered on the heaths, bears a high price; and of this the inhabitants make most excellent mead and metheglin. The excellency of the Hampshire bacon is attributed to the swine being supplied with plenty of acorns from the New Forest and other woods, in which they are suffered to run at large. The sea-coast here furnishes oysters, lobsters, and other sea-fish, and its rivers abound in fresh fish, especially trouts.

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There is no country in England so well wooded as this; and though the vast consumption of timber at Portsmouth, Southampton, Redbridge, and other places, since the Revolution, in building men of war and smaller vessels, has consumed great quantities, yet there is no want of timber, a great deal being still left growing; and in New Forest there are oaks of several hundred years growth. The new intended canal in this county, from Basingstoke to the Wye in Surry, and from thence to the Thames, cannot but be a great advantage to this county in general, and the parishes it is to pass through in particular, to carry which into execution above 86,000l. have been raised amongst 150 proprietors in 1789, and it will extend 53 miles when completed.

HAMPSTEAD, Midd. about 4 miles on the N.W. side of London, stands in a healthy air, on a fine rise, at the top of which is a heath of about a mile every way, that is adorned with several pretty seats, in a most irregular romantick situation, and has a most extensive prospect over London, into the counties all round it, viz. Bucks and Hertfordshire, and even Northamptonshire, Essex, Kent, Surry, Berks, &c. with an uninterrupted view of Shooter's-Hill, Bansted-Downs, and Windsor-Castle. Its church was anciently a chapel of ease to Hendon, till about 1478. This village used to be resorted to formerly for its mineral waters which have lately been neglected; but the wells are still frequented. In 1774 as some men were digging in one of the wells walks, they discovered several urns, and some pitchers, all full of human bones burnt to ashes; the largest urn would hold 10 or 12 gallons. It is now crowded with good buildings, even on the very steep of the hill, where there is no walking 6 yards together without meeting a hillock, but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by the laundresses who washed for the Londoners. Its old ruinous church, the lord of the manor's chapel, was lately

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pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is besides, a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London.

Hampstead-Marshall, Berks, near Newbery.

Hampstead, Glou. a small village S. of Gloucester, the church which stands on an eminence, with a tower, in which is the figure of a judge in his robes, is said to have been designed for Sir Richard Atkins, who was one of the justices for the grand sessions of Wales, and died in 1610.

Hampstead Staff. on the N. side of Tame, over-against Pirrie.

HAMPTON, Midd. on the Thames, over against the Moulseys, 2 miles from Richmond and Kingston. This place is chiefly famous for a noble house called Hampton-Court, built here by cardinal Wolsey, who put up 280 silk beds in it, for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised him so much envy, that to screen himself he gave it to king Henry VIII. who in exchange allowed him this palace at Richmond. The buildings, gardens, and the 2 parks, to all which the late king William made considerable additions, are about 4 miles in circuit, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to it from Kingston. The inward court was built by king William, and forms a piazza, the lowness of whose pillars makes it look more like a cloyster than a palace, which, however, was so contrived for the convenience of the king, who took great delight in this place, but his constitution did not allow him to mount stairs; nevertheless the apartments make ample amends for this, there being none more magnificent, nor more exactly disposed in any palace in the world: And his Majesty, who had a good taste in furniture, adorned it with all the elegance imaginable. Not to mention any of the other noble paintings by the greatest masters, there were in the

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great gallery the famous cartoons, being 5 pieces done by Raphael Urbino, which king William III. brought into England, and for which Lewis XIV. offered 100,000 Louis D'ors; (which paintings were lately removed to the Queen's Palace in St. James's Park.) At this palace were put up the battles of Alexander, wrought up in fine Brussels tapestry, which are worth the observation of the curious. In Bushy-Park is a cascade, which is reckoned a master-piece in its kind.

Hampton, Gloucestershire, see Minchin Hampton.

Hampton, Cheshire, N. of Malpas.

Hampton, Glou. by the side of the common in Minterworth parish.

Hampton, Kent, E. of Swale Cliff.

Hampton, Som. N. E. of Bath.

Hampton-upon-Avon, Warw. of old called Bishops-Hampton; because in the Saxon times it belonged to the see of Worcester, stands on the E. side of Stratford, of which it was formerly a hamlet.

Hampton-Bishops, Heref. on the Wye 2 miles from Hereford.

HAMPTON-COURT, Heref. 5 miles S. E. of Leominster, is in some maps stiled Hampton-Charles. Here is a very fine house, which is built like a castle, in a valley on the river Lug, under coverture of Dynmoor; and from the top of the house goes a staircase, which they say has a subterraneous conveyance to Dynmoor-Wood. Here is a very fine park, 8 miles in compass, with about 1200 head of deer, and a broad pool 3 quarters of a mile long, between 2 great woods. The dam which forms it and is made over a valley, cost 800l. and was finished in a fortnight by 200 hands. A new river is cut quite through the park, the channel of which, for a long way together, is hewn out of the rock. This enriches vast tracks of land, which before were barren. Here are also new gardens and canals laid out, and new plantations of timber; which with warrens, decoys, sheep-walks, pastures for cattle, &c, supply the house with

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all conveniencies and necessaries; and there is store of water on all sides of it, for the fountains, basins, and canals.

Hampton-Curlew, Warw. so called from its ancient owners of that name, is a hamlet of Budbroke, and has always belonged to the lords of that manor.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, Warw. on the W. side of the Blith, to the N. E. of Solihul. 'Tis a large parish with divers hamlets. Fair on St. Luke's, and the days before and after. Here were formerly 2 parks; in one of which stood the manor house and a castle, of which the intrenchments are yet to be seen, and are called the Castle-Hills. In 1643 the spire of the church was beat down, and the steeple and body of it much rent by thunder and lightning. Here is a charity-school.

Hampton-Gay, Oxf. E. of the Charwell, by Woodstock.

Hampton, Higl, Devon. near Hatherley.

Hampton-Lovel, Worc. near Droitwich, and has several salt-pans and in this parish is Westwood park which is extraparochial.

Hampton Magna and Parva, Worc. S. W. of Everham, this village formerly belonged to the Abbey of Everham, and since its dissolution has gradually fallen to a low state, notwithstanding the inclosure of its lands, and its having a church of its own.

Hampton-Merke, Gloc. near Fairford.

Hampton-Nether, Wilts, N. W. of Salisbury.

Hampton-Poyle, Oxford, 5 miles from Oxford.

Hampton-Short, Oxford, N. W. of Charlbury.

Hampton-Turville, Wilts, N. W. of Cricklade.

Hampton-Welch, Salop, near Ellesmere.

Hampton-Wick, a cluster of houses at the foot of Kingston bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours who are fond of a walk in Bushy park must hold in

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veneration. It has under it the following inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. "This true Briton, (unwilling to "leave the world worse than he "found it) by a vigorous application "of the laws of his country in the "cause of liberty, obtained a free "passage through Bushy park, which "had many years been withheld "from the people."

Hams East, and West, Berks, in the parish of Wantage.

Hamsey, Suff. near Lewes.

Hamfyll-Bridge, Suff. between Stoneland-Park and Waterdown-Forest.

Hamsted, East, Berks, near Oakingham.

Hamsted-Marshal, Berks, near the Kennet river, 3 miles W. from Newbury, had the surname, because it formerly belonged to the earl-marshal of England.

Hamsted-Norris, Berks, near Compton.

Hamstede, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Hamstell, Staff. N. of Litchfield.

Hamsterleigh, Durham, between Bedborn-Park and Whitton-Castle.

Hamston, Wilts, just by Hampton-Turville.

HAMSTREET, Kent, has a fair on May 14.

Hanworthy, Dorset, W. of Poole.

Hanworthy, Linc. about 5 miles N. E. of Lincoln.

Hanborough, Oxf. near Woodstock, is noted only for the selenites, or moon-stone, which has been dug in great plenty out of its wells.

Hanborough-Long, Oxf. near Rollrich-Stones.

Hanbridge, Lanc. between Burnley and Townley.

Hanbury-Hill, Worc. 6 miles from Worcester, between Fakenham and Droitwich, and near it are Hanbury-Park, and Fakenham-Park. The church is situated on a hill, commanding an extensive prospect.

Handale-Abbey, York, N. Riding, E. of Gisborough.

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Hanbridge, Chesh. near Chester City.

Handbury, Staff. on the E. side of Pagets-Bromley.

Hanby-Hall, Linc. 2 miles from Folkingham.

Handcureb, Staff. W. of Trent-ham.

Handcross, Suff. E. of Leonard's Forest.

Handfast-Point, Dorset, by Studland-Bay, is a high promontory.

Handley, Chesh. S. W. of Beeston-Castle.

Handley, Lanc. near Blackburn.

Handley-Green, Staff. near Trent, E. of Newcastle under Lin.

Handfaker, Staff. on the W. side of King's-Bromley, and 1 mile from the Trent.

Handsworth, Staff. W. of Tame, near Warwickshire.

Hanher, Suff. N. E. of Chichester.

Hanford, Chesh. N. W. of Macclesfield.

Hanford, Dorset, on the Stour, N. W. of Blandford, 2 miles from Dorchester.

Hanford, Midd. W. of Sunbury.

Hanford-Lower, Midd. between the former and the Thames.

Hanford, Staff. near the conflux of the Trent and Tyne.

Hanger-Hill, Midd. N. of the road from Acton to Ealing.

Hanging - Houghton, Northamp. W. of Walgrave.

Hangingston, Worc. N. of Mor-ton in Marsh.

Hangingston, Northumb. between the Cheviot-Hills and Scotland.

Hanging-Wood, Kent, near Wool-wich.

Hanham, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Bitton, there were formerly two machines here, for raising water for the use of the city of Bristol, but were removed in 1720. Here is a chapel of ease.

Hankdon, Suffolk, between Clare and St. Edmundsbury.

Hankerton, Wilts, N. E. of Malmesbury.

H A

Hankilow, Chesh. S. E. of Wren-bury.

Hankridge, Wilts, near North-Bradley.

Hanley, Derby, S. of Chester-field.

Hanley, Northamp. in the parish of Towcester.

Hanley, Upper and Lower, Worc. to the E. of Tenbury, chapels to Eastham.

Hanley - Castle, Worc. on the Severn and near Upton, opposite to Malvern-Hills, a parish 6 miles broad, and 4 long. There are no traces of the castle visible. In this parish are Blackmore-Park, Severn End, and Hanley-Hall, as is Holywell or Malvern-well, on the side of Malvern-Hill. A circular cavity in the earth, about six feet in diameter, was discovered in a corn-field by a shepherd's boy in 1787. On examination, this aperture leads to a considerable cavern at about the depth of 10 feet from the surface, extending in every direction at least 20 feet in diameter; at about 35 or 40 feet is a body of water, supposed to be nearly 140 feet deep. This discovery leads to various conjectures amongst the curious in the neighbourhood; but whether it be from a natural or artificial cause is yet undetermined; some attribute it to the convulsion of the earth, whilst others ascribe it to have been an excavation made some hundred years past, for the purpose of obtaining water for cattle, or as a place of retirement for safety in times of war and danger, supposing in this case that the waters have since forced their way into the recess. The field where this cavern is, is nearly a plane, and the soil at some depth nearly a solid body of chalk.

Hanley-Sixpenny, Dorset, between Blagdon-Park and Cranburn-Chace. In the latter, that is about 3 miles off, the parishioners are allowed one day in the year to hunt deer. It had formerly a market. It lies on the borders of Wiltshire 2 miles from Pentridge.

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Hanmer, Flintsh. near St. Asaph; here is a large gothic church, with a lofty tower. Near the church is a well-endowed free school.

Hannam, East, Glouc. chapel to Bitton on the Avon.

Hannam, West, Glouc. on the Avon near Bristol, has brass and copper-works.

Hannarway, Essex, near Colchester.

Hannay, Linc. N. E. of Alford.

Hanney, East, Berks, between the Vale of White-Horse and Abingdon.

Hanningfield, East, West, and South, Essex, N. E. of Billericay.

Hannington, Hampsh. W. of Basingstoke.

Hannington, Wilts, W. of Highworth, has a charity-school.

Hans or Hansay, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Manyfold at Blore-Park.

Hanslop, Bucks, 3 miles from Newport.

Hansled, Hertf. near Abbot's-Langley.

Hanton, Nottingham. S. of Southwell.

Hanwell and Park, Oxford. near Banbury.

Hanwell, Midd. 2 miles from Brentford, on the N. side of the road from London to Oxford.

Hanwood, Great and Little, Salop, S. W. of Shrewsbury.

Hanworth, Linc. S. E. of that city, has a charity-school.

Hanworth, Norf. between Barningham and Felmingham.

Hanworth, Midd. on the W. side of Twickenham, was the favourite seat of Henry VIII. having a prospect of the Thames, and a delightful country round about it, as well as two good parks, one called Kenton, the other Hanworth, where he always hunted the buck, or hare.

Hanymouth, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Hapshurb, Norfolk, on the coast, N. E. of Waltham.

Hapsford, Cheshire, N. W. of De-lamere-Forest.

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Hapswell, York. N. Riding, on the Ridale, S. of Richmond.

Hapton and Tower, Lanc. N. E. of Blackburn.

Haracles, Staff. N. W. of Leek.

Harberbury, Warw. 4 miles from Warwick.

Harber-House, Durb. near Durham.

Harberton, Devon. S. W. of Berry-Pomery.

Harbertwen, Westmor. S. E. of Shap.

Harbiford, Bucks, near High-Wycomb.

Harbledown, Kent, near Canterbury, has a monastery.

Harborn, Staff. on the S. W. side of Birmingham, has a charity-school. One James Sands of this parish, who died in 1625, lived to the age of 140, and his wife to 120. He out-lived five leaves of 21 years each, which were all made to him after he married.

HARBOROUGH, Leicest. 84 miles from London, is a great thoroughfare in the road to Derby, near the source of the river Welland; and was famous, in Camden's time, for its beast fair, where the best horses and colts are still sold. It is observed of this town, that there are no lands belonging to it. Fairs April 29, Oct. 19. The market is on Tuesday, for the use of which the Earl of Harborough has lately built a neat market-house at his own expence. Here is a good free-school, and a fair chapel of ease to Great-Bowden its parish.

Harborough, Lincolnsh. N. W. of Grimsby.

Harborough, Warwicksh. N. of Rugby.

HARBOTTLE-MANOR and CASTLE, Northumb. near Hallistones, in the valley of Read, or Riddesdale. Fair on Sept. 19. It stands on the banks of the Coquet, and in the time of Edward I. was a formidable fortress, sustaining an attack from the whole Scotch army in 1296. The castle is now in ruins. Here Margaret Queen-Dowager of Scotland, sister of Henry VIII. resided.

H A

Harburn, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Dart below Har-
vorton.

Harby, *Leic.* S. W. of Belvoir-
Castle.

Harbybrow, *Cumb.* near Terby.

Harrafide, *York.* N. Riding, on
the Swale, near Applegarth-Forest.

Horden, *Chebbire*, near the Tame,
N. of Stockport.

Harden, *Durham*, on the coast,
N. W. of Hartlepool.

Harden, *Kent*, on the N. side of
Elham.

Harden, *York.* W. Riding, N. W.
of Bradford.

Harden-Huisb, *Chebb.* near Chip-
penham, had a parish church built at
the expence of Jos. Colborne, Esq.
the church-yard was walled in and
consecrated Nov. 4, 1779.

Hardendale, *Westmor.* in the parish
of Shap.

Hardham, *Suffex*, on the Arun,
N. W. of Parham, had a monastery.

Hardborn, *Lanc.* in Amounders-
nels.

Harding, *Oxf.* S. of Henley on
Thames.

Harding, *Staff.* N. of Walsal.

Harding, *Wilts.* N. E. of Great-
Bedwin.

Harding or Harpedon, *Herts.* 3
miles S. of Walthamsted, of which
it is a hamlet, and 5 miles from
St. Albans in the road to Luton,
stands on a hill.

Hardingdale, *Westmor.* N. E. of
Shap.

Hardingham, *Norfolk*, N. W. of
Hingham.

Hardingstone, *Northamptonsh.* near
Northampton.

Hardington, *Som.* 3 miles from
Yeovil.

Hardington, *Somersetsh.* N. W. of
Frome-Selwood.

Hardknot-Hill, *Cumberl.* a steep
mountain S. E. of Copeland-Forest.

Hardley, *Hampshire*, in the New-
Forest.

Hardley-Beacon, *Suffex*, between
Aithdown and Dallington-Forests.

Hardley-Hall, *Dorsetsh.* in the
High-Peak.

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Hardmead, *Bucks.* N. E. of New-
port.

Hardneft-Wood, *Berks.* near Bin-
field and Warfield.

Hardraw, *York.* N. Riding, near
the Sure river by Swaldales near the
cataraet of Aylgarth.

Hardress, *Upper and Lower, Kent*,
N. of Elham.

Hardsworthby, *Devon.* near Hart-
land.

Hardwick, *Derby.* in Scarfdale,
10 miles from Derby.

Hardwick, *Glou.* 7 miles N. from
Stroud, and 4 from Gloucester; the
church is a chapel of ease to Standish.

Hardwick, *Glou.* a hamlet in the
parish of Elmliton.

Hardwick, *Norff.* near King's-
Lynn.

Hardwick, *Bedf.* in the parish of
Kempiton.

Hardwick, *Surry*, near Chertsey.

Hardwick, *Bucks.* between Ailcs-
bury and Winflow.

Hardwick, *Camb.* 5 miles from
Cambridge, W. of Granchester.

Hardwick, *Durham*, N. W. of
Grindon.

Hardwick, *Durham*, N. W. of
Hartlepool.

Hardwick, *Heref.* near Clifford-
Castle.

Hardwick, *Heref.* E. of Pem-
bridge.

Hardwick, *Huntingd.* N. W. of
St. Neot's.

Hardwick, *Monm.* on the Ilsa,
S. E. of Abergavenny.

Hardwick, *Norff.* N. of Harleston.

Hardwick, *Norff.* near Hawsted,
is extra-parochial, the seat of the
family of Bacon.

Hardwick, *Northamp.* near Wel-
lingborough.

Hardwick, *Notz.* S. W. of Mans-
field.

Hardwick, *Oxford.* between Fen-
cot and Mixbury.

Hardwick, *Oxford.* N. W. of
Reading.

Hardwick, *Oxford.* W. of Stanton-
Harcourt.

Hardwick, *Rutl.* near Emping-
ham.

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Hardwick, Salop. on the river Ony, N. E. of Bishops-Castle.

Hardwick, Salop. S. W. of Ellesmere.

Hardwick, Staff. in the parish of Sandon.

Hardwick, Yorksb. W. Riding, a forest adjoining to Halifax.

Hardwick, York. W. Riding, near Pontefract.

Hardwick-Priors, Warw. near Warwick.

Hareby, Nottingb. near Broadham priory.

Hareby, Linc. near Lincoln City, is noted for the death of Eleanor, wife to King Edward I. who caused crosses to be set up in memory of her, in all the places where the hearse rested, that carried her from hence to Westminster.

Harecastle, Stafford. where commences that important canal devised by Mr. Brindley, who scoffed at every obstruction for 93 miles, and joined the navigation of the eastern and western ocean. It was begun July 14, 1766, and at this place the canal passes under ground for 2880 yards, 9 feet wide and 12 high, lined and arched with brick.

Harefield, Midd. on the W. side of the Coln, between Uxbridge and Rickmansworth: Here is a charity-school.

Harefield, Glou. N. of Bristol.

Harebatch, Middlesex. on the Bath road, 32 miles from London, and 6 from Maidenhead.

Harebaugh, Northumb. between Yarpod and Bickerton.

Harelaw, Northumb. near the Picts-wall, N. W. of Newcastle.

Haveridge-Hall, Cumb. N. W. of Greystock-Castle.

* *HARESBURY, Wilts.* on the Willy, near Warminster, 94 miles from London, is in old records called Heightsbury, or Heytsbury; and now it is writ Hatchbury. It was once the seat of the Empress Maud. Here are fairs May 14, and Sept. 15; and it has sent members to parliament ever since Henry VI. it being an ancient

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borough by prescription. There is an almshouse here, for 12 poor men and a woman. Here is a collegiate church with 4 prebendaries, and a free-school, and the place is governed by a bailiff and burgesses.

Harescomb, Glou. a hamlet in Haresfield parish.

Harescomb, Glou. near Painswick.

Haresfield, Glou. 5 miles W. from Stroud, and 6 S. from Gloucester. It is a very rich part of the county, situated beneath a ridge of hills.

Haresfield, Little, Glou. in the parish of Standish.

Haregate, Kent. between Spelherst and Tunbridge-wells.

Hareharrow-Linn, Northumb. near Wark and Bellingham, is a fine waterfall.

Hareston, Dorset. on a river that runs into Sandwich-Bay.

Harestreet, Essex. near Rumsford.

Harestreet, Hertf. between Puckeridge and Barkway.

Harewell, York. E. Riding, on the Coulney, S. W. of Wighton.

Harewood, Bedf. on the Ouse, near Turvey, had a nunnery formerly; and is also called Harelewood and Harold.

Harford, a river in Yorkshire which runs into Darwent at Wickam-Abbey.

Harford, Devon. 10 miles from Plymouth.

Harford, Glou. in the parish of Naunton.

Harford, Lower, Glou. in the parish of Naunton.

Harford-Bridge, Hampsb. over the water, near Hartley-Row.

Harford, East, Northumb. on the river Pont, near Stannington.

Hargass, Hereford. on the river Arrow, near Kyneton.

Hargrave, Suff. S. W. of St. Edmundsbury.

Hargrave, Dorset. N. E. of Sturminster, 3 miles from East Orchard, in conjunction with which it has a chapel.

Hargrave, Northamptonsh. E. of Higham-Ferrars.

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Harimere-Chapel, Camb. S. of Ely.
Harington, Northamp. on the W. side of Rothwell.

Haringworth, Northamp. near the river Welland, on the N. E. side of Rockingham.

Harkirk, Lanc. in the parish of Crosby-Parva.

Harksted, Suffolk, on the Stour, W. of Harwich.

Harlackenden, Kent, in the parish of Woodchurch.

Harlaston, Staff. on the N. E. side of Tamworth.

Harlaston, Linc. 2 miles from Grantham, where was ploughed up a brazen vessel, in which was an antique helmet of gold, studded with jewels, which was presented to Catherine of Spain, queen of Hen. VIII.

Harle, Little and West, Northum. near Kirk-Harle.

Harlesay, East and West, York. N. Riding, N. E. of North-Allerton.

Harlescot, Salop, N. of Shrewsbury.

HARLESTON, Norf. has a bridge on the river Waveney, 16 miles from Norwich, and 112 from London. It is but a dirty town, with a market on Wednesday, and fairs July 5, and September 9.

Harleston, Devonshire, in Brixton parish.

Harleston, Midd. is a prebend of St. Paul's, in the parish of Wilsdon; between which and Westbourn-Green lies Harleston-Green.

Harleston, Northamp. 4 miles from Northampton.

Harleston, Suffolk, N. W. of Stow.

Harleston-Green, Midd. between Westbourn and Twyford.

Harlethwas, Heref. near Dowre.

Harley, Salop, E. of Acton-Burnel-Castle.

Harling, Middle and West, Norf. near East-Harling.

HARLING-EAST, Norfolk, stands on a rivulet, between Thetford and Buckenham, 88 miles from London. Its market on Thursday, is chiefly for linen yarn, and linen-cloth; and the fairs are May 4, and October 24.

Harlington, Midd. on the N. side of Houndlow-Heath.

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Harlington, Bedf. near Ampthill.
Harlings, Suff. S. W. of Hardley-Beacon.

HARLOCH OF HARLEICH, Merionethshire, N. Wales, 223 miles from London, on the sea coast, near the N. W. point of the county. It is naturally strong, a garrison being kept here for the security of the coast. Its castle lies now in ruins. The town, though a corporation and governed by a mayor, makes but a very mean appearance. Market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, June 13, August 21, and December 11. Near it is a cataract of the Rhaidu, which rushes down a mountain for above 100 yards, and then forms a cataract whose water forms part of an elliptical curve, to a pool 40 feet below. A remarkable phenomenon was seen near this town in the year 1694, and it continued about the space of eight months. It was a livid vapour, or fiery exhalation, which seemed to arise from the sea on the borders of Caernarvonshire. It made its first appearance on the side of a bay, a little after sun set, and from thence spread itself in the most gradual manner, until it had set all the houses in the neighbourhood on fire. Not only the ricks of hay, corn, and all other sorts of grain were destroyed, but also the vegetables in the gardens, for it had so noxious a smell that every thing perished where it diffused its baleful influence. Its effects were severely felt by the cattle, to whom it communicated a contagious distemper, by which many of them died. It made its appearance regularly every night, always rising at the same place; nor did it stop its course either by rain or storms. It was sometimes visible in the day; but it was very remarkable that it never did any damage except in the night. The flames were no way violent, but its continuance at last consumed every thing that opposed it. The methods used to extinguish the flames was to blow bellows's, horns, and such like instruments, but that was seldom attended with the desired effect.

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HARLOW, Essex, on the W. side of the Rodings towards Hertfordshire, 24 miles from London. The church was burnt down in 1711, when the workmen in digging on the foundation of the vestry found an iron chest, and in it a crucifix and a bottle, with this inscription: "Sanguis Sci Catharine." Fairs on Sept. 9, and November 8.

Harlow-Hill, York. W. Riding, near Leeds, has the trenches of a camp.

Harlow-Hill, Northumb. on the Picts-wall, S. of Stannington.

Harlow-Bury and Harlow-Street, Essex, S. W. of Hatfield-Broad oak.

Harlston, Camb. 5 miles S. of Cambridge.

Harlton, Camb. W. of Harlston, near Wimple, 7 miles from Cambridge.

Harlton, Linc. on the coast, N. W. of Grimsby.

Harlyne, Cornwall, on the coast, W. of Padstow-Haven.

Harmby, York. N. Riding, N. E. of Midlam.

Harmer, Sussex, N. of Salehurst.

Harmondsworth, Midd. on the N. W. side of Harlington, 15 miles from London, and 2 from Colnbrooke; it is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

Harmsoay, Dorset. a hamlet to Chidiack.

Harmston, Lincolnb. 4 miles from Lincoln.

Harnal, Bucks. E. of Ivingo.

Harnam, Northumb. near the river Blihe, N. W. of Ogle-Castle. It was a strong fortress defended by art and nature, standing on a vast precipice.

Harnam, East and West, Wilts. near Sarum. Harnam-bridge, built over the Avon anno 1245, brought the great western road this way, whereby Wilton decayed, and Salisbury thrived every day.

Harndon, Hampsb. S. E. of Hambleton.

Harnhill, Glou. 3 miles from Ci-

H A

rencester, and 20 S. E. from Gloucester.

Harnidge-Grange, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

Harold Stone, Pembrakeshire, near Haversfordwest, situated near the river.

Harper-Hill, Cumb. N. of the Picts-wall, near Stapleton.

Harpers or Haresfoot-Lane, is a small hamlet lying about half a mile N. W. from Bingham-Melcomb, Dorset.

Harpford, Devon. on the river Ottery, near Sidmouth.

Harpbam, Norf. between Thorpe and Windham.

Harpbam, York. E. Riding, S. E. of Kilham.

Harpley-Hall, Durban, on the Were, S. E. of Wolsingham.

HARPLEY-HALL, Norfolkb. near Houghton, has a fair July 24.

Harpole, Northamp. N. W. of Northampton.

Harpfield-Hall, Hertf. near Hatfield.

Harpston, Dorsetsb. a hamlet to Steeple Parish, near Bradel.

Harpswell, Linc. near Gainsborough.

Harptree, East and West, Som. N. of Mendip.

Harraby, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Harradon, Bedf. in the parish of Carington.

Harrendon, Great and Little, Northamp. near the river Nen, between Wellingborough and Kettering.

HARRIETSHAM, Kent, near Maidstone, has a fair July 5.

Harrington, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Harrington, Cumb. on the coast, near Workington.

Harrington, Linc. near Alford.

Harrington, Worc. N. of Evesham.

Harrock-Hall, Lancash. between Standish and Bispham.

Harrogate, York. W. Riding, in the parish of Knaresborough, remarkable for its mineral spring of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

HARROLD, Bedf. near Bedford, has 3 annual fairs.

Harrold's-Ewias, Heref. at the

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conflux of the Munny and Dore, had castle.

Harrold's-Park, Essex. W. of Ep-
sing.

Harroton, Durham. on the Were,
W. of Sunderland.

Harrowbridge, Devon. over the
store, S. E. of Tavistock.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, Midd. so
called from its situation on the highest
hill in the county, 10 miles N. W.
of London. This parish is noted for
free-school, founded in the reign of
Queen Elizabeth. A silver arrow is
shot for here once a year, viz. Aug. 4.
by a select number of the scholars,
who are dressed for the purpose in the
habit of archers.

Harrow-Hill, Wore. in the pa-
rishes of North and Middle-Littleton,
4 miles from Evelham, has a medici-
nal spring, noted particularly for the
cure of sore eyes. The water, though
of a soft taste, yet, by its distillation
from the rock, petrifies whatever is
thrown into it.

Harrow-Wald, Midd. at the foot
of Harrow-Hill, to the N.

Harving side, Northumb. near the
Alow, S. W. of Hexham.

Harston, Leic. S. of Belvoir-Castle.

Harstuden, Northumb. near Har-
row.

Hartborne, Northumb. S. W. of
Morpeth.

Hartborn, Wilt. Durham. N. E.
of Dartlington.

Hartbury, Glouc. on the Loden,
N. W. of Gloucester city.

Hartclack-Bridge, Som. between
Wells and Glastonbury.

Harte, Durham, near the coast,
N. W. of Hartlepool.

Harterton, Northumb. N. W. of
Morpeth.

Hartest, Suffolk, N. of Boxted, has
a charity-school.

Hartey, Kent, in the Isle of Shep-
pey.

HARTFIELD, Suffolk, S. E. of
East-Grimsted, has a fair on Thurs-
day after Whitsun-Week.

HARTFORD or HERTFORD, the
shire town of *Herts.* 21 miles from
London, stands on the river Lea,

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was of some note in the time of the
ancient Britons, and the East Saxon
kings often kept their courts here.
In 673, here was a synod. King Al-
fred built a castle here, by which the
Danish vessels were destroyed, that
came up from the Thames by its river
as far as Ware, where the Danes had
erected a fort, from which they made
frequent sallies to plunder and destroy
the country. The present castle con-
sists of a gate-house, or lodge of brick,
and a range of brick buildings, which
seem of the time of James or
Charles I. and also of a very an-
cient wall of rubble stone, with an-
gular towers, supposed to have been
standing ever since its first founda-
tion. The manor of this town was
all along the king's, of whom both
the town and castle were formerly
held in capite. The barons took
the latter from King John, but King
Henry III. recovered it. King Ed-
ward III. gave the town a charter for
markets on Thursday and Saturday,
and in his grant of it to John of
Gaunt, it is called *The Honour of
Hartford*. The chief bailiff was then
allowed by the king 20s. a year for
his livery-gown, and the porter of
the castle, who was put in by the
king, had of him 2d. a day for his
wages. It sent members to parlia-
ment in the reign of Edward I. but
after the 7th of Henry V. on the pe-
tition of the bailiff and burgesses to
be excused by reason of their poverty,
that privilege was discontinued, till
the 22d of James I. King Hen. VI.
who kept his Easter here 1429, or-
dained by his charter, confirming
their market, that no other should
be kept on the same days, within 7
miles, on pain of having the goods
seized by the bailiffs of Hartford.
This manor being then part of Queen
Margaret's jointure, the courts were
held in her name, and she appointed
a horse-fair to be kept in what part
of the town the bailiff and constables
thought fit. The standard of weights
and measures was fixed here in the
reign of Henry VII. and Queen
Mary I. made this a corporation by

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the name of bailiffs and burgesſes, of whom the latter were 16 by her charter. In the 25th and 35th of Queen Elizabeth, Michaelmas-term was kept here, by reason of the plague at both times in London; and that queen, who sometimes reſided in its caſtle, and declared the borough as parcel of her duchy of Lancaſter, granted it a new charter, by the ſtile of a bailiff, 11 capital burgesſes, and 16 aſſitants, with a market on Saturday. King James I. granted it a new charter, with the ſtile of mayor, burgesſes, and commonalty, to have 10 capital burgesſes, and 16 aſſitants, the mayor to be choſe out of the former, by both of them; and a fair was then appointed here on May 12. Here was once a monaſtery. Here were five churches which are reduced to two. In St. Andrew's there is a ſeat not only for the mayor and aldermen, but another for the governors of Chriſtchurch-hoſpital in London, who have erected a houſe in the town to receive ſuch children as wanted either health or room in that hoſpital, and they have built a gallery in the church, wherein 200 of their children may be accommodated. The town in ſhort, ſtands pleaſantly, in a ſweet air and dry vale, is now governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, who is generally a nobleman, a recorder, 9 aldermen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, 10 capital burgesſes, and 16 aſſitants, and has 2 ſerjeants at mace. The chief commodities of its market are wheat, malt, and wool; and it is ſaid to ſend 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea. Beſides the abovementioned, here are two fairs on July 5, and November 8, and two others for cattle, viz. the Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, and its Midſummer fair is chiefly for horſes. Here is a handſome free grammar-ſchool, beſides 3 charity ſchools, but the ſplendour of the town is much diminiſhed ſince the N. road from London was turned through Ware; but in the town is ſtill kept the county gaol, and the gaol-delivery in the caſtle.

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Hartford, Cheſb. N. W. of Northwich.

Hartford, York. N. Riding, near Ravenſworth-Caſtle.

Hartford, Hunt. near Huntingdon.

Hartbam, Wilts. between Calham and Slaughteſford.

Hartbill, Cheſb. S. W. of Peckſorton.

Hartbill, York. E. Riding, near Holderneſs.

Hartbill, York. W. Riding, on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, near Workſop.

Harting, Suffex. near Midhurſt.

Hartingfordbury, Hertf. 1 mile from Hartford.

Hartington, Derby. on the N. W. ſide of Wirkſworth.

HARTLAND, Devon. 218 miles from London, ſtands on the promontory called Hartland-Point, which is the extreme N. W. part of the county and runs out a good way into the ſea; and had formerly a monaſtery. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a bill was preferred in parliament for making a port here. The market is on Saturday, and much frequented by people from Cornwall; and as the fiſh-boats of Barnſtable, Biddiford, and the other towns on the coaſt, lie often under theſe rocks for ſhelter from the S. W. or S. E. winds, the ſeamen come on ſhore here, and ſupply themſelves with proviſions; nor is the town unconcerned in the herring-fiſhery on this coaſt. The fairs here are on Eaſter-Wedneſday and September 25.

Hartlebury, Worc. near Worceſter-City, has a caſtle with a park about it, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Worceſter, near the conjunction of the Severn and Stour. Here is a charity-ſchool. This pariſh is nearly quadrangular, with a good church.

Hartlebury, Glou. 4 miles from Glouceſter City.

HARTLEPOOL, Durban, 258 miles from London, ſtands on a promontory 4 miles from Gretham, encompassed on all ſides, but the W. by the ſea, and has a ſafe harbour under it. It is an ancient corporation veſted by King

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John with the same laws and liberties as Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and governed by a mayor and his brethren, with other subordinate officers. The market, which is on Saturday, is not very considerable; so that the place depends chiefly on the harbour, where the Newcastle colliers generally take shelter in strefs of weather. Fairs May 14, Aug. 21, October 9, and Nov. 27. Here was formerly a monastery. In the year 1315, this town and territory was ravaged and plundered by the Scots.

Hartley, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the South Tyne at Fetherstonhaugh.

Hartley, Kent, S. W. of Cobham.

Hartley, Northumb. on the coast, N. W. of Tynemouth, where Lord Delaval has constructed a pretty haven, whence coals are shipped for London. Here are large salt works and copperas works, and likewise considerable glass works are carried on. Here is a canal cut through a solid rock to the harbour, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long, which works are the sole property of Lord Delaval, and yield a revenue of above 8,000*l.* per ann.

Hartley, Hampsb. near Selborn.

Hartley, Dorset. in the parish of Great-Mintern.

Hartley-Castle, Westmorland, near Kirkby-Stephen, a noble building, stood on an eminence, overlooking the village, but was destroyed a few years since, and now little remains but the ruins of part of the walls. There have been lead mines near it, as well as coals, but not worth working.

Hartley-Hall, Derbysh. in the High-Peak.

HARTLEY-ROW, Hampsb. 9 miles from Bagshot, in the western road, as a fair on Shrove-Tuesday, and June 29.

Hartley-Waspil, Hampsb. N. W.

Hartley-Row.

Hartlip, Kent, near Sittingbourn.

Hartmere, Surry, in the parish of Godalming.

Harton, Devon. near Hartland.

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Harten, Durban, S. of Tinmouth-Haven.

Harton, Salop, N. W. of Diddlebury.

Harton, York. N. Riding, near Flaxton.

Harton, York. W. Riding, in Craven.

Hartpury, Gloc. 6 miles from Newent, and 4 N. W. from Gloucester.

Hartro-House, Som. between Bridgewater and Dulverton.

Harts-Hill, Warw. between Nun-Eaton and Atherston.

Hartshead, York. W. Riding, E. of Halifax.

Hartsholm, Linc. near Lincoln city.

Hartshop, Westmor. near Depedale and Broadwater.

Hartsborn, Derby. N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Hartside, Northumb. on the river Bromith, W. of Branton.

Hartwell, Bucks. near Alesbury.

Hartwell, Northamp. W. of Oulney, near Sawcy-Forest, wherein its inhabitants have a right of commonage.

Harty-Isle, Kent, at the corner of the Isle of Sheppey, over-against Feverham.

Harvard, Midd. near Shepperton, in Sunbury parish.

Harum, York. N. Riding, between Helmesley and Ridal.

Harwardale, York. N. Riding, in Whitby-Strand.

Harwell, Berks. near East-Hendred.

Harwell, Nott. near Bautre.

Harwep, Northumb. N. E. of Branton.

* *HARWICH, Essex*, 72 miles from London, is the station of the packet-boats for Holland, and has a safe harbour, which is withal so spacious, by the influx of the Stour from Manningtree, and the Orwell from Ipswich, into the bay, and such use was made of it in the Dutch war, that 100 sail of men of war have been seen there at one time, with their tenders, besides 3 or 400 sail of colliers; for it

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is a perfect harbour to within two miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 100 guns all the way. The inns here are very good, but the accommodations dear, by reason of the great concourse of passengers to and from Holland, which was the motive of fitting up sloops to go thither directly from the Thames, when the stage-coaches that used to ply two or three times a week between this place and London were laid down. The church here, ever since the Reformation has been a chapel to the mother church at Dover-Court. The town is not large, but well-built and populous, has a good maritime trade, is almost encompassed by the sea, and has strong works. It is walled in, and the streets paved for the most part with clay, which tumbling down from the cliff, where is a petrifying water between the town and Beacon-Hill, soon grows as hard as stone; and the inhabitants boast the wall is as strong, and the streets as clean as those that are of real stone. This place was first made a free borough and had a grant of its market on Tuesday in the reign of Edward II. Its government was settled by charter of King James I. in a mayor, chosen yearly, Nov. 30, out of 8 aldermen, who with 24 capital burgesses, the electors, and the recorder, make the corporation. By this charter it had also a power to elect two burgesses to parliament, the grant of its Friday market, and its two fairs on May-day and Oct. 18, which are each for three days. The mayor has a power to hold admiralty-courts. Here is a very good yard for building ships, with the necessary store-houses, cranes, launches, &c. Though the entrance into the sea here is between two and three miles wide at high-water, yet the channel where the ships must keep to come to the harbour, which is on the Suffolk side, is deep and narrow; so that all ships that come in or go out are commanded by the guns of Land-guard-Fort on that side. This town was fortified heretofore on the land side, but in the reign of King Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. It

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has since been ordered to be re-fortified.

Harwich-Chapel, Lancastb. near Bolton.

Harwood, Bucks, N. of Winslow.

Harwood, Heref. W. of Ross.

Harwood, Herif. W. of Watford.

Harwood, Lanc. S. of Clithero.

Harwood Great and Little, Lanc. N. of Blackburn.

Harwood, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Leeds, is a pretty village, with a handsome stone bridge over the Wherfe; and near it are the ruins of an ancient castle, built soon after the conquest.

Harwood-Castle, York, W. Riding, was a neat strong building in Camden's time, and has had a variety of masters, one of whom in the reign of King John, obtained a grant for a market and fair here. In the reign of Edward III. it was valued at 400 marks a year. This castle was ruined in the civil wars. It has 8 or 9 dependent constabularies, wherein are many antiquities. The remains of the castle, which seems to have been the keep, is in a condition to exist long. The castle covered near an acre of ground. Here is a pretty little town with a costly stone bridge of 11 arches over the Wherfe, which runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as rock-water. Near it is now Harwood-House, one of the first houses in the county for elegance and superior embellishments; built on part of the site of Gawthorp-Hall, now no more. In the church are some ancient monuments, particularly that of Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne, who committed the Prince of Wales to prison for striking him on the bench.

Harwood-Dale, York, N. Riding near Scarborough.

Harwood-Grange, Derby, S. W. of Chesterfield.

Harwood-Shields, Northumb. N. of the Tyne, near Ridlam-Hope.

Harworth, Nott. on the borders of Yorkshire, near Tickhill-Castle, with three hamlets, has an hospital near the utmost borders of this parish.

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just by Bawtrey, with a chapel belonging to it.

Hascob, Surry, to the S. E. of Godalming. From Cattle-Hill in this parish where are the remains of a Roman camp, there is a prospect over the whole county of Surry, and a part of Suffex.

Haselbadge, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Haselbury, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham.

Haseley, Staff. near Litchfield.

Haseley, Essex, two miles from Malden.

Haseley, Isle of Wight, in the E. Medina.

Haseley, Great and Little, Oxf. near Cuddesden, to the S. W. of Thame. Great-Haseley is a rich rectory annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and has a charity-school.

Haseley, Warw. between Birdbrook and Wroxhall.

Haseley, York, W. Riding, S. of Patley-Bridge.

Haselover, Staff. on the Tame, N. of Tamworth.

Haselton, Gloc. N. W. of N. Leach.

Hasfeld, Gloc. on the other side of the Severn, a little below Deerhurst, is a parish 7 miles in compass. It is 6 miles N. from Gloucester.

Hasilbeare, Dorset, on the W. side of Blandford, towards the river Lud-
don. It has a large ancient church.

Hasilbeare, Som. near N. Parret.

Haslingrove, Som. near S. Barrow.

Hasleton, Suffolk, near Wood-
bridge.

Hasleden, Glouc. in the parish of Rodmarton.

* **HASLEMERE, Surry**, 43 miles from London, is an ancient town that was once destroyed by the Danes. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. who are chose by a bailiff and burgage-teners. It is said to have had seven parish churches formerly, though but one church now, which is a chapel of ease to Chidingfold; and that it stood secretore upon a hill more to the S.

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than the present town, which is the more probable, because of the many wells often discovered hereabouts. It has a market on Tuesday, which is chiefly for poultry, and fairs on May 12, and Sept. 25.

Hasleton, Glouc. 3 miles N. W. from Northleach, and 17 E. from Gloucester.

Haslewood, Derby, 4 miles from Derby.

Haslewood, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough.

Haslewood, York, W. Riding, on the N. W. side of Aberforth, has a pleasant prospect of the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, though 60 miles asunder, and a remarkable quarry, called Peter's-a-Pir, because St. Peter's cathedral at York was built with the stones dug out of it. It is said that Dr. Tunstall bishop of Durham affirmed to King Henry VIII. when he made his progress to York, that the country 10 miles round this place was the richest valley that ever he found in all his travels through Europe, there being 165 manor-houses, 275 woods, some of which contained 500 acres, 32 parks, and two chases for deer, 7 navigable rivers, &c. and within these limits as much sport for hunting, hawking, fishing, and fowling, as in any part of England.

HASLINGDEN, Lanc. under the mountains on the E. side of the county, 196 miles from London, has a market on Wednesday, fairs May 8, July 1, and October 10.

Haslingfield, Camb. on the Cam, between Walton and Cambridge, 5 miles from the last.

Haslingham, Norf. E. of Norwich.

Haslington, Cheshire, 3 miles from Sandbach.

Hason, Northumb. S. of Alnewick.

Hassal, Chesh. near Haslington and Sandbach.

Hasselbeck, Northamptonsh. near Naseby.

Hasslebury-Brian, Dorset. near Sturminster.

Hasseler, Warw. on the E. side of Alcester, stands on an eminence

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monghafels, from whence it has the name.

Hassobury, Essex, near Stansted-Mountfichets.

Hassop, Derby, in the High Peak.

Hassercomb, Som. near Bishops-Lediard.

Hastingbury, or Hallingbury-Great, Essex, 3 miles from Bishops-Stortford, is also called Morley.

Hastingbury, or Hallingbury-Little, Essex, on the S. side of the former, is also called Hastingbury-Nevil and Bouchier, or Bowfer.

Hastingleigh, Kent, N. E. of Ashford.

* **HASTINGS, Sussex**, 64 miles from London, is the chief of the cinque-ports, and, with its members, was obliged, by the rules constituting all the cinque-ports, to find 21 ships, within 40 days after the king's summons, with 21 able men in each ship, well furnished and well armed for the king's service, who were to stay a fortnight in the said service, at their own charge; but if their attendance was required longer, they were to be defrayed at the king's. The master of each ship, and the constable, are to have 6d. a day, and every one of the rest 3d. This town is supposed to have taken name from Hastings, the famous Danish pirate, who used to build fortresses where he went ashore for his prey, to cover his men, and secure his retreat. In King Athelstan's reign here was a mint. It was here that William the Conqueror mustered his army, after he had burnt the ships which brought it over. This town had charters from Edward the Confessor, William I. and II. Henry II. Richard I. Henry III. Edward I. and Charles II. exempting it from toll, and empowering it to hold courts of judicature on life and death. It is incorporated by the title of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has handsome houses, and custom-house officers; but frequent storms have rendered it an indifferent harbour, though a vast sum of money has been laid out at times to make it a good one. It has sent members to parliament ever since

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Edward III. London is supplied from hence with abundance of fish that are taken on the coast. The town lies between two high cliffs towards the sea, and as high a hill on the land side, having two streets, and in each a parish church, divided by a stream of fresh water called the Bourne. About the year 1377, this town was burnt by the French, and after it was rebuilt, it was divided into the two parishes. Here are two charity-schools erected for the teaching of 2 or 300 children. There was a castle on the hill, which overlooked the town but it is now in ruins. The markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and July 26, Oct. 23 and 24. Here was formerly a priory.

Hafswell, Som. 2 miles from Bridgewater.

Hafswell, Great and Little, Durb. N. E. of Durham.

Hatch, Bedf. N. W. of Biggleswade.

Hatch, Devon, in the parish of S. Moulton.

Hatch, Kent, W. of Canterbury.

Hatch-West, Som. near Castle-Cary.

Hatcham, Surry, between Newington-Butts and Deptford.

Hatch-End, Midd. between Pinner-Green and Stanmore.

Hatchland, Dorset, near Netberby.

Hatchland, Surry, in the parish of E. Clandon, 4 miles from Guildford, has a park of 100 acres.

Hatfield and the Chace, York, W. Riding, 4 miles from Doncaster. The chace is famous for deer-hunting. There are many intrenchments near the town as if it had been the camp of some great army. It is said that no rats were ever seen in this town.

HATFIELD, Hertf. E. of Lemster, has a fair on April 23, and Oct. 18.

HATFIELD-BISHOPS, Hertf. in the great coach-road to the N. 19 miles from London. It was called Bishops-Hatfield, because it did belong to the Bishops of Ely. The

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dore Archbishop of Canterbury held a synod here, *anno* 681, against the Eutychian heresy. Here was once a royal palace, from whence both Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were conducted to the throne. The rectory here is computed at 800*l.* a year. Here are two charity-schools. The market Thursday, and the fairs on April 23, and Oct. 18. The Earl of Salisbury has a noble seat here, called Hatfield-House, and a park, in which was a vineyard watered by the river Lea.

HATFIELD-BROADOAK, or **KING'S-HATFIELD**, *Essex*, a large parish, 30 miles from London, is so called from the nature of the soil, from its tenure by King William the Conqueror and his successors, and from a broad oak growing in the town. The market is on Saturday, the fair August 5.

Hatfield, Great, Little, York, E. Riding, in Holderness.

Hatfield - Peverel, Essex. near Witham, in the road from Chelmsford, where was a priory, whose remains in 1764, were purchased by Mr. John Wright, and pulled down, when he erected on its site a handsome house, and embellished the church very considerably. In the windows of the church is much painted glass, and its spires are visible in the high road to Witham.

Hatfield-Woodball, Hertf. a subordinate manor to Hatfield-Bishops, so called from the plenty of timber growing on and about it.

Hatfield-Woodhouse, York, W. Riding, 2 miles from Hatfield.

Hatford, Berks, E. of Farringdon.

Hatber, Linc. N. E. of Grantham.

Hatberden, Hampsb. N. W. of Andover.

Hatberker, York, W. Riding, near the Westhouses, N. W. of Rippon.

Hatberland, Devon. by the Ex, N. of Tiverton.

HATHERLEY, *Devon.* on a branch of the river Towridge, near its conflux with the Ock, 200 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesday,

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and fairs on May 21, June 22, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8.

Hatberley-Down, Gloc. 2 miles from Gloucester.

Hatbern, Leic. N. W. of Loughborough.

Hatberop, Gloc. 7 miles from Northleach, and 24 from Gloucester.

Hatberfedge, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Hatberton, Chesh. near Webberbury.

Hatbewate, Cumb. near the river Kirsop, N. of Longtown.

Hatbrington, Northumb. near Wark.

Hatley-Cockaine, Bedf. on the N. E. side of Potton.

Hatley-East, Camb. 13 miles from Cambridge, S. E. of Hongry-Hatley.

Hatley St. George, Camb. on the N. E. side of Hatley-Cockaine, it was also called Great-Hatley.

Hatley-Hongry, Camb. near Gamlinghay, 13 miles from Cambridge.

Hatley-Port, or Parva, Bedf. near Hatley-Cockayne.

Hatterel-Mountains, on the borders of Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire, Wales. The road over which is intricate and boggy.

Hatton, Chesh. N. of Grimsditch.

Hatton, Chesh. on the W. side of Huxley.

Hatton, Cumb. in the parish of Afpatrik.

Hatton, Derby, S. W. of Sutton.

Hatton, Kent, S. E. of Ashford.

Hatton, Linc. to the S. E. of Market-Raifin, has a charity-school.

Hatton, Midd. in the parish of E. Bedford.

Hatton, Salop, N. E. of Acton-Scott.

Hatton, Salop, S. E. of Shesnal.

Hatton, York, E. Riding, S. E. of Pocklington.

Hatton upon Avon, Warw. is a member of Hampton upon Avon.

Hutton-Cold, Salop, E. of Evelyn.

Hutton-High, Salop, between Hodnet and Stanton.

HAVANT, *Hampsb.* between Fareham and Chichester, 66 miles from London, has a market on Satur-

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day, and fairs June 22, and Octob. 17.

Haunderby, York, W. Riding, between Marsh-Land and Burton upon Trent.

Haveland, or Halland, Sussex, N. E. of Lewes and Laughton.

Haven-Points, Dorset, a neck of land, about a mile S. E. of Pool, of which there are both N. and S. which bound the harbour of Pool.

HAVEN-UPPER, Wilts, near Everley hare-warren, has a fair on St. Luke.

Haverbrack, Westmorel. in the parish of Betham, near Dallam Tower Garden. Near it are the traces of a circular castle.

HAVERFORD or **HAVERFORD-WEST, Pembrokeſhire, S. Wales**, is a neat, well-built, populous place, on the side of a hill, which forms a part of the west bank of the river Dongledye, 256 miles from London. It is an incorporated town and county of itself, governed by a mayor, sheriff, town-clerk, 2. bailiffs, serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor of the town is admiral, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the markets, within its precincts. The houses are well built and well inhabited, and the people enjoy a good trade. Here the assizes are held, and the county-jail kept. The town enjoys several privileges, and has its own courts. There are three parish churches within the town, and one in the suburbs. Here is also a commodious quay for ships of burthen, a custom-house, and a fine stone bridge over the Dongledye, with a good free-school, a charity-school for boys and girls, and an almshouse. It is a rich trading place, and the town and neighbourhood abound with gentry, who render it one of the politest places in Wales. It was formerly fortified with a rampart and castle; this castle had an outer gate, with 2 portcullises, and an inward gate: the walls were fortified with several towers; but the fortifications were demolished in the civil wars under Charles I. and their ruins yet exist. Markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays;

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fairs on May 12, June 12, July 18, Sept. 4 and 24, Octob. 18, Old Lady-day, and Old Ascension-Thursd. day.

Havergate, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth.

Haverbolm, Linc. N. E. of Sleaford, had a monastery.

Haverick, Northumb. near Milum-Castle.

HAVERIL, Essex, and Suffolk, 55 miles from London, appears, by the ruins of a church and castle still to be seen, to have been of much greater consequence formerly than now. It has a charity-school; with a market on Wednesday, and fairs May 12, and August 26.

Haivering at Bower, Essex, had the name, as it is said in Camden, from a ring given there by a stranger to Edward the Confessor, as a present from St. John the Evangelist; which Mr. Weaver supposes confirmed by the remnants of a picture in the E. window of the S. aisle of Rumford church, under which is written *Johannes peregrinos misit Regi Edwardo, St. King Henry VIII.* used to come hither, for the pleasure of hunting in the forest. It was an ancient retiring place of some of our Saxon Kings particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotions. It so abounded, says the legend, with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed to God for their absence; since which time, as the credulous country people believed, never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places. It was named Bower from some fine bower, or shady walk, as Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a most charming spot, having an extensive and beautiful prospect over a great part of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and also a view of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace or perhaps improved one; it was of free-stone and leaded. Some

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parts of the walls are still standing. Besides this palace there was another at Pergo, that belonged to the Queens of England. It seems to have been always the house of a Queen Consort and her jointure. Here died Joan, widow of Henry IV. Here are two chapels; one a peculiar royal chapel for the king and his household, the other for the officers, foresters, and inhabitants, which is a chapel of ease to Horn-Church; but having no right of burial, they carry all their dead to the chapel at Rumford.

Haverfbam, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel.

Haverstock-Hill, Midd. in the road from London to Hampstead.

Hauford-Chapel, Salop, S. W. of Didlebury.

Haugh, Linc. near Alford.

Haugh, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Rotheram.

HAUGHLEY, Suff. near Dagworth, has the ruins of a castle, and a fair August 25.

Haughton, Cumb. near Stanwix.

Haughton, Durham, S. W. of Newbottle.

Haughton, Durham, near Darlington, the mother-church to Sadberg.

Haughton, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Haughton, Northumb. N. of Hexham, in the manor of Alnewick, on the western banks of North Tyne. The castle is chiefly dismantled, some few apartments only remaining habitable.

Haughton, Salop, near Shesnal.

Haughton, Staff. near Stafford.

Haughton, Suffex, on the river Arun, S. of Amberley.

Havington, Northamp. near Walgrave.

Havington, Wort. a parish by the Avon, near the Littletons, on the borders of Warwickshire.

Haukefdale, Cumb. in the parish of Dalton.

Haukefwell, Warw. a member of the manor of Colefhill.

Haukefwell, East and Weft, York, N. Riding, between Midlam and Richmond.

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Haukefwell, Northumb. on the Pont, W. of Pont-Eland.

Haul-Down, Som. near Bath.

Haulgate, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Richmond.

Haulton, Bucks, near Wendover.

Haulton, Linc. near Spilsby.

Haulton, Linc. on the Bane, N. of Tatterfhall.

Haulton, Linc. N. W. of Wragby.

Haulton-Weft, Linc. N. E. of Burton upon Trent.

Haultwick, Hertf. W. of Puckeridge.

Haunton, Staff. near Clifton-Canvil.

Haufegarth, York, N. Riding, on the coast, S. E. of Whitby.

Haufe-Yard, Staff. near Armitage.

Haw, Devon, a rock between Plymouth and the fea, on which is the failors compafs.

Haw, Kent, near the the coast, E. of Swale-Cliff.

Haw, Surry, S. W. of Abinger.

HAWARDEN, OR HARWARDEN, Flintfhire, N. Wales, 5 miles S. W. of Chefter, near the river Dee; here are the ruins of a large caſtle, and from one part of it is a very extenſive proſpect. It has three fairs, May 8, October 1, and December 24.

Hawcafter-Rig, York, W. Riding, near Leeds, has the traces of many Roman works.

Hawcoln-Chapel, Lancaſh, near Entwifle.

Hawcombe, Gloc. a hamlet in Hampton pariſh.

Haw-Cupple, Northumb. by the W. Alow river, E. of Kirkhaugh.

Hawford, Warw. E. of Newbold.

Hawkeburgh, Dorſet, near Axminiſter manor, and the ſeats of Windham and Henley, 4 miles from Chardſtock.

Hawkebury, War. in Sow pariſh the manor of the corporation of Coventry.

Hawkeſbury, Gloc. N. W. of Badminton, 4 miles from Sodbury.

HAWKESHEAD, Lanc. in Fourneſs, a hilly woody tract on the W. ſide of Winander-Mere, 272 miles from London, has a market on Monday, for the ſale of provisions, wool;

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Yarn, &c. and a free-grammar-school, founded and endowed by Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It has fairs on Holy Thursday, and September 2.

Hawkhurst, Kent, near Benenden, a dependant on the manor of Wye. It is a very populous large parish, and had, before the destruction of its church in the civil wars, 1400 communicants; but now it is full of poor, and noted for smugglers. Fair Aug. 10. Here were also formerly five crosses, or watch-houses, and a beacon; but they are all demolished, except two.

Hawking, Kent, S. W. of Alkham.

Hawkley, Hampsh. N. of Petersfield.

Hawkridge, Som. on the Dunf. brook, W. of Dufverton.

Hawksley, Northumb. on the coast, against Coquet-Island.

Hawkston, Camb. 4 miles from Cambridge, has oil-mills, S. of Trumpington.

Hawkston, Salop, near Hodnet.

Hawksworth, Nott. on the N. E. side of Bingham.

Hawksworth, York, W. Riding, near Otley.

Hawkwood, Essex, in the parish of Henningham-Sible.

Hawkwood, Suff. S. of Itchingham.

Hawley, Hampsh. S. E. of Blackwater.

Hawling, Gloc. 6 miles S. E. of Winchcomb, and 17 from Gloucester.

Hawmby, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Helmsley.

Hawmby, York, N. Riding, E. of Ravensworth-Castle.

Hawne, Salop, N. E. of Bridgnorth.

Hawnes, Bedfordsh. 4 miles from Bedford.

HAWORTH, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Halifax, has fairs July 22, and Oct 14.

Haw-Passage, Gloc. on the Severn, between Tewkesbury and Gloucester.

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Haws, York, W. Riding, with a fair on Whit-Monday.

Haws, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn at Aberhaws.

Haws, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Ithon above Dyffart.

Hawsehouse, Westm. E. of Winander-Mere.

Hawsham, Essex, S. W. of Hatfield-Broad oak.

Hawsted, Linc. S. W. of Horn-castle.

Hawsted, Suffolk, alias Halsted-Hall, between 3 and 4 miles S. W. of Bury St. Edmunds, and is remarkable for having its bounds to pass through the N. and S. doors of Newton church. In the church-yard are the remains of an ancient cross. The church is built of free-stone and flint, which have a durable and pleasing effect, and the excellency of the work would not disgrace any period, though built in 1521, but the chancel is older.

Hawsworth, York, W. Riding, near Sheffield.

Hawthorpe, Durham, on the coast, N. of Little-Eden.

Hawton, Nott. in the York road, near Newark, has been much depopulated since the civil wars, and for the greatest part inclosed.

Hawton, Nott. near Sherwood-Forest, is also called Halloughton, or Halmiston. It makes an entire prebend in Southwell, which lies on the N. side of it; and is called the Lay-prebend, because it has nothing spiritual, but the tithes of its own land.

Hawton, York, W. Riding, near Wigglesworth.

Haxby, York, N. Riding, S. of Galtres-Forest.

HAXEY, Linc. N. W. of Gunthorpe, has a fair July 5.

Haxton, Bedf. N. of Luton.

Haxton, Wilts, near N. Tudworth.

HAY, Brecknockshire, 153 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and 3 fairs, on May 17, Aug.

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11, and October 10. It is seated between the rivers Wyall and Dulas, on the river Hay, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, in the N. E. corner of the county; was formerly fortified by the Romans with a castle and wall, but in the reign of King Henry IV. it felt the fury of a civil war; for Owen Glendour, when he took up arms against that king, not only burnt it down to the ground, but laid waste all the parts adjacent, and nothing remains of its castle but a mound of earth and the intrenchment round it. The town, as to its present state, is not contemptible, and has in its centre a Gothic gateway of a castle, built after the destruction of its Norman one, but there are no further remains of the second castle but the entrance.

Hay, Dorset, a hamlet to Chidock.

Hay, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Filton.

Hayclose, Northumb. N. of Morpeth.

Haycoote, Lanc. between Dalton-Castle and the sea.

Haycrofts, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, and parish of Worth, N. of Dunham.

Haydon, Dorset, near Charminster.

Haydon, Dorset, near Folke, whose church is a small ancient structure.

Haydon, Dorset, near Sherborn.

Haydon, Kent, 2 miles from Tunbridge.

Haydon, Northumb. W. of Hexham. Here is an ancient castle greatly in decay, the situation is formidable, and from the solemnity of its ruins, is at this time strikingly august. It is situate on the W. side of a deep glin, on the brink of a precipice, at whose foot runs a little brook. It appears to have been a place of considerable extent and strength. One thing remarkable here is a stable with an arched roof of stone, without any wood in its structure, the mangers are even stone troughs. The prospect from it delightful. The precipice is famous

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for a Lover's Leap. Several ancient monuments have been dug up here.

Haye, Cornw. near the Hurlers.

Haye-Castle, Cumb. near Moresby.

Hayes, Devon, near Budleigh.

Hayes, Gloc. manor in the parish of Awre.

Hayes, Kent, a village near Bromley, where there is Hayes-Place, the elegant villa and gardens of the late Earl of Chatham.

Hayes, Middlesex, a village 12 miles from London, and on the right-hand side of the high-road leading to Uxbridge. It has a large handsome church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments.

Hayes-Arundels, Devon, an island in the manor of Cowicke, between the river Ex and the village Lahegen, which leads towards Exwick.

Hayes-Floyers, Devon, so called from its ancient lords, who held their lands of the E. of Devonshire, by this tenure; that whenever he came to Ex-Island, the tenant was to come with a napkin about his neck, or on his shoulder; and a pitcher of wine, and a silver cup in his hand, to offer his lord to drink.

Haybam, Linc. near Burwell.

Haybam-Potter, Norfolk, on the coast, E. of Hickling.

Hayles, Gloc. 2 miles N. of Winchcomb.

Hayley, Stafford, near Birmingham, where the late Lord Littleton had an elegant seat.

Hayley-Wood, Gloc. near Cirencester, and adjoining Sapperton-Hill, under which the new canal which joins the Severn and Thames rivers passes, and was opened April 22, 1789.

Hayling-Isle, Hampsh. E. of Portsmouth.

Hay-Little, Staff. S. of Litchfield.

HAYLSHAM, Suff. 58 miles from London, has a market on Saturday, fairs April 5, and June 3.

Haylsbot, Suff. E. of Cocking.

Hayne, Devon, in Stoford parish.

Hayne, Devon, in the parish of Newton St. Cyre.

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Haynbyth, York, W. Riding, on the river Aire, N. E. of Settle.

Haynford, Norfolk, 5 miles from Norwich.

Haynton, Devon, near Huish.

Haynton-High, Devon, near Black Torrington.

Hay-Park, York, W. Riding, near Knarlesborough.

Hays, Derbyshire, near Wirksworth.

Haystby, Linc. N. W. of Fokingham.

Haythrop, York, E. Riding, between Kilham and the Ocean.

Hayton, Cumb. near Farlam and Castle Carrok.

Hayton, Cumb. in the parish of Aspatrik, within a mile of the sea.

Hayton, Kent, near Hithe.

Hayton, Nott. to the W. of N. and S. Wheatley.

Hayton, Salop, N. W. of Ludlow.

Hayton, Suffex, between Terring and the coast.

Hayton-Hall, York, E. Riding, near Pocklington.

Hayward-Bridge, Dorset, consists of six or seven arches over the Stowr near Child-Ockford.

Haywood, Heref. S. of Hereford.

Headborn-Worship, Hampsb. near Winchester.

Headingley, York, W. Riding, a hamlet of Leeds, in which grew the shire-oak, from whence the hamlet has its name.

Headley, Northumberland, S. E. of Hexham.

Headley-Hall, York, E. Riding, near Bramham-Moor.

Headneson, Derby. S. E. of Ashborn.

Headdon, Northumb. S. side of the Picts-Wall, E. of Rutherford.

Headdon, Nott, on the S. E. side of Redford.

**HEADON, York, E. Riding, 192 miles from London, is a pleasant, little, well-built town in Holderness, on a river that falls into the Humber. 'Tis also written Heddon, or Heydon, and is very ancient. King John granted it to the E. of Albemarle for a free-borough, so that the burgesses of it*

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should hold in free-burgage, in as full a manner as the burgesses of York and Lincoln. It was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping; and though it has but one church, there are the remains of two more. It makes no very great appearance now; which is ascribed to the neighbourhood of Hull, and to its harbour being choaked, the sea having so much encroached upon this shore, as to have swallowed up many of its towns. There is a cut made on the S. E. part of the town, which helps to scower that part of the haven which is left; but there are no hopes of rendering it as useful as formerly. In 1656 great part of the town was burnt down, as were, not many years since, many houses in the market-place; but the greatest part is rebuilt, and the town thereby rendered much more beautiful; and of late years it is grown richer, which is chiefly ascribed to its frequent fairs that are held every fortnight. Feb. 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 25, Nov. 17. Its market is on Saturday. 'Tis a corporation with a mayor, recorder, 9 aldermen, and 2 bailiffs, who have the power of sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. There is a prison and court here; and it sends 2 members to parliament. There is a remarkable inscription on a tomb-stone erected in the church-yard, viz. Here lies the body of William Trutton of Padington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97; who had by his first wife 28 children, and by his second wife 17, in all 45; he was grandfather to 86, great grand-father to 97, and great great grand-father to 23: in all had 251 descendants.

Heage, Derbyshire, a chapel in the parish of Duffield.

Heale, Devon, in the parish of Meth. Another Heale in this county, near the Plym river, is in the parish of Cornwood.

Healey, Northumb. S. of Tine, near Selsey.

Healey, York, N. Riding, W. of Mafham.

Healey, York, W. Riding, in the parish of Sheffield.

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Healigh, York, W. Riding, on the river Wharfe, near Wetherby.

Healigh, York, W. Riding, N. E. of the former.

Healib-Hill, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcastle on Tyne.

Heanton-Sacville, Cornw. near Padstow.

Heapbam, Linc. S. E. of Gainsborough.

Herraby, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Heat, Bedf. has a chapel of ease to Leighton-Buzzard.

Heat, Derbyshire, between Mansfield and Chesterfield.

Heat, Gloucestershire, in the parish of Westerleigh.

Heat, Hampsh. by the allom and copperas-houses, S. W. of Christchurch.

Heat, Oxford, on the N. side of the Ouse, a little before its entrance into Northamptonshire.

Heat, Salop, W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Heat, Warw. a member of Hill-Wotton.

Heat, York, W. Riding, near Wakefield, is a genteel village in a good air.

Heatcote, Derby, N. W. of Wirksworth.

Heat-East, Midd. between Acton and Great-Ealing.

Heathencote, Northamp. on the S. side of Towcester, near Whittlewood-Forest, is in the parish of Paul's-Purry, and had its name from the residence of the Danes here, who in the Saxon annals are called Heathens.

Heat-End, Kent, between Charing and Ashford.

Heat-End, Middlesex, near Heston.

Heat-House, Hampsh. S. of Petersfield.

Heathen-Heat, Kent, in the parish of Erith.

Heather, Leic. on the S. E. side Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Heat-Farm, Salop, in the parish of Stottesden.

Heat-Hill, Staff. N. of Sherriff-Malen.

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Heathfield, Derby, in the Peak, near Chapel Frith.

Heathfield, Suffex, lies on a Down of its own name, near Burwash-Downs, 7 miles from Hastings, and 12 from Tunbridge and Lewes. On this plain was fought the decisive battle between William the Conqueror and king Harold. In this parish is Bailey-Park with a fine grove, and a mansion-house on a beautiful eminence, that has a noble view of the sea and the country, for above 20 miles round.

Heathorp, Oxfordsh. 2 miles from Chipping-Norton.

Heathrow, Midd. near Heston and Hounslow-Heath.

Heaton, Lanc. N. of Manchester.

Heaton, Lanc. S. W. of Lancaster.

Heaton, Northumb. near Newcastle. The place of retreat for King John, and where there are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient building said to have been his palace, and near it a modern seat of Sir Matthew White Ridley.

Heaton, Northumb. near the mouth of the Tyll.

Heaton, Staff. on the borders of Cheshire, is famous for a small grit, and grindstones that are of a greyish colour.

Heaton, York, W. Riding, near Bradford.

Hebborn, Durham, near the Tyne, S. W. of Sheales.

Hebborn, Northumberland, N. of Morpeth.

Hebden, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Calder near Midley.

Heddyke, a river in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent above Stokerith.

Heckering, Hampsh. N. W. of Hartley-Row, has a fair on Good Friday.

Heck, Great and Little, York, W. Riding, near Shalh.

Heckingham, Norfolk N. E. of Loddon.

Heckington, Kent, near Canterbury.

Heckington-Fen, Lincolnsh. Toll

H E

has been inclosed but a few years, having been before that period generally under water, but now produces immense crops of oats. The village from whence it takes its name, is a compact place with several goodhouses.

Hedmondwyck, York, W. Riding, in the parish of Birstall.

HEDCORN, Kent, N. W. of Smarden, has a fair on June 29.

Heddenbam, Norf. N. W. of Bungay.

Heddingley, Notting. N. W. of Southwell.

Heddington, Oxf. near Oxford, was the royal seat of king Ethelred, father to Edward the Confessor.

Heddington, Wilts, between Marlborough and Bath, seems to have been a Roman colony, from the foundations of houses that have been dug up here for a mile together, and from the silver and copper coins of Roman emperors found here; of which some were given to the royal society, and others to Mr. Ashmole's museum at Oxford. Here king Alfred gave the Danes such a total defeat, that they gave hostages to quit the land; which they performed accordingly, and did not molest it more for 3 years. It was anciently called Edendon; and William, who was Bishop of Winchester, favourite of Edward III. who took his surname from hence, because he was born in it, founded a college here of *Bons Hommes*.

Heddon-East, Northumb. N. of the Picts-Wall, E. of Harlow. In Nov. 1752, a great number of curious Roman coins and medals was found in the ruins of the Roman wall; they had been deposited in wooden boxes which were almost destroyed, but many of the coins as fresh as when first struck, and are said to have been a most valuable collection. There are some large tumuli near it. Heydon-Hill is like the ruins of a quarry, but curious and worth seeing.

Hedden-West, Northumb. near the former.

Heden, Kent, near Wingham.

Hedgerfet, Suffolk, to the S. E. of Rushbrook.

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Hedgley, Bucks, with a park, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield.

Hedlam, Durham, S. E. of Staindrop.

Hedley, Durham, W. of Chopwell.

Hedley, York, W. Riding, N. of Aberforth, had a priory.

Hedley, Hampsh. S. of Alton.

Hedley, Surry, 3 miles from Epsom. Near Leatherhead-Down, upon the edge of this parish, which has a great deal of wood about it, there is a perfect Roman highway from London to Dorking, that appears in several places between Guildford and Ripley, and between Richmond and Putney. The shepherds of the Downs hereabouts use, what they call a half-horn *i. e.* a horn slit lengthways, and nailed to the end of a staff, as long as the shepherds crooks, with which they can hurl a stone a great way, and to keep their sheep within due bounds. This instrument is seen in some pictures and hangings, but is not in use any where else.

Hedsdon, Midd. between Pinner and Whitchurch.

Hedfor, Bucks, E. of Marlow, near Cliefdon, is in a delightful situation, and possesses beauties sufficient to attract the visits of strangers, especially the gardens and park with the woods adjoining, which are exceedingly picturesque and romantic.

Hedworth, Durham, E. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Heefield, Northumb. N. of Dales-Castle.

Heene, Sussex, on the coast, E. of Ferring, has lost 9 perches to the sea since 1699.

Heepol, Northumb. a member of lordship of Woller.

Hefferlaw, Northumb. N. E. of Alnewick.

Hegbington, Durham, N. of Darlington, has a school.

Heighington, Linc. S. E. of Lincoln.

Heighington, Wore. near the Forest of Wire.

Heiley, Staffordsh. in the parish of Betley.

Hekington, Linc. E. of Skeaford,

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Hel, a river in Cornwall that rises among the hills in Wendron parish, whence it runs about three miles to a village called Guyk, whether the barks come up with the tide. Hence it pursues its course about 3 miles, and then falls into the sea, forming a haven, which, within a mile of its mouth is deep enough for ships of 200 tons to ride in safety, and is about a mile wide at its passage into the sea.

Helagh, York, N. Riding, near Constable-Burton.

Helathyrne, York, E. Riding, near Hall.

Helbeck-Lands, York, N. Riding, near the rise of the Ure and borders of Lancashire, has a most wild and dismal prospect among the hills. There is a bridge over a rivulet here of one entire stone; from which the water falls so deep, that it strikes one with horror to look down.

Helbeck-Scar, Westmor. by the river Gelt, has an inscription of antiquity. It is in the parish of Brough.

Heldrop, Wilts, near Ramsbury.

Heley or Hebley, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Helford, Cornw. W. of Falmouth-Haven, has a small but good harbour, where the ships often go in to load tin for London; and here are a great number of vessels for the pilchard trade, with abundance of skilful fishermen.

Helzey, Norfolk, near Downham.
Helbouse, Hampsb. E. of Kingsclere.

Helinbull, Warw. N. W. of Stoneley.

Hellaby, York, W. Riding, E. of Rotherham.

Helland, Cornwall, N. E. of Bodmin.

Hellegan, Cornwall, N. of Helland.

Hellendon, Northamp. 5 miles from Daventry.

Hellensford, York, W. Riding, near Wetherby, where a Roman military way crossed the river Wharfe.

St. Hellen's, Isle of Wight, in East-Medina, has a bay which runs

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a considerable way within land, and, in a war with France, is often the station and place of rendezvous for the royal navy. At the mouth of the bay is that cluster of rocks called the Mixen. It had an old church situated at the extremity of the coast, which was endangered to be washed away, as was a great part of the church-yard, which occasioned a new church to be built in 1719. The Priory to which the old church was belonging, is now converted into a gentlemen's seat; is in a remarkably pleasant situation, and commands a fine prospect of Portsmouth and the Road at Spithead. St. Hellen's appears to have been of more consideration in former times than at present.

St. Helen's, Derbysb. near Derby.

St. Hellen's, Lanc. near Warrington.

Hellefden, Norf. N. W. of Norwich.

Hellifield, York, W. Riding, in Craven, has a chapel near it, with 8 almshouses.

Hellingley, Sussex, N. of Haylesham.

Hellington, Norfolk, N. W. of Loddon.

Helloughton, Norf. W. of Fakenham.

Helmeden, Northamp. near Northampton.

Helmerton, Wilts. N. of Calne.

HELMESLEY, *York, N. Riding*, in Rhidal-Vale, near the river Rhye, with a brook running through it, 22 miles from London, had formerly a castle for the defence of this part against the Scots invaders. Its market is Saturday, fairs May 19, July 16, Octob. 2, and Nov. 6.

Helmingsham, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Debenham.

Helmley, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.

Helmstey Upper and Lower, York, N. Riding, W. of Willton.

Helmstow, Berks, near Abingdon and the Thames.

Helperby, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Boroughbridge.

HE

Helbertorp, York, E. Riding, between Malton and Bridlington.

Helpestone, Northamp. near Burleigh.

Helpringham, Linc. between Sleaford and Dunnington.

Helset, Cornw. near Lefnewth.

Helsham's-Hall, Herif. S. E. of Pelhams, near Essex.

Helshy, Cheshire, N. W. of Delamere-Forest.

Helstington, Westm. near Kendal, on the Western side of the river Kent. Here is a neat chapel founded in 1726, and a charity-school.

***HELSTON, Cornwall**, 14 miles from Falmouth, and 270 from London, is a trading populous town, well situated on the river Cober, near its influx into the sea; one of those appointed for the coinage of tin, and the place of assembly for the W. division of the shire. By a grant of Edward III. it has a market on Saturday, and fairs on March 13, July 20, Sept. 9, Nov. 8, the second Saturday before St. Thomas's-day, and the Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Palm-Sunday, and Whit-Monday. It had formerly a priory and a castle, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but was not incorporated till the 27th of queen Elizabeth, who appointed a mayor, to be chosen on Sept. 29, and 4 aldermen, who are to be of the common-councilmen, and to chuse 24 assistants; it was re-incorporated August 16, 1774. Here is a large market-house and a Guild-hall, and 4 streets that lie in the form of a cross, with a little channel of water running through each. The steeple of the church with its spire, is 90 feet high, and a sea-mark. A little below the town there is a tolerable good harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. King John exempted this place from paying toll any where, but in the city of London; and from being impleaded any where but in their own borough.

Helston-Ford, Cornw. N. E. of the Locs.

HE

Helston-Leatbes, Westmoreland, S. of Kendal.

Helswood, Staff. N. of Leek.

Helton, Dorset, 1 mile N. W. from Milton-Abbas, it is a large parish, there is a wake kept here on St. Mary Magdalen's day.

Helton, Dorset. near Middleton.

Helton, Westm. N. W. of Shap.

Helton, Westm. E. of Appleby.

Helton-Bacon, Helton-Dale, and Helton-Fleetbam, Westmor. all between Shap and Eimott river, in the parish of St. Michael's Appleby, and it anciently had a chapel.

Helter, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Bowbent at Antchester.

Helvillen-Hill, Westmor. N. of Gresmere, a part of which fell down July 14, 1787.

Helwarden, Dorset: on the coast, E. of Weymouth.

Helwell, Devon. S. of Black-Torrington.

Helwin, Cornwall, on the coast, N. W. of Padstow.

Helwitb, York, N. Riding, near the river Marske, N. W. of Richmond.

Hembury Highb and Lower, Dorf. near Eggerdon-Hill and Askerwell.

Hemenhale, Norfolk, 7 miles S. of Norwich.

Hemingby, Linc. N. W. of Hom-castle.

Hemingford-Abbots and Grry, Hunt. both near St. Ives.

Hemingston, Suffolk, on the E. side of Needham.

Hemington, Leic. near Dunnington-Castle and the Trent.

Hemington, Som. near Midsummer-Norton.

Hemiock, Devonsh. near Teign-Canon.

Hemlington, Norf. to the N. E. of Norwich.

Hemmesby, Norf. near Winterton.

Hemmingburgb, York, E. Riding, near Howden.

Hemmington, Northamp. on the N. E. side of Barnwell, and S. E. of Polebrook. Here is a small charity-school.

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Hempnal, *Norfolk*, S. of *Sax-
lingham*, has fairs on Whit-Monday
and November 30.

Hempshill, *Notting.* on the *Lyne*
river N. W. of *Nottingham*.

Hempsted, *Norfolk*, near *Baconsthorp*.
Hempsted, *Norfolk*, N. of *Hackling*,
near the coast.

Hempsted, *Essex*, is a chapel of ease
to *Stamford-Magna*.

Hempsted, *Glocester*, between *Glocester*
and *Lanthony*, near *Newark-
House*, is a parish by the *Severn*,
about 6 miles in compass.

HEMPSTED, or **HEMEL-HEMP-
STED**, *Herts.* 20 miles from *London*,
has a market on Thursday, and fair
on the Thursday after *Trinity-Mon-
day*. It stands among hills, upon a
small river called the *Gade*, and is 7
miles to the W. of *St. Alban's*, 5
miles S. E. of *Berkhamsted*, and 20
N. W. of *London*. The church has
a handsome tower with a tall spire,
and a good ring of bells. It was in
the time of the Saxons, called by the
name of *Henamsted*, or *Hean-Hemp-
sted*, i. e. *High-Hempsted*. In *Wil-
liam the Conqueror's* time, by the
name of *Hemelamstede*. *Henry VIII.*
incorporated this village by the name
of a bailiff; and he empowered the
inhabitants to have a common-seal,
and a pyc-powder court during its
market and fairs. It has been reck-
oned one of the greatest markets for
wheat in this county, if not in *Eng-
land*, 20,000*l.* a week being often
returned in it only for meal. Eleven
pair of mills stand within 4 miles of
the place, which bring a great trade to
it; but the road is thereby so con-
tinually torn, that it is one of the
worst turnpike ways to *London*.

Hempstrowale, *York*, W. *Riding*,
near *Ripley*, in the road from *Skip-
ton*.

Hempston, *Broad and Little*, *De-
vonshire*, near *Ashburton*.

Hempston, *Glocester*, in the hundred of
Langley and Swinestead.

HEMPTON, *Norfolk*, S. of *Faken-
ham*, had formerly a priory. Fairs
on Whitun-Week, and Nov. 22.

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Hempton, *Oxfordshire*, N. W. of
Deddington.

Hempton, *Salop*, near the *Severn*,
S. E. of *Bridgenorth*.

Hemfall, *York*, W. *Riding*, W. of
Snathc.

Hemby, *Norfolk*, near *Winterton*.

Hemped, *Suff.* S. E. of *Bucksted*.

Hemped, *Kent*, near *Cranbrook*.

Hemswell, *Linc.* near *Normanby*.

Hemsworth, *Dorset*, *Higher* and
Lower, in the parish of *Shapwick*.
The former had a fair, but now dis-
used.

Hemsworth, *York*, W. *Riding*, to
the N. E. of *Barneiley*. Here is an
hospital for 10 poor old men and as
many women, and a charity-school.

Henbury, *Glocester*, near *Bristol*, 2
miles from *St. Vincent's rocks*, is a
parish 25 miles in compass, of which
the part towards the *Severn* is marshy.
It is also of large jurisdiction; for
several lands in 11 adjacent parishes
are held of it, and divers fishings in
the *Severn* belonging to it. A free-
school is erected here. In this parish
is a camp, with 3 rampiers and
trenches, supposed to have been
British. In digging a foundation for
a pleasure house on *Blase-hill* in 1766,
some brass coins were found of *Ves-
pasian*, *Antoninus*, *Constantine*, *Con-
stantius*, *Tetricus*, and others of the
later empire, with a few silver ones
chiefly of *Gordianus*. The most curi-
ous of them all was a large brass medal
with a very fine head of *Faustina*,
and a female figure holding an infant
in one hand, on the reverse. In
digging upon this hill in 1707, great
numbers of Roman coins were found,
and the foundation of the old chapel
was dug up, and a vault discovered
10 yards long and 6 broad, and where-
in were many human bodies, with the
skulls intire and teeth white.

Henbury, *Cheeshire*, near *Maccles-
field*.

Henbury Higher, *Dorset*, a manor
and hamlet in a pleasant vale, a little
above a mile S. of *Sturminster Mar-
shal*. A little distance from it is
Lower Henbury, another hamlet.

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Hendon, Middl. on the N. side of Hampstead. Here is a charity-school. It is pleasantly situated on a rivulet called the Brent, and has several agreeable villas in it.

Hendred-East, Berks. 3 miles E. of Wantage, though now a village of not more than about 150 houses, was at the dissolution a considerable market-town. It stands on the borders of the Vale of White-Horse, at the foot of the downs under Cuckhamshley-Hill. It is but a single parish though situate in 2 hundreds, viz. Wantage and Reading, has 3 constables and 3 tithing men, and 5 manors, in all which is kept a court-baron, and in 3 of them a court-leet. The church is a handsome fabrick, and here we see the remains of a chapel now a pigeon-house. A Roman road called the Portway passes near it to Wantage. Roman coins have been dug up near it.

Hendred-West, Berkshire, on the S. W. side of the former, from which a cart road leads to it, called Pater-noster-Banoke; on the N. side of which is that called Chapel-Furlong, which was held by praying for the dead. A little brook from Ginge above a mile to the S. W. runs through this to the former Hendred.

HENFIELD, Suffex, N. E. of Steping, has a fair on May 4, and August 1.

Hengistbury-Head, Hampshire, on the coast, near Christchurch.

Hengrave, Suffolk, N. W. of St. Edmondsbury.

Hengston-Hill, Cornwall, near Launceston, had formerly rich veins of tin; and the tanners, both of Cornwall and Devon, used to meet here in great numbers every 7th or 8th year, to consult their common interest.

Henbam, Eff. S. W. of Thaxted.

Henbam, Gloc. in Bitton parish, is of great antiquity, and has several ancient foundations and remains of Roman camps near it. It has a chapel of ease where the service is performed every Sunday.

Henbam, Suff. N. W. of South-

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wold near Blythborough, where Sir John Rous, Bart. had a very beautiful seat destroyed by fire about 14 years since.

HENINGHAM-CASTLE, Effex, to the S. W. of Sudbury in Suffolk, on the river Coln. Here is an hospital. Fairs on May 3, July, 26, and Dec. 6. Its church is a donative or curacy, not charged either with the first-fruits or procurations.

Henningham-Sible, Effex, a little to the S. W. of the former, on the other side of the Coln.

Henley, Dorsetsh. near Buckland-Abbas.

Henley, Hampsh. near Andover, is called Cold-Henley.

Henley, Salop. N. E. of Ludlow.

Henley, Suffolk, between Needham and Woodbridge.

Henley, Staff. S. W. of Wolverhampton.

Henly, Worw. has a mill, in the parish of Fokehill.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, Ox. 35 miles from London, had a wooden bridge, but now there is an elegant stone one erected over the river, and is said to be the oldest town in the county. It is a corporation governed by a warden, burgesses, &c. and has 3 markets, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and fairs on March 7, Holy-Thursday, Trinity-Thursday, and Thursdays before Midsummer. It is thought that on many market days in the year, there are sold 300 cart-loads of malt and other corn. The inhabitants are generally maltsters, mealmen, and bargemen, who enrich the neighbourhood, as well as support themselves by carrying corn, malt, and wood to London. Here are 2 good free schools, besides a charity school, and another for teaching, cloathing, and apprenticing several poor children, which is called the Blue-coat school. An almshouse was also built here, which is governed by the corporation. The bounty of nature itself to this town is seen in these articles, viz. a sort of marshallite; and a black flint, which, if polished, would serve as a touch-stone; it is

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used in making of glass; and there is a sort of sand here which gives it a consistency and body. Roman coins have been often found in its marketplace. The Chiltern-hills run in a ridge from hence, and separate this county from Bucks.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, Warw. 12 miles from London, near the river Arrow, was anciently a member of Wotton-Waven, but afterwards annexed to Beaufort, where was once a castle, and a market kept at it by grant of king Stephen, which was the occasion of building the town for the reception of the market-people, at the bottom of the hill whereon the castle stood. The market is on Tuesday; fairs March 25, and Whitsun-Tuesday. About the time of the battle of Evesham it was burnt; but in the reign of Edward I. it recovered, and was called the borough of Henley. Here is a chapel of ease to Waveney, the parish church, which chapel was first built in the 41st of Edward III.

Henley-Park, Surry, between Guildford and Farnborough.

Henley-Hall, Worc. near Upton, on the Severn.

Henlip, Worc. on the N. E. side of Worcester city. In this very house Garret and Oldcorn, the two jesuits so deeply concerned in the gun-powder plot, were apprehended in the cavity of the wall of a chimney, and here was written that very obscure letter to the Lord Montague by Mrs. Abingdon his sister, which gave a suspicion, and thereby occasioned a discovery of the plot.

Henllys, Monmouthshire, W. of Caerlion.

Henlow, Bedf. S. E. of Shefford.

Hennock, Devon. N. W. of Chudleigh.

Henry, Great and Little, Essex, S. W. of Sudbury in Suffolk.

Henry-Hill, Cornw. on the N. W. side of Lestwithiel, had the principal beacon, it being the highest hill in the county, and commanding a view of both the N. and S. sea, as well as above 30 miles into Devonshire, and almost to the Land's-

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end on the W. which is above 40 miles.

Hensingham, Cumb. in the parish of Whitehaven.

Hensbarw, Cest. S. W. of Macclesfield.

Hensington, Oxf. near Woodstock.

Hensted, Suffolk, on a rivulet that runs into the sea, near Benacre.

Henstridge, Som. E. of Milbourn-Port.

Hentland, Heref. W. of Ross.

Henton St. George, Som. 2 miles from Crewkern, stands on a high plain, from whence in a clear day there is a prospect of both seas.

Henton-Amner, Hampshire, S. of Alresford.

Henton-Charterhouse, Som. 4 miles from Bath.

Henwild, Gloc. in the parish of Westerleigh.

Henwick, Berks, N. of Newbury.

Henwood, Warw. on the S. E. side of Solihull, was a part of the manor of Langdon, and had a nunnery.

Heple-Mill, Cornwall, S. E. of Lestard.

Heppestote, Northumb. a member of the manor of Morpeth.

Hepple, Northumb. on the river Coquet near Rothbury.

Hepsey, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Neath at Itrad-welthy.

Heptenstall, York, W. Rid. N. W. of Halifax.

Hepworth, Suffolk, S. E. of the Fakenhams.

Herdislaw, Northumb. a member of the lordship of Woller.

Herdwick-Priors, Warw. on the N. E. side of Wormleighton.

There is another **Herdwick** in these parts, which was a member of Dasset.

Herdwick, Warw. in the parish of Lemington-Hastings.

Herdwick, Worcestershire, a hamlet in Bredon parish, N. of Tewkesbury.

* **HEREFORDSHIRE,** is bounded on the N. by Shropshire; on the E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire;

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on the S. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Radnorshire, in Wales; it extends 46 miles from N. to S. 40 from E. to W. and 220 in circumference. This county lies in the diocese of Hereford, and contains 8 market towns, 87 vicarages, 176 parishes, and 391 villages, 15,000 houses, and 95,600 inhabitants. It is divided into 11 hundreds, and sends 8 members to parliament, namely, 2 knights for the shire, and 2 for each of the following towns, Hereford, Lempster, or Leominster, and Weobly. The air of this county is healthy and delightful, whence the inhabitants generally live to a great age. As an instance of which, it is said, that a morris-dance was performed before king James I. by 10 men and women, whose ages together made a thousand years. The soil is exceeding rich, producing excellent corn, wool, and fruit, as is evident from the Lempster bread; Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cyder: the last of which is sent to all parts of England. It also abounds with wood and fish. Herefordshire is plentifully watered with several rivers, the chief of which are the Wye, the Monow, the Lug, and the Frome, or Froom; all of which are well stored with fish. The salmon of this county are very remarkable, for in other parts of England they are so far out of the season, after spawning, as to be unwholesome food, till they have been again at sea to recover themselves; but here they are always sound, fat, and fit for the table.

* *HEREFORD, Heref.* 134 miles from London. The name imports, that it was the ford of the army, it having been for several hundred years before the Conquest the head-quarters of the Saxons, as it was of the English after it, who were stationed here to awe the Welsh. It is one of the most ancient bishopricks in England, but suffered so much by the wars between the Saxons and Britons, that at the Norman invasion it was almost in ruins. They rebuilt it, and erected a large strong castle, now in ruins, it

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having been defended by the Empress Maud against King Stephen, who took it; and having suffered very much in the barons war, that between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the late civil war, in which last it was taken and retaken several times by the forces of King Charles I. and the parliament, and 2 of its churches also destroyed, so that it has only 4 besides the cathedral. The city is about 1 mile and an half in compass, but not very populous. The houses are old, and by reason of its low situation, the streets are dirty, it being incompassed with rivers on all sides but the E. and often annoyed by the swell of the Wye on the S. side of it, over which it has a stone-bridge. It is governed by a mayor and 8 aldermen, high steward, deputy-steward, recorder, and town-clerk, with 31 common-councilmen, (among whom are reckoned the mayor and 5 of the aldermen, who are justices of the peace) a sword-bearer, and 4 sergeants at mace. The trading companies here have their distinct halls, laws and privileges, but gloves and some other leathern wares is their only manufactory, and here are held the assizes, quarter-sessions, county-courts, &c. The cathedral, which was built in 1050, and destroyed by the Welsh in 1060, but rebuilt in the reign of the Conqueror, or, as some say, in that of Henry I. a beautiful and magnificent structure, which being greatly decayed, part of it was destroyed by the fall of the tower in September, 1786; the spire on another tower was taken down to be rebuilt at the same time. Its markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The Friday's market is chiefly for cattle, sheep and hogs, the others for corn, and all sorts of provisions. Fairs on May 19, July 1, October 20, and Tuesday after Candlemas. Here is an hospital well endowed, for 16 poor people; and 2 charity-schools, one for 60 boys, the other for 40 girls. The Chapter-house, which was once a very elegant building built about the year 1079, is

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now in ruins; here was a great number of monuments of bishops, and very curious tombs and brasses. Here were formerly two or three priories. Almost the only drink here is cyder, which is both cheap and good, the very hedges in the country being planted with apple-trees.

Hereford-Little, Heref. on the Temc, W. of Tenbury.

Herefield, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Ripley, near Patley-Bridge.

Herford, Hunt. N. E. of Huntington.

Herigby, Norf. near Yarmouth.

Heriot, Hampsb. between Alton and Basingstoke.

Heringsfleet, Suff. 2 miles from Mildenhall.

Heringswell, Suff. S. of Mildenhall.

Herington, East, Middle, and West, Durham. S. W. of Sunderland.

Hermeston, Nott. a hamlet of Hoddesley, near Blith.

Hermitage, Cbebs. near Middlewich.

HERMITAGE, Dorset, in the Vale of White-Hart, on the S. side of Clifton, has a fair Aug. 26. It is recorded that, Jan. 13, 1585, a pretty large spot of ground was removed here by the force of a subterraneous wind, and carried 40 rods, leaving a great pit where it had been, and retaining the trees and hedges on it intire.

Hermitage, near Warkworth, Northumb. near the river Coquet, between Morpeth and Alnwick. It is the best preserved and most entire now remaining in these kingdoms. It still contains three apartments, all of them hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was anciently embowered. An exact account of this curious relique of ancient solitary devotion, is published in the pleasing ballad of the Hermit of Warkworth, written by the ingenious Dr. Percy.

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Hermitage, Rutl. S. of Ridlington-Park.

Hermitage, Staff. seated on an eminence near Blithesfield and Stafford. Here the canal which joins the Eastern to the Western Ocean, passes underground through a tunnel.

Hermitage, York, E. Riding, on the Humber, by Hull.

Herne, Essex, near Billericay.

Herne, Kent, six miles from Canterbury, 12 from Margate, and 14 from Faversham. It formerly had a market, and has now a fair on Easter-Tuesday. The church is a large ancient structure, with a tower of flint, and has six stalls of the Cathedral kind, with divisions of the choir from the nave by a carved screen of oak. The church is 113 feet long. The stone font is very ancient. Here the great Dr. Ridley, the English martyr, was vicar. He was burnt at Oxford October 16, 1555, being then Bishop of London. Here is a commodious bay, frequented by colliers, &c.

Hernbill, Kent, near Harbledown.

Heron, Bedf. in the parish of Tuddington.

HERONDEEN, Kent, in the parish of Fleet, near Staple. Here is a fair on September 21.

Herons, Essex, W. of Great and Little Waltham.

Herringston, Dorsetshire, S. of Dorchester, in the parish of Charminster.

Hersfield - Bridge, Kent, S. of Maidston.

Hersham, Surry, near Walton on Thames.

Hersson, Dorf. in the isle of Purbeck, a little W. of Swanwich.

Hertsbeved, York, W. Riding, a chapel of ease to Dewsbury.

Hertsbeved, Northumb. near Alnham.

* **HARTFORDSHIRE**, derives its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire, on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. Is 35 miles in length,

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27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. This county, which lies partly in the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln, is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 19 market-towns, 54 vicarages, 120 parishes, and near 950 villages, with about 16,500 houses, and 82,800 inhabitants; and sends 6 members to parliament, 2 knights for the shire, with 2 burgesses for St. Albans, and as many for Hertford. The air is very clear and salutary, whence it is frequently recommended by physicians as highly conducive to health, and the people have a saying, that whoever buys a house or land in Hertfordshire, pays 2 years purchase extraordinary for the goodness of the air. The soil is generally rich, and in the northern parts has a marle mixed with it, that makes it produce excellent wheat; but the meadows indifferent. The chief commodities are wheat, barley, malt, and wood. This county is well watered with small rivers, the chief of which are the Lea and the Coln.

HERTFORD, see *Harisford*.

Hertley Mawdet, *Hampsb.* S. E. of Alton.

Heryard, *Hampsb.* near Basingstoke.

Hesfelridge, *Northumb.* N. E. of Woller.

Hesfey, *Northumb.* N. of Morpeth.

Hesket, *Cumb.* in the parish of Caldbeck, 295 miles from London, near Uldale and Ireby, by the river Caldew where Caldbeck falls into it. Here is a market on Fridays.

Hesket, *Cumb.* S. E. of and near Carlisle, in the forest of Englewood; here is a charity-school.

Hesketb, *Lanc.* between Ecclestone and the Ribble.

Heskew, *Camb.* near Alston-Moor.

Hesse, *Nott.* a hamlet of Harworth.

Hesley, *York*, E. Riding, near Hull.

Hesleyfide, *Northumb.* in Billingham parish.

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Heslington, *York*, E. Riding, near York.

Heslyn, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Clwyd below Llanvair.

Hessel, *York*, E. Riding, near the Humber, S. W. of Hull.

Hesselton-Cold, *Durham*, on the coast, N. of Easington.

Hesselton-Hale and Monk, *Durham*, E. of Durham.

Hesse/kugh-Ash, *York*, E. Riding, S. W. of Beverley.

Hest, *Lanc.* in Loynsdale.

Hestbank-Passage, *Lanc.* N. W. of Lancaster.

Hestdash, *Cumb.* N. of the Pict. Wall, by Askerton-Castle.

Hestercomb, *Som.* N. of Taunton.

Hesterton, *East and West*, *York*, E. Riding, E. of New-Malton.

Heston, *Midd.* N. W. of Hounslow, half a mile from the Windsor road.

Heston, or **Heathstone**, *Devon*, near Moreton.

Heswall, or **Heslerwall**, *Chester*, on the Dee river, near Gayton-Hall.

Heichpen, *Som.* near Bruton.

Hetball, *Northumb.* a member of the lordship of Woller.

Hebberion, *Devon*, W. of Exeter.

Hebcote, *Warw.* on the S. E. side of Warwick.

Hebcote, *Warw.* in the parish of Wasperton, N. W. of the former.

Heibel, *Norf.* near Windham.

Heiber-Hill, *Surry*, in the parish of Dorking.

Hetherfet, *Norf.* near Norwich, has a charity-school.

Hethfelton, *Dorset*, 2 miles N. W. from Stoke, on the N. bank of the river Frome.

Hethfield, *Som.* 4 miles W. from Taunton.

Hethmore, *Som.* E. of Brent-Marsh.

Hethorp, *Oxford*, near Kidding-ton, where Lord Shrewsbury has a seat.

Hethpoole, *Northumb.* N. W. of the Cheviot-Hills.

Hetotie, *Linc.* N. E. of Alford, near the sea.

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Hett, Durham, S. of Durham.
Hetton in the Hole, Durham, N. E. of Durham.

Hetton on the Hill, Durham, S. W. of the former.

Heveningham, Suffolk, S. W. of Alesworth.

Hever, Kent, N. W. of Pensherst.

Heverland, Norf. near Repeham.

Heversham, Westmorl. near Cart-

well-Fells, from whence it is divided

by the river Winster. It was greatly

damaged and the church destroyed

by a fire 1601. It was rebuilt in

1603, and its free-school in 1613,

which has several exhibitions to the

universities.

Heytree, Devon, 1 mile and a

half without the East-gate of Exeter,

in which city it is the common place

of execution, and from thence it is

supposed to have the name. Here

is a plot of ground inclosed for the

interment of the bodies that are

hanged on its gallows, and land ap-

propriated to buy them shrowds. An

almshouse for 12 poor old people was

built in this parish in 1492.

Heughwell, Durham, near Dur-

ham.

Hewby, York, N. Riding, N. W.

of the forest of Galtres.

Hewel-Grange, Warw. 3 miles E

from Bromsgrove.

Hewelsfield, Gloc. 7 miles from

Colford, and 24 from Gloucester, the

church is a vicarage in the Forest

Deanery, annexed to Lidney.

Hewick, York, W. Riding, N. W.

of Barrowbridge.

Hewish, Devon, between Hather-

ley and Torrington.

Hewish, Som. near Langport.

Hewish, Wilts, N. E. of All-

Cannings.

Hewish, Wilts, near the Avon,

N. W. of Chippenham.

Hewish-North, Devon, on the

Aune, S. of Brent.

Hewish-South, Devon, in the

Channel, by Hope-Key.

Hewley, Salop, W. of Great-

Weelock.

Heworth, York, N. Riding, near

York.

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Heworth, Upper and Lower,
Durham, near Gateshead.

Hewitborp, Northamp, S. W. of
 Harborough.

Hewton, York, N. Riding, S. of
 Easingwold, on the same river.

Hexgrave-Park, Norr. in the
 parish of Southwell, and on the N.
 W. side of it.

HEXHAM, Northumb. near the

conflux of the N. and S. Tyne, 286

miles from London, had a monastery

once, founded 1112, with liberties so

large that procured it the name of a

shire; and by act of parliament in

the reign of Henry VIII. it was of

itself made a county palatine. It also

was the see of a bishop, in 674, but

the diocese was so harassed and ruined

by the Danes, that no man would

accept of the bishoprick, and there-

fore it was united to Lindisfarn in

883. The church was raised by

workmen brought from Italy, and is

said to have exceeded in beauty and

elegance every other in the land, no

part of which now remains. The

present church bears innumerable

marks of magnificence, and contains

many ancient tombs, and is attributed

to its first prior. The architecture is

a mixture of Saxon and Gothic.

This church possessed that igno-

minious privilege called Sanctuary,

till taken away by Henry VIII. but

the Stool of Peace is still preserved

here. Whoever took possession of it

was sure of remission, and its pri-

vilage extended a mile from the

church, in four directions, the extent

of which was marked by a cross, and

heavy penalties were levied, with the

utmost severities of the church, with

excommunication on whoever should

dare to violate the Sanctuary. In

the choir is a beautiful oratory, now

converted into a pew. On the screen

at the entrance of the choir are some

strange monastic paintings, called the

Dance of Death. The interior orna-

ments of the church are highly

finished in the Gothic taste; the

pillars clustered but heavy. In the

vault are several Roman altars, &c.

that have been used in the walls and

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ceiling: which supports the idea of a Roman station having occupied this spot. At the W. end of the church are the remains of the Priory. It was a spacious building with an adjoining cloister. The Refectory is now perfect, and serves as a room of entertainment at public times: it is spacious, with a roof of oak-work. The remains of the cloisters shew them to have been elegant, richly embellished with pierced work of fruit and foliage. The town and priory were destroyed by the Scots in 1296, and pillaged again in 1346. The town is not populous, and the streets are narrow, with ill-built houses. The market-place, near the center of the town, is a spacious square, it is supplied by a fountain with water. Among the remains of ancient structures is a gateway of Saxon architecture, leading to the priory, but of a much older date. There are two ancient towers in the town, one of which is used as a sessions-house, and was formerly an exploratory tower; the other is on the top of a hill towards the Tyne, of remarkable architecture, which has been much higher than at present, and has two dungeons within it, besides several chambers with very little narrow windows either for air or light. The town has a charity or grammar-school. It was in 1571 annexed to the county of Cumberland: but only in civil matters; for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of York; and the vulgar still call the neighbouring country Hexhamshire. It is a corporation governed by a bailiff chosen yearly. Newcastle is about 15 miles distance. The markets here are Tuesday and Saturday; fairs on August 5, and Nov. 8. A rivulet, called Hexbold, runs by the town, which sometimes overflows suddenly.

Hexley, Northumb. N. E. of Alnewick.

Hexton, Hertf. near Luton in Bedfordshire, famous for a battle

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wherein the Danes were routed by the Saxons. A statue is erected over a fountain near the church-yard called St. Faith's-Well, to which saint their church is dedicated. The place stands at the foot of rocks, from whence issue many springs; and betwixt it and Luton are many barrows, or hillocks, supposed to have been cast up for the bodies of those slain in the battle above mentioned.

Heybarnes, Hertf. on the river Colne, S. W. of Yardley, is a member of the manor of Bordesley, goes down by the name of Hey-Mill.

Heybridge, Essex, on the river, opposite to Malden, was granted by King Athelstan to St. Paul's-Cathedral in London; and had this privilege, in the reign of Edward II. that no purveyor of the king's household should take any corn in its precincts.

HEYDEN and HEYDEN-BEYON, Northumb. once a member of the manor of Langley, market on Tuesday, and a fair on St. Mary Magdalen's. Here is a fine bridge over the Tyne, consisting of six arches, near which is a grammar-school well endowed.

Heydon, see Headdon.

Heydon, Essex, near Barkway, is the road to Norwich.

Heydon, Gloc. in Bodington parish, where is a spring of a saline purgative quality.

Heydon, Norf. by the Bure, N. W. of Causton.

Heyford-Purcell and Heyford-Warren, Oxford, both situate on the E. bank of the Charwell, to the N. W. of Bicester.

Heyford, Upper and Lower, Northamp. lies on that called the Western-Water, to the N. of Bugbrook. The parish is noted for a meadow in it called Horsefoot-Meadow, about half a mile from the Roman way called Watling-street, where a curious chequered pavement was discovered in 1699, exceeding all ever before found in England, It consisted of little bricks of

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tiles, artificially tinged with white, red, yellow, and blue, as smooth as polished marble, and exactly disposed in a variety of regular figures. It was about 15 feet long, and is thought to have been the burial place of some noble Roman family, that resided at Bennavenna in the neighbourhood, now Wedon in the Street.

Heynor, Derby, S. of Alfreton.

Heyr, Kent, between Bromley and Westerham.

Heybury, see Harebury.

Heywood, Lanc. E. of Bury.

Heywood, Great and Little, Staff. on the E. side of Stafford, near the influx of the Sow into the Trent. Between this place and Sowborough, or Shutborough, there is a horse-bridge over the Trent, longer than any in England. From the middle is a view of very uncommon beauty.

Hexley-side, Northumb. near Bellingham, on the opposite side of the river, on the borders of Bedesdale, on an eminence clothed with wood, commanding a beautiful view.

Hiberflow, Linc. N. E. of Kirton.

Hickford, Dorset, N. of Poole.

Hickham, North and South, Linc. near the Witham, S. of Lincoln.

Hickleton, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Doncaster.

Hickling, Norf. in a marsh-ground, near the sea, 122 miles from London. It had a market on Saturday.

Hickling, Nott. on the borders of Leicestershire, near Over and Nether-Broughton. Where in Dec. 1786, a great number of Roman coins were dug up by some labourers, among whom were those of Adrian, Vespasian, &c.

Hickson, Staff. near Stow and Charley-Castle.

Hicksted, Suffex, near Twineham.

Hidcote, Gloc. in Mickleton parish.

Hide, Dorf. adjoining to Blandford, and another joins Pimpern, with a church that has two ailes and an embattled tower.

Hide, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, a hamlet to Knolle. Here is a remarkable stone 12 feet long by

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8 wide, nearly squared, but much worn.

Hide, Gloc. near Minchinghampton.

Hide, Hertf. in the parish of Abbots-Langley, to the N. W. of Langleybury. Upon a death, or alienation of this manor, the heir, or purchaser, pays 6d. an acre for a fine, and 10s. for a herriot. It is called West-Hide, to distinguish it from the two following in the same county.

Hide, Staff. W. of Penk river, near Penkridge.

Hide-Hall, Hertf. upon a hill on the E. side of the river Stort, in the parish of Sawbridgworth. It lies within the duchy of Lancaster.

Hide-Hall, in Sandon, Hertf, which was called Oliver's.

Hide-House, Hampsb. in the N. part of Winchester, is an undemolished piece of an old monastery, where some Roman Catholic gentry are still tolerated with residence; and where, it is said, they have an oratory, and live according to the rules of St. Benedict.

Hide-Park, Midd. reaches from the new buildings of London to Kensington, between the roads to Bath and Oxford, has a wall 6 miles round, is well stored with deer; and, besides the Serpentine river lately cut in it, has a noble basin of water, which serves the aforefaid new buildings.

Hide-West, Hertf. 2 miles from Edgeware.

Hide-West, Hertf. near Hereford.

HIGHAM, Derby, N. of Alfreton, in Shirland parish, has a fair on the first Wednesday after New Year's-day.

HIGHAM, Kent, to the E. of Gravesend, near the Hope. Fair on Michaelmas-day, and 2 days after.

Higbam, Leic. S. of Bosworth, near the Watling-Street way. In 1607, there were found, by turning up a great stone in this part of the Watling-Street, 250 silver coins of Henry III. about 3d. each; a gold ring, one of agate, and another of silver, wherein was a flat ruddy stone,

engraven with Arabic characters; besides great catch-hooks and keepers of silver, with links of a great gold chain. There were also 2 or 3 pieces silver coin of the Emperor Trajan.

Higbam, Norfolk, near Norwich, chiefly inhabited by tanners.

Higbam, Som. S. of Sedgmoor.

Higbam, Suffolk, N. E. of Neyland.

Higbam, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Sherborn.

Higbam-Cold, Northamp. S. W. of Bugbrook.

* **HIGHAM-FERRIS, or FERRERS**, *Northamp.* 71 miles from London, had a castle near the church, the ruins of which are still visible. It is a small, but clean, dry, healthy and pleasant town, and is a royal manor, as part of the duchy of Lancaster. It has a handsome church with a lofty spire. In the reign of Philip and Mary, it was made a borough and corporation, consisting of a mayor, steward, recorder, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses and commonalty, with power to send one member to parliament, and has a free-school, besides the almshouse for 12 men, and one woman. The market is on Saturday, the fairs Feb. 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, Aug. 5, Oct 10, and Thursday before Dec. 17.

Higbam-Park, Northamp. S. E. of Higham-Ferris.

Higbam-Gobion, Bedf. S. E. of Ampthill.

HIGH-BICKINGTON, *Devonsh.* with two fairs, on May 3, and Dec. 21. It is 7 miles S. of Barnstaple.

Higb-Bridge, Hertfordsh. over the Colne, near More-Hall.

Higb-Bridge, Som. in Brent-Marsh.

HIGH-BUDLAY, *Devon*, with a fair on Good-Friday.

Higb-Clerc, Hampshire.

Higb-Cross, Glouc. near Ashelworth.

Higb-Cross, Hertf. near Thunbridge.

Higb-Cross, Leic. near Sharnford and the borders of Warwickshire, had a high cross set up there formerly;

which was succeeded by a high post erected with props to support it, for a beacon to alarm the country, in case of an invasion. The old Roman Watling-street is crossed here by the Fosse near the source of the river Soar. This place is thought to be the centre and the highest ground of England. It was the ancient Benonis, and is noted for divers Roman antiquities. The nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood erected a fine cross here in 1712, in memory of the peace of Utrecht. It is at present inclosed in a little garden, to prevent any further injury but what may be occasioned by the weather, of which it feels the effect so as to require repair.

High-Down, Sussex, W. of Ferring.

High-Field, Lanc. E. of Lancaster.

Highgate, Midd. 5 miles on the N. side of London, a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey, is so called partly from its high situation, overlooking London and great part of Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and partly from a gate set up there above 400 years ago, to receive toll for the the Bishop of London, when the old mury road from Gray's-Inn-Lane to Barnet was turned through the bishop's park, which gate was removed about thirty years since. This toll was farmed by Queen Elizabeth, at 40l. a year. Where the chapel stands was formerly an hermitage, and one of the hermits caused a causey to be made between Highgate and Islington, by gravel dug out of the top of the hill, where is now a pond. Near the chapel, in 1562, a free-school was built and endowed, which was enlarged in 1570, and a chapel added to it. On the side next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's-Hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. It is remarkable, that some of the public houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and that when any of the

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country-people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are earnestly pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns, with one hand fixed upon them. This ridiculous ceremony is altered according to the sex of the person who is sworn, who is allowed to add to each article, "except I like the other better." The whole being over, they must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath, to be spent among the company to which they belong.

High-Gate, Kent, in Hawkherst parish.

High-Gate, or Yate, Cumb. on the river Caude, near Rose-Castle and the copper-mines at Caudebec.

High-Hale, Cornw. S. side of Tresmeer.

High-Hall, Dorset, near Winborne Minter.

Highley, Devon, near Okeford.

Highley, Northumb. N. of Morpeth.

Highley, Salop, near the Severn, N. of Wire-Foreit.

Highlow, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Highnam, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Churham, 2 miles from Gloucester, where Mr. Guise has a fine house and gardens, and there is a small chapel.

Highney, Huntingd. near Bruce-Castle.

Highon, Staff. S. W. of Eccle-

Highover, Hertfordsh. N. E. of Hatching.

High-Street, Hertf. near Hemsted.

High-Street, Gloc. in the parish of Stanley King's.

Higotington, Worcest. a village in the parish of Rake and lordship of Abberley, with a chapel.

High-Way, Wilts. N. E. of Calne.

High-Week, Devon, near Newton.

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Bushel, is vulgarly pronounced as *Hiz*. It stands on the river Teign.

Highwich, or Wick, Hertsf. near Sawbridgeworth.

Highwood-Hill, Midd. in the parish of Totteridge, 12 miles from London.

Highworth, Wilts. on a hill near the Vale of White-Horse, in Berks, is 77 miles from London. It was formerly called a borough, has a cattle-market on Wednesday, and fairs Aug. 12, and Oct. 10. It is governed by a mayor and an alderman.

Hilborough, Norfolk, S. W. of Watton.

Hilcot, Gloc. in the parish of Withington.

Hilcot, Staff. near Eccleshall.

Hilden, Kent, near Tunbridge.

Hildersbam, Camb. 8 miles from Cambridge, near Linton and Horse-heath.

Hilderskill, York, N. Riding, to the S. W. of New-Malton, is by some called Hundred-Well, from the many fountains springing there. Here was a castle built, which being burnt down, Castle-Howard was built in the room of it.

Hilderston, Norfolk, E. of Fakenham.

Hilderston, Staff. on the E. side of Stone.

Hilderton, Northumb. a lordship in the barony of Wark.

Hilditch, Linc. N. of Boston.

Hildkirk, Cumb. see *Ilekirk*.

Hilfarence, Som. near Taunton.

Hilfield, Dorset, a chapelry, hamlet, and tithing, 4 miles and an half N. from Sydling St. Nicholas, near Batcomb, where is a small chapel wherein the vicar of Sydling officiates once a fortnight.

Hill, Hampsh. near Southampton.

Hill, Hampsh. near Walton.

Hill, Heref. near Ross.

Hill, Hertf. N. E. of Watford.

Hill, Isle of Wight, in East-Medina.

Hill, Lanc. on the river Yarrow, near Chorley.

Hill, Som. near Taunton.

Hill, Warw. a part of the manor

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of Sutton-Colefield. It has its name from its lofty situation.

Hill, Warw. in the parish of Lemington-Hastang.

Hill, Worc. N. E. of Parshore.

Hill, or Hull, Gloc. near the Severn, to the S. W. of Berkeley.

Hill, or Hull, Warw. sometimes called King's-Hull, in the parish of Stonely.

Hillary, Cornw. E. of Mounts-Bay.

Hillbispop, Som. N. E. of Wellington.

Hillborough, Warw. E. of Bidford, near the Avon.

Hill-Court, Worcest. in the parish of Grafton-Flisford.

Hill-End, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Twining.

Hillend, Hertfordsh. S. W. of St. Albans.

Hillesden, Bucks. S. E. of Buckingham.

Hillfield, Dorset. S. of the Vale of White-Hart.

Hill-Hall, Eff. S. E. of Epping.

Hill-House, Suffolk, near Ipswich.

Hillingdon, Great and Little, Middlesex, near Uxbridge, 14 miles from London. The church of Great Hillingdon is a vicarage, to which the town of Uxbridge is a hamlet; and in the church-yard is a remarkable high yew-tree, which by the parish-book appears to be above 200 years old.

Hillington, Norfolk, near Castle-rising.

Hillington, Worcestershire, in the parish of Mastley and near Whitley.

HILL - MORTON, Warw. near Rugby, stands on a rivulet that comes from Creek in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton; part of it is on a hill, and part on moorish ground, from whence it has the name. It is 83 miles from London. Fair at Midsummer for three days; market on Tuesday.

Hillom, York, W. Riding, S. of Sherborn.

Hill-Pool, Worc. in the parish of Chaddeley-Corbet.

Hills, Suffex, near Horsham.

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Hill-Wotton, Warw. near Milverton, and 1 mile to the S. E. of Wotton.

Hilmarton, Wilts, 6 miles S. E. of Malmshury.

Hilpertou, Wiltshire, near Trow-bridge.

Hilsley, Gloc. in the parish of Tewkesbury, here was formerly a chapel of ease, but now converted into tenements for the poor.

Hilston, Monm. near Monmouth.

Hilton, Cornw. near Langford.

Hilton, Derby, N. E. of Tutbury-Castle.

Hilton, Durham, near Raby-Castle.

Hilton - Castle, Durham, by the Were river, near Munck-Weremouth.

Hilton, Huntingdonsh. near Fen-y-Stanton.

Hilton-Little, and Hilton-Middle, and Upper, Lanc. S. of Bolton.

Hilton-Abbey, Staff. near Brewood.

Hilton-Hall, Staff. N. E. of Wolverhampton.

Hilton, York, N. Rid. in Cleveland.

Hilton, York, E. Rid. in Holderness, near the sea.

Hilton, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Mafham.

Hilton, Upper and Lower, York, N. Riding, near New-Malton.

Himbleton, Worc. S. E. of Droitwich, and N. E. of Worcester.

Himley, Staff. S. W. of Wolverhampton, 123 miles from London. In this parish there is a blade-mill, at which scythes, reaping-hooks, axes, hatchets, and the like tools, having been forged by the white-smiths, are ground to a fine edge. All these instruments are made of iron first, softened with fat unctuous bodies, as butter, oil, wax, suet, &c. for that use, as irons for carts, plowshares, horse-locks, and shoes, nails and buckles, are of iron, hardened by art.

Hinam, Gloc. 2 miles from Gloucester.

Hincastre, Wiltshire, near Haverham.

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Hinchingbrook, Hunt. a mile from Muntingdon, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich. In this house is one of the most magnificent rooms that is to be seen in England.

HINCKLEY, Leicestershire, the second market town in the county, and its parish is very considerable in extent. It is built on a rising ground, nearly on the borders of Leicestershire, from which it is separated by the Roman Watling-street road. It is distant from Coventry and Leicester 15 miles each, 5 from Cleybrook, 11 from Lutterworth, and 102 from London. It has been much larger than it is at present, the back lanes between the orchards were evidently streets originally. The traces of the town wall and ditch are in many places yet visible. There are vestiges of two Roman works, *viz.* the mount near the river and the ruins of a bath near St. Nicholas church. Tessellated pavements have been dug up, the largest in 1750. The Jewery wall is said to have been the temple of Janus. The castle was inhabited by John of Gaunt, but is now no more, the ground being converted to a gardener's ground, and the Castle-hill considerably lowered and a gentleman's house erected on the spot in 1770. The steeple of the present church was built with some of the stones of the castle. The town is now divided into the Borough, and The Bond without the liberties. It enjoys a good market on Monday, and a fair August 26. The chief manufacture is stockings and fine ale. The town is said to contain about 750 houses. There are 2 churches, 1 chapel, and a place of worship for the Roman Catholics, besides four meeting-houses. The old town-hall and school-house remain, but are ruinous. The hall-house is an old structure. The church is a neat large old structure with a modern tower and a spire, the body of it was built in the 13th century; Near it are 3 mineral springs. This town is said to be the middle and highest ground in England, and from it 50 churches

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may be seen, besides gentlemen's seats. It received great damage by a fire Sept. 5, 1728.

Hincknol, Dorset. W. of West-Milton.

Hindcomb, Dorset. a hamlet to Chidioc near the borders of Devon.

Hinderclay, Suffolk, near Buddesdale.

Hindertbwater, York, N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk.

Hinderwell, York, N. Riding, on the coast, W. of Runswick.

Hindlep, and Alfreton, Worcesters. a parish a little N. E. of Worcester.

***HINDON, Wiltshire**, 96 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Monday before Whitsunday, and October 18. It is an ancient borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is governed by a bailiff.

Hindringham, Norfolk, near Walsingham.

***HINGHAM, Norf.** in the road from Attleborough to Dereham, 15 miles from Norwich, 98 miles from London, has a market on Saturday, and three fairs, on March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2.

Hinkell, Kent. E. of Ashford.

Hinksey-Lawrence, and Hinksey-South, Berks. both on the Thames, 2 miles from Oxford. The latter is a chapel of ease to Cumnor.

Hinnock, Bedf. N. W. of Harrold.

Hinck, Salop. N. of Newport.

Hintlesham, Suff. between Hadley and Ipswich, 3 miles from the former, and 5 miles from the latter.

Hinton, Berks. to the N. E. of Farrindon, and had once a castle.

Hinton, Gloc. near Pucklechurch.

Hinton, Gloc. in the parish of Berkley.

Hinton, Gloc. 8 miles from Campden, and 23 N. E. from Gloucester.

Hinton, Gloc. in the parish of Durham, near the river Boyd.

Hinton, Hampsh. S. E. of Ringwood.

Hinton, Oxford, near Radcot-Bridge.

Hinton, Suffolk, near Dunwich.

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Hinton-Broad, Wilts. 5 miles N. W. of Marlborough.

Hinton-Cherry, Cam. near Gogmagog-Hills, 8 miles from Cambridge.

Hinton-Little, Dorset. S. of Hinton-Martel, near Winborn Minster.

Hinton-Martel, Dorset. by Wichampton, S. of Holt-Forest, whose church is very ancient.

Hinton-Mary, Dorset. near Ewring-Courtney, with an ancient chapel.

Hinton under Hill, Glos. near Brendon-Hills in Worcestershire.

Hints, Staff. near the Black-Brook, which runs below it into the Tame, on the W. side of Tamworth. There is a large Roman tumulus near it turned into a hard rock.

Hinwick, Bedf. near Puddington, to which parish it adjoins. Here is much thread lace made.

Hinxton, Camb. at the head of Flemsdyke, S. W. of Linton, 9 miles from Cambridge.

Hinxworth, Herif. in the most N. corner of the county, near Ashwell.

Hipford, Essex. N. W. of Halsted.

Hipperholm, York. W. Riding, E. of Halifax.

Hingam, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Avon, below the Kessilgum.

Hisham, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Kettering.

Hisson-Andrew, and Hisson-Eshelred, Camb. 3 miles on the N. W. side of Cambridge.

HITCHAM, Suff. near Bildeston, has a fair on Aug. 3.

Hitchenden, Bucks. N. of High-Wiccomb.

HITCHIN, Herif. 4 miles from Baldock, 33 miles from London, is, says Mr. Norden, who wrote in Queen Elizabeth's time, more properly called Hitchend, because of its former situation at the end of a wood called Hitch, which does not reach so far now. It has, says he, a plentiful corn-market, and a considerable manufactory of malt, is governed by a bailiff and 4 constables, 2 for the

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town, and 2 for the out-parts. There was then about the town a stony marle, fitter for lime than manure, which being mixed, however, with a softer marle, that also abounded there in his time, was a great help to the corn-fields. The manor was the ancient demesne of the kings of England, as it continues at this day, and it has been the dower of several of their queens. The town is reckoned the second in the county for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the staple commodities of the kingdom, and divers merchants of the staple of Calais resided here, since which that trade is lost; yet the inhabitants hold a market here on Tuesday, by prescription, free from toll for any grain sold here, and fairs on April 2, May 30, and Oct. 12, paying picage and stallage to the lordship of the manor. The charitable benefactions to the church, the school, and the poor of this parish are very numerous, here being 8 almshouses, besides the free-school. Here were formerly two priories, one of which is turned into a school. Here are three wards; and the place is watered by a rivulet, called Hiz, which drives two mills here, and runs to Ickleford.

Hitchin, Norf. on the coast, near Snettisham, a haven for small vessels.

Hitch, Hampsh. 3 miles from Southampton.

* *HITH, HIDE, or EAST-HITH, Kent,* one of the Cinque-ports, in the S. E. part of the county, 70 miles from London. In this town were once 5 parish churches, which are all demolished but one, for the town has at times suffered very great losses. As its first rise was owing to the decay of its neighbours, Lymne and W. Hith, which were so choaked with sand, that ships came thither, the same fate befel this also, and made it almost useless. In the reign of Henry IV. numbers of its inhabitants were cut off by a pestilence, 200 of their houses consumed by fire, and five of their ships sunk at

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sea, with the loss of 100 men; so that the people were going to abandon the town, had not the king by his charter generously released to them, for five turns next following, their service of 5 ships of 100 men and 5 horse, which they were to have furnished out, and kept at their own charge, in the king's wars, for 15 days. It was first incorporated by the name of Barons of the Town and Port of Hith; but the government was afterwards changed. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth with the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hith, who, with the freemen, elect the members of parliament. The mayor is chose yearly on Candlemas-day. Here is a market on Saturday, and fairs July 10, and Dec. 1. Here are two hospitals, one for 10 poor men, both under the government of the mayor and jurats; and here is a charity-school for 38 boys. From hence to Canterbury is a paved Roman military-way, called Stoney-Street; and at a little distance from hence are the remains of the walls of a castle, which included 10 acres. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town, 28 feet long, 6 broad, and 8 high, they are kept in a vault under the church, in as good order as books in a library, consisting of several thousand heads, arms, legs, thigh-bones, &c. some very gigantic, and appear by an inscription to be the remains of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle near this place, before the Norman conquest. A particular providence happened here, April 24, 1739, to about 10 persons, who while they were waiting in the church-porch for the keys, to go up into the steeple for a view, it fell down with 6 bells in it, but they happily received no damage. From hence to Boulogne is reckoned the shortest cut to France.

Hiton, Lanc. near West-Darby.
Hittesley, Devon, 6 miles from Crediton.

HITTON, Suffolk, has a fair on June 26.

H O

Hoasiley, Suffex, S. of E. Grinstead.

Hoadley-East, Suffex, N. E. of Lewes.

Hoatb, Kent, chapel of ease to Reculver.

Hobbies, Great and Little, Norf. on each side of Thirn, S. W. of Wursted.

Hobb's-Hill, Kent, N. E. of Asherff.

Hobb's-House, Camb. in the fens, S. W. of Wisbich.

Hobb's-Passage, Som. between Brent-Marsh and the sea.

Hobb's-Pool, Devon, N. of Crediton.

Hoby, Leic. N. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Hockenball, Cheshire, near Tarvin.

Hockerell, Hertfordsb. belongs to Bishops-Stortford.

Hockerill, Dorset, near Nottingham and Broadway.

Hockerton, Nott. to the N. E. of Southwell.

Hocket, Kent, near Marden.

Hockford, Devon, in the parish of Stockworthy.

HOCKAM, GREAT and LITTLE, Norf. W. of Buckenham, has a fair on Easter-Monday.

HOCKHOLD, Norf. has a fair on July 25.

Hockley in the Hole, Bedf. in a miry road to Coventry, 5 miles beyond Dunstable, and is a long range of houses chiefly inns.

Hockley in the Hole, Effex, near South-Fambridge.

Hockridge, Devon, N. W. of Exeter.

Hockring, Norf. to the N. E. of E. Dereham.

Hockwold, Norfolk, 3 miles from Brandon.

Hockworthy, Devon, near the Leman, N. of Samsford-Peverel.

Hocklough, Northumb. near Alanton.

Hoddb-Hill, Middlesex, between Mill-Hill and Highwood-Hill.

Hodbeck, or Hodgebeck, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Derwent, near Wickham.

HO

Hodder, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Ribble at Mytton.

HODDESDON, *Herts.* on the river Lea, is a great thoroughfare in the N. road, 17 miles from London, and a hamlet in the parishes of Amwell and Brockbourn. Market on Thursday, and a fair on June 29. Queen Elizabeth granted a grammar-school to be kept here, and incorporated it with privileges. Here is a clock-house, the remains of an ancient chapel. An almshouse was founded here in the reign of Henry VI.

Hodge-Court, *Surry*, N. W. of E. Grinstead.

Hodge-Wood, *Bucks*, between Amersham and Chesham.

Hod-Hill, *Dorset*, near Cranborn-Chace, W. of Stourpaine, divided from Hambledon-Hill by a narrow valley. On this hill is an old fortification in term of a Roman D, consisting of a double rampart and a fosse. On the inside there are several round pits near each other. It has five entrances. In the area, which consists of several acres, are many large circles, four or five yards in diameter bounded by a shallow trench.

Hodnell, or *Hodenhull*, *Warw.* near Ladbroke, and the source of the Ichene. It was once a large populous town, and had a church.

HODNET, *Salop.* 135 miles from London. It stands near the river Tern, and has fairs on May 4, and October 9.

Hodfokes, *Nott.* near Blith, has a manor of about 4000 acres, at 744l. a year.

Hodson, *Wilts.* S. E. of Swindon.

Horrbooth, *Linc.* near the Witham river, N. W. of Tattershal.

Hoes, *Leic.* N. W. of Waltham on the Would.

Hoffe, *Upper and Lower, Westmor.* S. W. of Appleby. Near this place was a battle in 1389, between the Scotch and English, and great quantities of bones have been dug up near the bridge.

Hofton St. John, and *Hofton St.*

HO

Peter, *Norfolk*, both N. W. & Wursted.

Hoggestorp, *Linc.* on a river that runs into the sea, S. E. of Alford.

Hoggeston, *Bucks*, near Winslow.

Hoggington, *Camb.* N. W. of Cambridge.

Hogburst, *Dorset*, a hamlet to Chidwick, near Bridport.

Hognaston, *Derby*, near Wirksworth.

Hogdon, or *Hoxton*, *Midd.* in Shoreditch parish.

Hogshaw, *Bucks*, in the parish of East-Claydon, here was formerly an hospital for the Knights Templars.

Hoke, *Dorset*, 4 miles N. of Bridport.

Hoke, *York*, W. Riding, upon the Ouse, near Great and Little Armin.

Hoke-Norton, *Leic.* near Twicross, lies on the N. W. side of Bosworth.

Holbeck-Drow, *Linc.* near Gedney-Fen.

HOLBECH, *Linc.* has a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 7, and the second Tuesday in September. It is seated in a flat among the dykes, and is but an indifferent town, but of great antiquity, as appears from the remains of walls and pavements that have been dug up, together with urns and coins. The church is a noble gothic building with a lofty tower and spire. It is 12 miles S. of Boston, and 115 N. of London.

Holbeck-Tburn, *Linc.* S. E. of Holbeche, in the marshes.

Holbeck, *Nott.* belongs to the town of Cokeney.

Holbeck, *York*, W. Riding, near Leeds.

Holborough, *Kent*, near Halling.

Holbrook, *Derby*, N. of Derby.

Holbrook, *Suffolk*, S. of Ipswich, near the Stour.

Holburton, *Devon*, S. W. of Modbury.

Holbury, *Hampsh.* in the New Forest.

Holcliff, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Holcolm, *Oxf.* N. of Chalgrove.

Holcomb, *Devon*, near St. Mary's Ottery.

HO

Holcomb, Som. 3 miles W. of Frome-Selwood.

Holcomb-Burnel, Devon, on the S. W. side of Exeter, near the source of the Ken, which falls into the Ex.

Holcomb-Regis, Devon, N. E. of Tiverton.

Holcot, Bedf. near Aspley-Guise.

Holcot, Northamp. near Sywell, and 5 miles from Northampton.

Holcote, Lanc. near Chatmos and Culchit.

Holdenby, Northamp. near Althorp. It was one of the palaces, but for above 3 months the prison, of King Charles I. who was brought hither from Newcastle, after being sold by the Scots, till Cornet Joyce took him away by force, and carried him to the army.

Holderness, York, E. Riding, is a large promontory in the S. E. side of the county, shooting out into the sea, at the mouth of the Humber.

Holditch, Devon, in Ford-Abbey parish.

Holdsbot, Hampsh. N. of Odiham.

HOLDSWORTHY, Devon, with a market on Saturday, and fairs April 27, July 10, and October 2. It is seated between two branches of the river Tamer, and is a large place. It is 47 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London.

HOLDTY, Suff. has a fair on May 9.

Hole, Dev. near Clovelly-Harbour.

Hole, Devon, W. of Ashburton.

Hole, Great and Little, Linc. between Sleaford and Donnington.

Hole-Haven, Essex, at the end of Canvey-Island.

Hole-Port, Berks, in the parish of Bray.

Holey, Hertf. near Amwell.

Holejass, Worcest. a chapelry to Ripple near which place it stands.

Holford, Cheshire, near Tabley.

Holford, Chesb. N. E. of Northwich.

Holgate, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale opposite Marrick.

Holgate, Linc. near Spillsby.

Holgot, or Houlgate-Castle, Salop.

HO

Holborn, Hampsh. near Alton.

Holkham, Norf. near the sea, 2 miles from Wells. A salt-marsh extends from hence to Stifkey.

Hollacomb, Devon, near Houlsworth.

Hollam, York, E. Riding, in Holderness.

Holland, Derby, near Bolsover.

Holland, Lanc. on the W. side of Wigan.

Holland, Linc. the S. E. part of the county, a tract that was recovered from the sea in several centuries, by a Dutch colony; and Camden says it takes its name from the Dutch province in the Netherlands, to which it exactly agrees in situation, soil, and other circumstances, the very ditches being navigable, the people passing from one town to another in boats, by the canals; but others think it is called so, because it lies so deep, that were it not defended from the sea by the banks, it would be soon overflowed by it. This fenny country reaches from Wainfleet to the Isle of Ely, and to the grounds opposite to Lynn in Norfolk. It is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which was unpassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great profit. Through the whole the walls of the houses are generally brick, and their roofs covered with slate or tile. A stone house is seldom to be seen, nor one thatched with straw, but many of those of the more opulent farmers are large and handsome. The churches are in general spacious, and several of them built with excellent stone. These fens are much frequented by the Bittern. Here are many quicksands, and great want of fresh water.

Holland, Great and Little, Essex, near the Gunfleet.

Holland-House, Midd. near Kensington. A fine and venerable Gothic structure, built of brick, very pleasantly situated on a rising ground. It is adorned in the inside with fine

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paintings, and great improvements have been made in the gardens. The celebrated Mr. Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick, lived in this house, and here was the scene of his last moments.

Hollesey, Suffolk, near Orford-Nefs.

Hollick, Midd. near Tottenham.

Hollimill-Cross, Westmor. near Pendragon-Castle, and Yorkshire, N. Riding.

Hollin, Lanc. near Chatmoss.

Hollingborn, Kent. E. of Maidston.

Hollingtborp, York, W. Riding, 3 miles from Wakefield, has a coal-mine.

Hollington, Derby, between Derby and Ashborne.

Hollington, Staff. near Checkley.

HOLLINGTON, Suff. near Hastings, has a fair on the 2d Monday in July.

Hollinside, East and West, Durb. N. W. side of Durham.

Hollinworth, Cheshire, N. E. of Stockport.

Holliwell, Dorset, near Cranborne.

Holliwell, Linc. N. W. of Market-Deeping.

HOLLOWAY, Som. with a fair on May 14.

Holloway, Upper and Lower, Midd. between Ilington and Highgate.

Holloway-Down, Essex, near Stratford, 4 miles from London.

Hollowfield, Essex, N. of Waltham-Abbey.

Hollyburst, Warw. in the parish of Bulkington.

Holm, Bedf. near Potton.

Holm, Camb. on the Roman way, between Arrington and Caxton.

Holm, Durham, near the mouth of the Tees.

Holm, Hunt. near Stilton, has a charity-school.

Holm, Lanc. in the parish of Burnley.

Holm, Lanc. near Manchester.

Holm, Norf. N. of Downham.

Holm, Norf. on the coast, W. of Thornam.

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Holm, Nott. on the Trent, 3 miles N. of Newark.

Holm, Nott. on the Trent, a hamlet of North-Muskam, and has a chapel as big as many parish churches.

Holm, Westmor. near Burton.

Holm, York, N. Riding, near Slingsby.

Holm, York, N. Riding, N. of New-Malton.

Holm, or Homme, Heref. between Weobly and Dilwin, is a hill almost furrounded by a brook.

HOLM-ABBEY, or HOLM-CULTRUM, Cumb. 310 miles from London, to the E. of Wulsty-Castle, on an arm of the sea, 16 miles S. W. of Carlisle. David I. King of Scotland, founded the abbey. This part of the country was at the conquest, a large forest. Fair October 29, market on Saturday.

Holm-Cultrum, Cumb. near Bromfield. Here is a large Gothic church.

Holm, in Spalding-Moor, York, E. Riding, 2 miles S. W. from Wighton. This place gives name to one of the divisions of the E. Riding.

Holm, East and West, Dorset, on the river Frome, near Wareham, had a monastery. See East-Holme.

Holmer, Heref. near Hereford.

HOLMFORTH, York, W. Riding, S. of Almondbury, has a fair on October 30.

Holm-Hall, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Holm-Hall, Norf. E. of Swaffham.

Holm-Hall, York, E. Riding, near Holm in Spaldingmoore.

Holm-House, Heref. between Great and Little Marcle.

Holm-House, York, N. Riding, N. of New-Malton.

Holmburst, Hampsh. N. W. of Christchurch.

Holm-Park, Lanc. between Marton-Mere and the river Ribble.

Holm-Pierpoint, Nott. on the E. side of Nottingham and the Trent.

Holme, East and West, Dorset, see East-Holme.

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Holms, Kent, in Milton parish.

Holmsdale, Suffex, S. of Alhdown-Forest.

Holmsdale, or Holmward, Surry, is a vale beneath Box-Hill, of several miles in length, reaching as far as Kent; in the woody part of which are often found out-lying red deer. It is now overgrown with furz, and used to produce such quantities of strawberries, that they were carried to market by horse-loads. It is said, that this place was, in ancient days, the retreat of the native Britons, whom the Romans never could drive out; and that it also sheltered the Saxons from the Danes, who were routed here, in the time of Edward the Elder, by the Kentish men; which gave occasion to the following distich:

"This is Holmsdale,

"Never conquer'd, never shall."

This country, though still wild, and with the same barren aspect in many places as it had 1000 years ago, yet in others is cultivated, and has roads passable enough in the summer quite through it on every side, the woods being in a great measure cleared off.

Holms-Islands, Som. in the Severn Sea. See Flatholm and Stepholm.

Holmsled, Suff. near Cuckfield.

Holm upon Wold, York, E. Rid. N. E. of Wighton.

Holmwood, Suff. N. E. of Ditchling.

Holmwood, Surry, S. of Darking.

Holnest, Dorset, N. E. of Yetminster, 2 miles S. from Long Burton. Its chapel is a neat fabrick.

Holsdon, Norf. near Norwich.

Holsdon-Green, Midd. half-way from London to Harrow.

HOLT, Denbigb, has fairs on June 22, and October 29.

Holt, Dorset, or Winborne-Holt, near Winborne-Minster, and has a chapel of ease to Kingston-Lacy.

HOLT, and its Forest, Dorset, N. W. of St. Leonard, has a fair Aug. 6.

Holt, Hampsb. near Winchester.

Holt, Leic. S. E. of Hallaton.

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HOLT, Norf. 122 miles from London, had the grant of a market from Edward II. on Tuesday, which is since changed to Saturday. Its fairs are April 25, and Nov. 24.

Holt, Surry, near Ockham, has a medicinal spring.

Holt, Warw. near Kingsbury.

Holt, Warw. near Studley.

Holt, Wilts. near Bradford, in the road from Salisbury to Bath, is noted for a medicinal spring discovered there in 1713, effectual in the cure of the scurvy, &c.

Holtby, York, N. Riding, N. E. of York city.

Holt-Castle, Worc. on the river Severn near Droitwich, of which structure nothing now remains but a tower and some old embattled walls, adjoining to which is a good house belonging lately to Lord Montfort. The church is the completest remains of Saxon architecture.

Holton, Cornw. N. of Saltash.

Holton, Dorset, about 3 miles N. E. of Wareham.

Holton, Oxf. N. E. of Cuddeston.

Holton, Suff. S. E. of Hadley.

Holton, Suff. near Halesworth.

Holway, Dorset, a mile N. from Caststock.

Holway, Som. in the parish of Witcomb.

Holwell, Dorset, 3 miles N. W. from West Pulham, and 4 miles and an half S. E. from Sherborn.

Holwell, Herif. S. W. of Hertford.

Holwell, Leic. near Melton-Mowbray.

Holwell, Oxf. S. W. of Burford.

Holwick, York, N. Riding, in Lune-Forest, near the Tees.

Holwoodborough, Surry, S. of Darking.

HOLY-CROSS, Staff. has fairs on the 2d Wednesday in April and Sept.

Holy-Ghost-Chapel, Hampsbire, near Basingtoke, stands on a hill on the N. side of the town, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. but was dissolved by Edward VI. and restored by Philip and Mary, as a

seminary of learning, but since ruined. The building was elegant, as its ruins still shew, and was built of stone curiously ornamented. Part of the Eastern and South walls remain, with an hexagonal turret. Adjoining it is a building where now the school is kept.

HOLYHEAD, a cape of the Isle of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, there being 3 packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It is 276 miles from London, and has a very convenient harbour for the Northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. It is situated near the extremity of the Isle, and is joined to the N. W. part of it by a stone bridge of one arch. It has a small market on Saturdays. The parish is about 5 or 6 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, bounded nearly by the sea. The church stands above the harbour, within an old quadrangular fortification, with a bastion at each corner built about 450. On a mountain near it is another old fortification called *Turris Munimentum*, which is an old stone wall without mortar, and in its centre is a small turret, and contains a well of water. Holyhead was frequently, formerly, visited by Irish rovers, and was defended as a place of consequence. There are several remains of old fortifications, and Druidical antiquities in its neighbourhood, as well as chapels of religious worship. The parish church of Holyhead was built in the reign of Edward III. and is in the form of a cross, with a porch and steeple very antique. There was an old chapel near the church, now converted to a school-house. A salt-house was erected on an island in the harbour in Queen Anne's reign, but it is now in ruins. The town is little more than a fishing town, rendered considerable by being the place of passage to Ireland. It has 3 good lanes. The passage hence to Ireland

is in general about twelve hours. There is no fresh water here except from rain, nor any bread sold but what comes from Ireland. A bath and assembly room were erected here in 1770. Under the mountains that overhang the town is a large cavern in the rock, supported by natural pillars, called the *Parliament-House*, accessible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. If this harbour was properly repaired, and warehouses built, it would be very convenient for the Irish, to import such of their goods as pay English duty, it being but a few hours sail from Dublin. Besides, the Dublin merchants might come over with the packets, to see their goods landed. The commodities are, butter, cheese, bacon, wild-fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod-fish, whittings, whiting-pollacks, cole-fish, sea-tench, turbot, soles, flounders, rays, and plenty of other fish. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow, which might be useful to fullers. On the Isle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a lighthouse, which may be seen 24 miles off. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner.

Holy-Hill, Salop, S. W. of Bridge-north.

HOLY-ISLAND, *Northumb.* on the N. E. side of the county, 6 miles from Berwick, so called by the monks who lived in it retired from the world; it was anciently a bishop's see by the name of Landisfern, by reason of its situation over-against the river Land, and had 22 bishops successively. By some it is reckoned belonging to the bishoprick of Durham. It has plenty of fish and fowl, but the air and soil are bad. It is about 8 miles in circuit, being 2 miles and a quarter long, and one and a half broad. It

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consists of one continued plain. The village stands on a rising ground; at the Southern point, on almost a perpendicular rock near 60 feet high stands the castle. There is not a tree on the island. The village consists but of a few scattered houses chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and it has 2 inns. The N. and E. coasts are formed of perpendicular rocks, the other sides sink by gradual slopes to the sands. The castle is accessible only by a narrow winding pass cut on its Southern side. The monastery is entirely in ruins, and covered near 4 acres. There are various fragments of the offices remaining, together with the walls of the church on the N. and S. sides. This building was 138 feet long, 18 broad, besides the side aisles, which were 9 feet each. Some of the shafts of the columns remain 12 feet high. It has a town, a church, and a castle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house; which last was surpris'd and taken, in 1715, but was soon invest'd and retaken. Bede calls this a semi-isle, being encompass'd indeed with water at every flood, but sand at ebb. It lies not above one mile and half from the land; from whence, at low water, people ride over to it. The W. part is left wholly to the rabbits. It is joined to the E. part, which is much the broadest, by a small slip of land.

HOLYWELL, N. Wales, Flint, has a market on Friday, and fairs on April 23. Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 2. It is a place of great note, for St. Winnifred's well, and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as popish pilgrims, out of devotion. The spring gushes forth with such impetuosity, and discharges 21 tons of water in a minute. It is perhaps the finest cold-bath, and at the same time, the most elegant, in the kingdom. It drives several mills at a small distance for different manufactures, viz. brass, iron, cotton, &c. Over the spring there is a chapel, built by the

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Countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII. which stands upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winnifred's life. There is moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winnifred's hair. It is 11 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 211 N. E. of London.

Holywell, Bedf. S. E. of Flitton.

Holywell, Chesb. W. of Cholmondeley.

Holywell, Hertf. near St. Albans.

Holywell, Hunt. near St. Ives; gives name to the next fen.

Home, Salop, on the N. E. side of Bishops-Castle.

Homelacy, Heref. on the Wye, 3 miles from Hereford.

Homersfield, Suffol. near Harleston.

Homerton, Midd. a hamlet in the parish of Hackney, to which it adjoins. Here the Dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building has also been lately purchased here (to which a new wing is added) as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions, which appears to be planned with the most perfect attention to the rights of conscience and the liberty of private judgment. The subscription towards this institution amounted, in a few weeks, to upwards of 10,000l.

Homerfwich, Staff. S. W. of Litchfield.

Homesbury-Hill, Surry, near Box-Hill, is in the parish of Dorking, and has the traces of a camp of about 10 acres; from which there is a noble prospect over the Wilds into Kent and Sussex, as far as the sea, and to Hindhead-Hill in Hampshire.

Homington, Wilts, near Salisbury; on a black marble slab, in the chancel of whose church is an inscription in memory of George Stanley, Gent. who died 1719, aged 151 years.

Homons, Suffex, W. of Holmwood.

Hompton, York, E. Riding, E. of Pattington, in Holderness.

Hontdon, Suff. near Clare, where

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digging a grave, Saxon coins were lately found.

Honeybrook, Dorset, near High-hall.

Honeywood, Kent, in Postling parish.

Hongaston, Heref. W. of Acon-bury.

Honiborn-Church, Worc. E. of Evesham.

Honing, Norf. between Wursted and Walsham.

Honington, Warw. near Shipton upon Stour.

* **HONITON, Devon**, 155 miles from London, in the road from it to Exeter, stands near the river Otter (over which it has a bridge) in the best and pleasantest part of the county, and has a view of the adjacent country, which abounds with corn and pasture, and is the most beautiful landscape perhaps in the world, almost all the way to Exeter, which is 15 miles. It is an ancient borough, by prescription, and governed by a portreeve, who is chose yearly at the court of the lord of the manor. It is a populous well-built town, having a channel of clear water running through its main street, with a dipping place at every door; and it is remarkably paved with small pebbles. The parish church being half a mile from the town, upon a hill, the gentry ride to it on horseback, or in coaches; for whose conveniency there are stables erected near the church-yard. There was an old chapel in the town, which being ruinous, a new one was built in 1743. Here was the first serge manufactory in Devonshire; but the people are now chiefly employed in the manufactory of lace, the broadest that is made in England, of which great quantities are sent to London. A charity-school for 30 boys was founded here in 1713; and about a quarter of a mile out of the town on the E. side of the road to Exeter, there is an hospital for 4 lepers, with a handsome chapel to it; and by a regulation in 1642, other poor patients are admitted, as well as lepers.

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Market on Saturday, and a fair the first Wednesday after July 19. The list of members of parliament, for this town, begins the 28th of Edward I. but the privilege of electing them was discontinued, till it was restored in the 16th year of Charles I. A dreadful fire happened here July 19, 1747, by which three parts of the town were consumed, and the damage was computed 43,000l. and another in 1765, when 160 houses were destroyed.

Honley, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Hathersfield.

Honningham, Warw. near Dunmore-Heath, and the river Leame.

Honthy, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Uke near Brecknock.

Hony-Church, Devonshire, near Hatherley, is in the tithing of Bradwood.

Hoo, Essex, near the Coln river, W. of Colchester, has a fair May 1.

Hoo, Kent, near the Medway, to the N. E. of Stroud.

Hoo, Suffolk, W. of Wickham.

Hoo, Sussex, near Battel and Boxhill.

Hoo, Norf. N. E. of East-Dereham.

Hook, Hampsb. near Spithead.

Hook, Hampsb. 4 miles W. of Hartley-Row.

Hook, York, E. Riding, near the Ouse, E. of the Armins.

Hooke, Dorset, between Beminster and Dorchester, where the Dukes of Bolton have an ancient house, and adjoining it was a park.

Hook, Great and Little, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Snath.

Hook, Surry, near Kingston.

HOOK-NORTON, Oxfordsb. to the N. E. of Chipping-Norton. Camden says, it was formerly inhabited by such clowns and churls, that it was called Hogs-Norton. About the beginning of the 10th century the Danes made a sad slaughter of the English here under Edmund the Elder. It has fairs on June 29 and November 28.

Hook-Point, Suffex, S. W. of Rye.

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Hol, Chesh. N. E. of Chester.

Hone, Derby. 6 miles S. W. of Derby.

Hoofe, Leic. N. W. of Waltham on the Would.

Hootorp, Northamp. on the river Welland, N. E. of Bosworth.

Hooten, Chesh. on the S. W. of Frodham, near Stanlaw, at the N. entrance of the Wirral.

Hosten-Lovet, Painsel, and Robert, York. W. Riding, are 3 villages between Barnsley and Doncaster, so called from their several ancient lords.

Hoove, Suffex, on the coast, near Brightelmstone, almost swallowed up by the sea.

HOPE, Derby. in the High-Peak, has fairs on May 1, and Sept. 29.

Hope, Herefordsb. near Hampton-Court.

Hope, Kent, in Romney-Marsh.

Hope, Gloc. in the parish of Thornbury.

Hope, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Richmond-Moor and Horse-Course.

Hope, Salop, on the N. side of Superstiones-Hill.

Hope, Staff. 4 miles from Ashbourn.

Hope, Kent, in the Thames, by Tilbury-Fort, between Gravesend and the Buoy in the Nore.

Hope-Key, Devon. is in Bigbury-Bay, near St. Michael's Rock, where the Aune runs into the sea, between the Start-Point and Plymouth; Here is plenty of pilchards taken in the season.

Hope-Bowdler, Shropshire, near Church-Stretton.

Hope-Bagot, Shropsb. near Stanton-Lacy, E. of Ludlow.

Hope-House, York, N. Riding, in Swaldale, near the river Yourc.

Hope - Mansel, Heref. S. E. of Ross.

Hopesey, Salop, between Ludlow and Bishops-Castle.

Hope-Sellers, Heref. near Brockhampton.

Hopisford, Warw. in the parish of Withbrook.

Hopton, Derby. W. of Wirksworth.

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Hopton, Northumb. near Bamboorough-Castle.

Hopton, Suff. on the banks of the Ouse, N. W. of Buddefdale.

Hopton, Salop, had once a castle, E. of Clun-Castle.

Hopton, Suff. S. of Yarmouth.

Hopton, Staff. by the Trent, near Ingettre, and 2 miles from Stafford. Near it Charles I. defeated the parliament forces.

Hopton in the Hole, Salop, S. of Great and Little-Poftern.

Hopton-Monks, Salop, near Underdon and Upton.

Hopton - Wafers, Salop, W. of Clebury.

Hopum, Northumb. was a member of the manor of Lucker.

Hopways, Staff. 2 miles from Packington.

Hopwel, Derbyshire, 5 miles from Derby.

Hopwood, Lanc. S. of Rochdale.

Horbling, Linc. N. E. of Fokingham.

Horborn, Staff. near Birmingham.

Horbridge, Hampsb. S. of Fordingbridge.

Horbury, York, W. Riding, near Wakefield, to which it is a chapelry.

Horcote, Gloucestersb. a hamlet to Kempsford parish.

Hord, Northumb. on the Tweed, below Norham.

Hordes-Park, Salop, near Bridgenorth.

Hordley, Salop, on the S. side of Ellesmere.

Hordwell, Hampsb. on the coast, S. side of Ellesmere.

Hordwell, Hampsb. on the coast, S. W. of Lymington.

Horecros, Staff. in the parish of Bromley-Regis.

Horeston, Derby. N. of Derby, had once a castle.

Horeston-Grange, Warw. part of the lordship of Nun-Eaton.

Horewell, Warw. on the S. E. side of Coventry, near Brandon-Castle. It was by charter of King Henry VI. included in the county of the city of Coventry.

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Horewethy, Herf. N. W. of Rofs, and on the same river.

Horsfeld, Gloc. 2 miles from Bristol, 9 from Thornbury, and 34 from Gloucester.

Horham, Suffol. near Denham and Stradbroke.

Horidge, Bucks. S. E. of Wendover.

Horingbold, Leiceſterſh. S. E. of Hallaton.

Horkesley-Park, Suff. near Neyland.

HORLEY, Suffex, has a fair on November 7.

Horley, Oxfordſh. N. W. of Banbury.

Horley, Surry, near Charlwood, S. E. of Ryegate, had once a caſtle on Thunderfield-Common in this pariſh that incloſed near 2 acres, which are ſince ſo overgrown with wood and thorns, that there is hardly any ſign of its foundation.

Hortbam-Hall, Eff. near Thaxted.

Hortmead-Great, Herif. 1 mile and a half E. from Layſton church, has its name from its mead, and the brook which feeds the river Quin.

Hortmead-Little, Herif. half a mile S. from the former. They are both on the N. E. ſide of Buntingford.

Horn, Rutl. to the E. of Burleigh on the Hill, was formerly a pariſh but now only a ſine-cure.

Hornblowton, Som. S. E. of Glaſtonbury.

HORNBY, Lanc. on the river Lon, or Lune, almoſt at the extremity of the county next to Weſtmoreland, had a caſtle, a fine building. It is 8 miles from Lancaſter, and 256 from London. Here is a market on Monday, and a fair on July 30.

Hornby, York, N. Riding, near Yarm.

Hornby-Hall, Weſtmoreland, near Whinfield-Park.

Hornby-Caſtle, York, N. Riding, near the river Swale, 5 miles from Richmond.

HORNCASTLE, Linc. 142 miles from London, is a large well-built town, on the river Bane. It had a caſtle, from the architecture of which,

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and from the Roman coins that are ſometimes turned up in the ground near it, it is thought to have been a camp or ſtation of the Romans. The compaſs of the caſtle was about 20 acres. It is a ſignior of 13 lordſhips. In theſe lordſhips there are ſeveral chapels for the convenience of the inhabitants, who are at too great a diſtance from the mother church and pretty numerous. The market is on Saturday, and fairs June 22, and Auguſt 21. The town is almoſt ſurrounded with water.

Hornchurch, Eff. near Rumford, is a very large pariſh in Havering liberty, containing 7 wards. It was formerly called Horn Monastery, becauſe a huge pair of leaden horns are faſtened to the E. end of it, which, according to tradition, were placed there by a certain king, who diſliking its former name, More-Church, ſo called becauſe it was built by a whore, to atone for her ſins, made this ſlight exchange, and ſet up the horns.

Horn-Court, Hampſh. near Chriſtchurch.

Horn-Croſs, Suffex, S. E. of Petworth.

HORNDON ON THE HILL, Effex, 29 miles from London, has a market on Saturday, and a fair June 29. It ſtands near the river which falls not far off into the Thames, where it is called the Hope.

Hornbill, Norf. S. W. of Hickling.

HORNING, Norf. has a fair on the Monday after Auguſt 2.

Horninglow, Staff. near Burton upon Trent.

Horningſey, Camb. 5 miles from Cambridge.

Horningſham, Wilts, S. E. of Frome-Selwood.

Horningſheatb, Great and Little, Suffol. near St. Edmundsbury.

Horningtoſt, Norfolk, S. W. of Gately.

Hornock-Caſtle, Cornwall, near Penſance.

Horn-Place, Kent, near Appledore.

Hornſcy, in old records *Haringay,* Midd. 5 miles N. of London. Its

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church, whereof Highgate is a hamlet, is supposed to be built with the stones that came from Lodge-Hill, the bishop of London's hunting-seat in his park here; it having been his manor from the most ancient times. About a mile nearer this is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey-Wood, at the entrance of which is a public-house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house being situated on the top of a hill, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. Hornsey is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the New-River winding through it.

HORNSEY, York, E. Riding, 188 miles from London, is almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean. The church having a high-steeple, is a sea-mark. Not very many years ago there was a street here, called Hornsey Beck, all washed away by the sea, except one or two houses; and they say the same fate happened to Hide, a village on the N. side of the town. Its market is on Monday, and fairs on August 12, and Dec. 17. On the S. W. side of it is Hornsey-Meer.

Horton, Oxf. near Edgehill.

Horridge, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Corfe.

Horril, Hampsh. near Lymington.

HORRINGER, Suffolk, has a fair on September 4.

Horringsfleet, Norf. near Yarmouth.

Horringham, Nott. on the Trent, between Nottingham and Newark. Its proper name is Hoveringham.

Harrington, East and West, Som. near Wells, in the parish of Babcary.

Horsecar, Great and Little, York, N. Riding, near Whitby.

HORSEBRIDGE, Sussex, has fairs on May 9, and September 29, and near it is a common on which is a fair held on the 11th of September.

Horsebrook, Staff. N. of Brewood.

Horseford, Norf. between Norwich and Oulton. Here was once a castle.

Horsehead, Northumb. in Lowes-Forest, W. of Whitcheater.

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Horsehouse, York, N. Riding, near the river Youre, in Swaldale.

Horse-Marley, Gloc. in Moreton-Valence parish.

Horsenden, Bucks, near Great and Little-Hamden.

Horsepool, Nott. near Thurgarton.

Horsely, Norf. 7 miles from Yarmouth.

Horsely, Som. near Bridgewater.

Horsely-Island, Essex, E. of Pewet, near Harwich.

Horsely-Bridge, Hunt. S. E. of Peterborough.

Horseys-Melcombe, Dorset. W. of Middleton.

Horsforth, York, W. Riding, divided only by a brook from Leeds.

* **HORSHAM, Suff.** 38 miles from London, about 3 miles from the main road to Arundel from London, has its name from Horfa, brother to Hengist the Saxon. It is one of the largest towns in the county, has sent members to parliament ever since the 30th of Edward I. and is the place where the county-gaol is held, and often the assizes. It is a borough, by prescription, with the title of 2 bailiffs and burgage-holders within and without the borough, &c. who elect the members of parliament, and they are returned by the bailiffs chose yearly by a court-leet of the lord of the manor, who return 4 candidates to the steward, and he nominates 2 of them for the office. Here is a very fine church, and a well endowed free-school. Great store of poultry is bought up for London at its market on Saturday, and it has a patent also for a monthly market. Its fairs are Monday before Whit-Sunday, July 18, for 9 days, and November 27. Here is a quarry of very good stone, either for tiling or flooring.

Horsham, St. Faith's, Norf. is so called because it joins on the E. side with St. Faith's.

Horsebeath, Camb. 12 miles from Cambridge, near Linton. Part of this parish retains the name of Jacob's Manor. This part of the county abounds with melilot, whose seeds mix so much with the corn in their

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lands, that it gives a taste to their bread, which is very disagreeable to strangers.

Horshill, Surry, which in the maps is called *Horstel*. On the heath in this parish are 2 round hills or barrows.

Horshingbrook, Essex, N. E. of Tilbury.

Horfington, Linc. S. W. of Horn-castle.

Horfington, Som. 4 miles from Wincaunton.

Horfley, Great and Little, Essex, W. of Dedham.

Horfley, Gloc. 3 miles S. W. from Hampton, 4 from Tetbury, and 14 from Gloucester. The church is large with an aisle on the S. side, and a handsome tower at the W. end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. There is a small aisle on the N. side called St. George's chapel. Near the church are the remains of an old chapel.

Horfley, Northumb. on the N. W. side of Morpeth.

Horfley, Staff. near Pelshal.

Horfley-Heath, Staff. in the parish of Tipton, 1 mile S. of Eccleshal-water, has potters clay and a reddish earth, called slip, with which they paint the vessels made at Wednesbury.

Horfley, or Horkfley, Essex, W. of Dedham.

Horfley, East and West, Surry, between Leatherhead and Guildford, are about 1 mile asunder.

Horfley - Woodhouse, Derbysh. 4 miles from Derby.

HORMUNDEN, Kent, on the W. side of the river, almost opposite to Goudhurst, has a fair on July 26.

Horfpark, Oxf. S. of Shotover-Wood, and near Oxford.

Horsted, Kent, near Aylesford.

Horsted, Norfolk, on the Thurn, S. W. of Wursted.

HORSTED, CAYNS and PARVA, Suffex, near Ashdown-Forest, S. of Cuckfield, has fairs on May 27, and September 12.

Horstow, Linc. S. W. of Barton on the Humber.

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Horfycb, Dorset. near Cranborn.

Horton, Bucks. near Colebrook.

Horton, Bucks. in the parishes of Edlesborough and Slapton.

Horton, Chesh. N. W. of Malpas.

Horton, Dorset. a pretty village near More Crickel, where a pottery is carried on, and where the Sturts have a fine seat built on the scite of the old priory.

Horton, Gloc. near Chipping-Sedbury.

Horton, Kent, near Canterbury.

Horton, Kent, near Farmingham.

Horton, Northamp. 4 miles from Northampton. In the church is the monument of William Lord Parr, uncle to Catherine, the last Queen of Henry VIII.

Horton, Northumb. S. E. of Morpeth.

Horton, Oxf. E. of Islip.

Horton, Salop. near Wem.

Horton, Salop. W. of Kingswood.

Horton, Surry, near Epsom.

Horton, Suffex, on the river Adur, near Bramber.

Horton, Staff. is a fine large manor, which takes up almost all the land between Endon-Water and the river Churnet, and is therefore called Horton-Court. At Horton-Bay, a hamlet in this parish, there were four generations, all living at one time in the same house, and eating at the same table.

Horton, Wilts. in the parish of Bishop's-Cannings.

Horton-Kirby, Kent, 4 miles from Dartford.

Horton-Monks, Kent, S. W. of Eltham.

Horton - Castle, Northumb. near Woller.

Horton-Grange, Northumb. S. E. of Morpeth.

Horton on Ribble, York, W. Rid. N. of Settle.

Horton-Magna, and Parva, York, W. Riding, near Bradford.

Horwell, Devon. on the river Foston, a little W. of Crediton.

Horwood, Devon. on the S. W. side of Barnstaple.

Horwood, Gloc. near Wickwar.

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Hospital, Kent, W. of Canterbury.
Hosbursal, Lancashire, in Amoun-

Hastfield, Kent, 2 miles N. W. from Athford.

Hatton, Leicestershire, N. E. of Loughborough.

Hough, Chesh. near Namptwich.

Hough, Linc. near Grantham, is called Hough on the Mount.

Hougham, Kent, near Dover. Little-Hougham, another manor just by it.

Hough-End, Lancashire, in Holm parish, near Manchester.

Houghton on the Spring, Durham, near Finchale, and S. E. of Lumley-Castle, has a grammar free-school. Here is also an hospital well endowed.

Houghton, Cumb. in the parish of Stanwix.

Houghton, Norfolk, near Harpley, between Castle-Rising and Fakenham, has a park, and a most noble house.

Houghton, Nott. on the Idel, 2 miles W. from Tuxford. Near the parkgate here, a grammar free-school was erected and endowed in 1692.

Houghton, York, W. Rid. N. W. of Tickhill, to whose royal manor it was once a chapel.

Houghton, Hampsh. near Stockbridge.

Houghton, Derby. S. E. of Bolsover.

Houghton, Hunt. W. of St. Ives, and on the same river.

Houghton, York, W. Rid. N. W. of Pontefract.

Houghton, Northampt. on the river Nen, S. of Northampton, has a charity-school.

Houghton, Northumb. near Chollerton.

Houghton, Leic. near Bilsden.

Houghton, Durham, N. W. of Darlington.

Houghton, Linc. on the bank of the Witham, S. of Grantham.

Houghton, Salop. near Shesnal.

Houghton, Norf. S. W. of Great-Wallingham.

Houghton, Northumb. S. of the Pits-Wall, near Heddon.

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Houghton-Chapel, Lancashire, N. of Leigh.

Houghton-Conquest, with the Park, *Bedf.* on the N. side of Amphil. There is a free-school. Two common fields near this place, called Danes-Fields, are remarkable for many pits of 15 feet diameter.

Houghton, Great and Little, York, W. Riding, near Barnesley, has a charity-school.

Houghton-King's, Bedf. N. of Dunstable, near Watling-Street.

Houghton-Long, Northumb. N. E. of Alnwick.

Houghton-Tower, Lanc. on the Derwin, between Blackburn and Preston.

Hoveningham, or Hovingham, York, N. Riding, on the W. side of New-Malton, had a market once on Saturday.

Houlford, Som. E. of Quantock Hills, near Alfoxton.

Houlby, Linc. on the river Bané, N. of Horn-Castle.

Houlson, Norf. near Saxlingham-Thorp and Nethergate.

Houlson, Wilts. S. side of Everley-Warren, towards Ambresbury.

Houlsworth, Devon. on the river Tamer and borders of Cornwall, 21½ miles from London. The market here is on Saturday, and fairs April 27, July 10, and Oct. 2.

Houlton on the Hill, Norf. 3 miles S. E. of Swaffham.

Houlton in the Clay, Linc. S. of Great-Grimby.

Hound, Hampsh. between Southampton and Titchfield-Bay. Netley Abbey is pleasantly situated in this parish, on the eastern banks of the Southampton river, about 2 miles below that town. It was founded by King Henry III. in 1239. Part of the chapel is still standing, which was built in the form of a cross; and though greatly defaced, still shews it was once an elegant building. At some distance from the ruins there are visible large mounds, formerly serving as heads to fish-ponds, and reservoirs for water, that of the river being salt. A few paces to the north-

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ward and nearer to the river stands a small ruined castle, which seems by its construction to be of much later date than the abbey.

Houndenen, Salep. near Clebury.

Houndbill, Staff. the next parish to Handbury, 1 mile from Marchington, and near Draycot.

Hounsfield, Derby. a chapel in the parish of Dronfield.

HOUSLOW, Midd. 10 miles from London, belongs to 2 parishes, the N. side of the street to Heston, the S. side to Isleworth. It is situated on the edge of the heath of the same name, and near it are powder mills. It has fairs on Trinity-Monday, and Monday after September 29. The heath is noted for robberies and horse-races. Here is a charity-school, and a chapel. In this place was formerly a convent of mendicant friars, who, by their institution, were to beg alms for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels.

Hourne, Surry. between Gatton and East-Grinstead.

Houfes, Cumb. near South-Tyne, S. E. of Kirkhaugh.

Housesteads, Northumb. on the S. side of the Roman wall, near Chester and Bury-Gap, noted for the ruins of great quantities of Roman altars and statues, which have been dug up here. It is situated on an easy descent, and from it is the best view of the Roman wall, and the greatest variety is between Wallwick and Housesteads. On Chapel-Hill near it the Romans had a temple, where fragments of Doric capitals have lately been found with many broken columns and several altars, and in an adjoining field remain the visible foundations of streets and buildings.

House-West, Essex. near Billericay.

How, Norf. W. of Loddon.

Howarby, Linc. E. of Thong-caster.

Howbern, York. W. Riding, N. of Temple-Brough.

Howborn, Northumb. on the N. W. side of Belford.

Howcaple, Heref. N. of Rossie, near the Wye.

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Howcourt, Suffex. S. of Stening.

HOWDEN, York. E. Riding, 10 miles from London, stands on the N. side of the Ouse, has a market on Saturday, and fairs the 2d Tuesday in Jan. the Tuesday before March 25, the 2d Tuesday in July, and Oct. 2. Here was formerly a collegiate church of 5 prebendaries, erected in the 12th century but one; to which the bishops of Durham, who have many estates hereabouts, with a temporary jurisdiction, have a palace adjacent. One of them built a very tall steeple to the church here, that the inhabitants might retire to it in case of inundations; to which it is very liable from the great freshes that come down the Ouse sometimes at ebb. This part of the county is from hence called Howdenshire, and is watered by a conflux of several large rivers that fall into the Humber. At Howdendike is a ferry over the Ouse.

Howden-Park, York. W. Riding, E. of Bowland - Forest, between Skipton and Bradford.

Howden-Panns, Northumb. W. of the Tyne, near Shields.

Howden-Price, York. E. Riding, near Hull.

Howe, York. N. Riding, near Old-Malton.

Howe, York. N. Riding, near Skipton-Bridge, over the Ouse.

Howell, Linc. E. of Sleaford.

Howes, Northumb. near Wall's-End and Newcastle.

HOWEY, Radnorshire, in S. Wales, has fairs on Feb. 7, June 19, Aug. 7, and the last Saturday in October.

How-End, Hertf. N. of Kemp-ton.

Howfield, Kent. near Reculver.

How-Field, Chesb. E. of Chester.

Howgate-Castle, Salep. N. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Howgil, Westmor. on the Lunt, S. of Langdale.

Howgil-Castle, Westmor. N. of Appleby, and on the borders of Cumberland, stands on the river Burnibek, near the Eden, and a little N. from that called Maiden-Way. The walls of great part of this structure are

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at 11 feet thick, and underneath
 are vaults and cellars arched over
 with stone. Here is a place called
 Green-Castle, supposed Roman. Here
 is a chapel of ease to Kirkby Thore.
Howgrave, York, W. Riding, S.
 Skipton-Bridge, over the Ouse.
Howick, Monm. N. of Chepstow.
Howick, Northumb. N. E. of
 Howick, where an old tower noticed
 by Leland yet exists, and is kept in
 good repair.
Howker, Lanc. S. W. of Cartmel.
Howland, Upper and Lower,
 York, W. Riding on the S. side of
 Barnetley.
Howle, Lanc. between Eccleston
 and the Ribble.
Howlets, Kent, on the S. W. side
 of Beaksbourn.
Howley-Hall, York, W. Riding,
 near Wakefield.
Howly, a river in Cheshire, which
 runs into the Pever below Wyning-
 ham.
Howon, York, W. Riding, S. of
 Hathersfield.
Howrigg, Cumb. a hamlet in the
 parish of Westward.
Howsbam, Linc. near Glandford-
 Bridge.
Howsbam, York, E. Riding, on
 the Derwent, N. W. of Milton.
Howtel, Northumb. near Woller.
Howtborp, Linc. S. E. of Boothy
 Pannel.
Howton, Dorset. N. E. of Mid-
 dleton.
Howton, Heref. near Wormbridge,
 on the same river.
Howtongill-Chapel, Yorksbire, W.
 Riding, N. E. of Settle.
Howton in the More, Linc. N. W.
 of Binbrook.
Hoxbam, Devon, adjacent to Pol-
 timore.
Hoxon, Suff. on the river Wave-
 ney and the N. side of Eye, in the
 road to Charlston, is the place where
 Edmund king of the East-Angles was
 bound to a tree, and shot to death
 with arrows by the pagan Danes, be-
 cause he would not renounce the
 christian religion. In after ages, here

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was a monastery erected to his me-
 mory. It has a fair on Dec. 1.
Hoxton, Middl. near Moorfields,
 London, has an almshouse, and a
 charity-school.
Hoyland-Higb, York, W. Riding,
 has a chapel to Wentworth parish,
 and a charity-school.
Hoyland-Swain, York, W. Rid.
 N. W. of Barnetley.
Hubberham, York, W. Rid. N. E.
 of Settle.
Hubberston, Pembroke, near Mil-
 ford-Haven, the station of the packet
 for Waterford in Ireland.
Hubberstow, Devon. on the coast,
 near the mouth of the Taw, where
 Hubba the Dane was cut off by the
 English.
Huckam, Devonsh. on the coast
 S. E. of Newton-Bushel.
Hucket, or Huckle, Bucks, near
 Alesbury.
Hucking, Kent, a chapel to Hol-
 lingbourn.
Hucklefcot, Gloc. 4 miles from
 Gloucester, in the London road. It
 is a hamlet to Churchdown.
Hucklefcot, Leic. S. E. of Ashby
 de la Zouch.
Hucklow, Great and Little, Derby,
 in the High-Peak.
Hucknal, Nott. on the N. side of
 Nottingham, near the road to Mans-
 field.
Huckney, Derby, alias Hall-Huck-
 nal, on the borders of Nottingham-
 shire, towards Mansfield.
Huckslow - Forest, Salop. about
 Stiperston's-Hill.
 HUDDERSFIELD, *Yorksbire, has a*
 market on Tuesday, and a fair on the
 4th of May.
Huddington, Worcestersb. S. E.
 of Droitwich, whose church was for-
 merly a chapelry to Crowth.
Huddlescrew, Cumb. between Pen-
 rith, and Kirkhaugh.
Huddleston, York, W. Riding, be-
 low Towton and near Shirbourn. Is
 famous for a quarry of stone, reckoned
 the finest in England. When first
 dug out of it, it is very soft, but har-
 dens by lying some time in the air.

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King Henry VII's. chapel at Westminster was built mostly of the stone fetched from hence.

Hude, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees at Middleton.

Hudbay, Lanc. near Haslingden.

Hudnal, Hertf. in the parish of Elestborough.

Hudswell, York, N. Riding, S. of Richmond-moor and a horse-courfe.

Huelsfield, Gloucestershire, chapel to Lydney.

Hugget, York, E. Riding, E. of Wilton.

Hugh, Northumb. near Stannington and Blackhedon.

Hughford, Salop, near Munslow.

Hugbtwait, Cumb. a hamlet in the parish of Cockermouth, it lies 2 miles N. from the town.

Hulcot, Northamp. near Towcester.

Hulcot, Wilts, N. W. of Everle-Warren.

Hull, Northumb. near Alnewick.

Hull, Worcestersb. a hamlet in the parish of Bockleton, on a hill on the borders of Herefordshire.

Hull, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Humber at Hull.

* **HULL, York, E. Riding,** 173 miles from London, is in all writings called Kingston upon Hull, by reason of its situation on that river, and its being built by King Edward I. who, Camden says, made a harbour here, and granted the inhabitants many liberties; but the author of the *addenda* to Camden says, the walls and town-ditch were made by leave from King Edward II. and that Richard II. gave them the harbour. In the time of Henry VIII. this town was by parliament erected into an honor; and in that of William III. enabled to erect workhouses and houses of correction. The first trade that enriched it, was in Iceland fish, dried and hardened, the same that is called *Stock-Fish*, because it is carried on by a joint-stock. The Hull falls here into the Humber, just where the latter opens into the German ocean; so that one side of the town lies upon the sea, the other upon

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land; but so low, that, by cutting the sea-banks they can drown the country 5 miles round, some say, it was incorporated by Edward III. It was governed first by a warden, then by a bailiff, afterwards by a mayor and bailiff; and at last Henry VI. granted it a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, a water-bailiff and sheriff, with a town-clerk, sword and mace-bearers; and that it should be a town and county incorporate of itself. They had a privilege, it is said, to give judgment on life, though they do not now make use of it. The mayor has two swords, one given by Richard II. the other by Henry VIII. who kept his court here for some months, and made this one of the 26 suffragan Sees, yet only one sword is carried before him. He has also an oar of *lignum vite*, which denotes his jurisdiction as admiral within the limits of the Humber. It is fortified by a citadel, built in 1681, a castle, block-house, &c. Here are 2 churches, several meeting-houses, an exchange, built in 1621, a custom-house, wool-hall, and an engine to make salt-water fresh. Here is a free-school with a hall over it for the merchants, who have founded and endowed an hospital here, called Trinity House, in which are maintained many distressed seamen, and the widows of seamen, both of Hull and other places, that are members of its port. In one of the apartments sails are made, in which the town drives a great trade; and here is the effigies of a Greenland-lander in his canoe, who was taken, in 1613, by Capt. Andrew Barker of Hull. The town is large, close built, well paved, and exceeding populous, and has a stately bridge that goes over the Hull to Holderness, rebuilt and opened September 30, 1787, one of the most complete and elegant structures of its dimensions in the kingdom. Near it is the Greenland-House, built in 1674, at the charge of the merchants; but that fishery being not used here now, it is turned into a storehouse for corn, &c. Near it is another hospital called God's

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Hull, which was founded in 1584, was pulled down in the late civil wars, and since rebuilt. Here are other hospitals, or workhouses, for the poor, and a charity-school. It is not only the most considerable place in this part of England for its inland traffic, but has a foreign trade equal to most cities in the kingdom, the customs being reckoned between 30 and 40,000*l.* a year, and more merchantships belong to it than to any port in England, except London, Bristol, and Yarmouth. Its inland trade is the greater, by reason of the many large rivers that fall into the sea near it, by the Humber. By the Ouse it trades to York, and even almost to Boroughbridge and Rippon. By the Trent, Idle, Witham, Don, and Derwent, a great trade is carried on to Bawtry, Gainsborough, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Litchfield; all the heavy goods of which countries, such as lead from Derby and Nottinghamshire, iron ware from Sheffield, cheese from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and even Cheshire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburgh, and the Baltick, as also to France and Spain, from whence they make large returns in iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, linen, &c. from Holland, France, and Spain. And by all these rivers, such a vast quantity of corn is brought hither from these colonies, that it exports more sometimes than even London itself. The trade between this port and London, especially for corn, lead, and butter, and the trade between this port and Holland and France, not only for all these commodities, but for the cloth, kerseys, and other manufactories of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of York, W. Riding is such, that they not only employ ships, but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from 50 to 60 sail together, and in time of war often 100 sail, or more. By the late inland navigation it has a communi-

cation with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lancaster, Westmorland, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. In fine, it is said there is more business done at this port, in proportion to its bigness, than in any other port of Europe. The grand dock, said to be the largest in England, was opened September 22, 1778, for the reception of ships. King Charles II. in 1667, granted it two marts a year, viz. July 10, and Dec. 10, and five days after each. Its other fair is Oct. 10; and its markets are Tuesday and Saturday.

Hullased, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Coates.

Hullavington, Wilts. between Castlecomb and Malmesbury.

Hullbridge, Essex. on the Crouch, to the W. of Walsfleet.

Hullend, Herif. N. of Standon, near the river Quin.

Hullingwick, Heref. S. W. of Bromyard.

Hulm, or Holms-Chapel, Cheshire, in the parish of Sandbach. Here is a charity-school, and a good trade, it being near Warrington, in the road from Lancaster to London.

Hulm, Suffolk, was once an hermitage in the fenny part of the county, then called Cowholms, where the Danish king Canute afterwards founded an abbey.

Hulme-Church, and Hulme-Walsfield, Chesh. between Congleton and Northwich.

Hulme-Abbey, Northumb. this was the first monastery of Carmelite friars in these kingdoms. Henry Percy fourth earl of Northumberland, built in this abbey, a fine tower as a place of refuge, for the monks to retire to, it in times of danger. This tower has been preserved more entire than any other part of the abbey, and has lately been repaired in the old Gothic style.

Humber, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several

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other streams. By the late inland navigation, it has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean near Holderness.

Humber, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominster.

Humberstone, Leic. near Leicester.

Humberstone, Linc. near the coast, S. E. of Grimsby.

Humberton, York, N. Riding, N. of Burrowbridge.

Humbledon, Northumb. near Woller, where is an intrenchment called Green-Castle, and on Humbledon-Hugh, a circular intrenchment with a large barrow. The sides of the hill is cut into terraces 20 feet wide, formed with great exactness one above another. In the plain below is a stone pillar denoting the ground where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, in the reign of Henry IV. on Holyrood-day were defeated by Henry Lord Percy, and George Earl of March.

Humbleton, York, E. Riding, near Burton-Constable.

Humby, Linc. by Lincoln-Heath.

Hummerton, see *Homerton*.

Hummington, Wilts, S. W. of Salisbury.

HUNMANBY, York, E. Riding, near Filey-Bay, exceeds the common villages, and once had a market on Tuesday, which it has now lost. Fairs are May 6, and October 29.

Huncote, Lanc. near Haslingden.

Huncote, Leic. on the Stour, S. W. of Leicester.

Hunderston, Heref. near Hereford.

Hundleby, Linc. near Spilsby.

Hundon, Staff. on the N. W. side of Clare, where, in 1637, in digging a grave, between 2 and 300 Saxon coins were found, with various inscriptions.

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Hundred, Berks, in the parish of Chesham.

Hundredbouse, Worc. near Woodbury and Aberley-Hills.

Hunfleet, or Hunflett, York, W. Riding, on the S. bank of the Aire, almost over against Leeds, and in its parish; was improved from a dog-kennel, as the name imports, to an eminent town for clothiers, and then to a corporation in the reign of Charles II. because by making that sort of cloth called Northern-dozem, it had much increased the crown revenue. It had formerly a manor-house and park.

HUNGERFORD, Berks, a great thoroughfare in the Bath and Bristol road, 65 miles from London, stands in a moorish soil by the river Kennet, and was formerly called Ingleford-Charnamstreet. The constable of this town, who is chosen annually, is lord of the manor, which he holds immediately of the crown. They have a horn here which holds about a quart, and appears by an inscription on it to have been given by John of Gaunt, together with a grant of the royal fishery, in a part of the river, which abounds with good trout and craw-fish. Here is a market on Wednesday, and fair Aug. 10.

Hungerford, Salop, S. E. of Church-Stretton.

Hungerbil, Dorset, near Wareham, famous for tobacco pipe clay, on the banks of the river Frome. There are two of that name opposite each other distinguished by N. and S.

Hungerbil, York, W. Riding, W. of Topcliff.

Hungersball, Kent, S. of Tunbridge.

Hungerton, Leic. N. of Billesdon.

Hungrood, Som. the first anchoring-place in the Avon, below Bristol.

Hunkington, Salop, E. of Shrewsbury.

Hunnily, Warw. near Wedgcock and Kenilworth.

Hunningham, Norf. N. W. of Norwich.

Hunington, Linc. to the N. E. of Grantham, had a Roman camp with-

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in its lordship, though a mile from the village, which has been called *Julius Cæsar's*, time out of mind, and in 1691, a peck of Roman coins were found in its neighbourhood, in a sort of urn.

Hunnington, Suff. N. W. of Ixworth.

Hunscote, Warw. in the parish of Hampton upon Avon.

Hunston, Herts. a rectory on the N. side of Hodsdon, near the river Lea's conflux with the Stort, and 2 miles N. of Stansted, stands in a fine gravelly soil and good air.

Hunshaw, Devon, on the N. E. side of Torrington.

Hunshel, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Rotherham.

Hunfinger, York, W. Riding, near the river Nyd, S. E. of Knaresborough.

Hunley-House, York, E. Riding, between North-Cave and Beverley.

Hunstanton, Norf. near S. of St. Edmund's Cape, on the shore of the washes, was at first a royal tower only, built by St. Edmund, who retired to it for near a year, that he might get the whole book of Psalms by heart.

Hunsterworth, Durham, N. of Stanhop, has lead-mines.

Hunston, Suff. N. of Wulpot.

Hunston, Suffex, between Appledram and Pagham.

Hunston, Suffex, near Parkam.

Hunsworth, York, W. Riding, S. of Bradford.

Huntild, Suff. about 4 miles W. of Halefworth.

Huntingford, Gloc. in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge.

Huntingford, Gloc. in Berkeley parish.

* HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or HUNTINGTONSHIRE, received its name from the Saxons, who, from its being a sporting country, called it *Hunteduncire*. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Northamptonshire; on the E. by Cambridgeshire; and on the S. by Bedfordshire; extending 36 miles in length from N. to S. 24 in breadth from E. to W. and near

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67 in circumference. This county, which is in the diocese of Lincoln, is divided into 4 hundreds, and contains 6 market-towns, 29 vicarages, 78 parishes, 279 villages, about 8,220 houses, and upwards of 41,000 inhabitants; but sends only 4 members to parliament, namely, 2 knights of the shire, and 2 members for Huntingdon. The air of Huntingdonshire is good, except in the fenny parts, which are subject to damps and unwholesome fogs. The soil is very fruitful; in the dry lands it yields good crops of corn, and in the lower grounds the meadows and pastures are exceeding rich, producing fine horned cattle. Hence its chief commodities are corn, cattle, and excellent cheese made at Stilton, and called the *Parmesan* of England; with fowl and fish. There is something particular in the civil government of this county; for as Cambridgeshire and Ely are under the same administration with it, the sheriff is chosen by turns out of these several places. The principal rivers are the Nen and the Ouse. The Nen, after it has passed Oundle in Northamptonshire, winds round the N. W. and N. bounds of this county. The Ouse enters it at St. Neot's, and running to the N. E. passes Huntingdon, and then leaves the county at Erith. In the N. E. part of the county is a lake called *Whittlesey-Meer*, 6 miles long and 3 broad; the water is clear, but in the calmest weather is subject to be agitated, as if by a tempest. The air of this lake is thick, foggy, and too often fatal to strangers who attempt to live in its neighbourhood; but the natives receive no inconvenience from it; on the contrary, this lake abounds in fish, and its banks are remarkably fertile.

* HUNTINGDON, *Hunt.* 58 miles from London, is the shire town, was by the Saxons called *Hunters-Down*. It stands in the great N. road, with a free-stone bridge over the Ouse, and had once 15 churches, which, in Mr. Camden's time, were

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reduced to 4, and since by the civil wars to 2. This decay is ascribed, by Speed, to the alteration of the course of the river by one Gray, who, says the historian, maliciously obstructed its navigation to the town, which had before been enriched by it. It is, however, made navigable for small vessels as high as Bedford. Here were formerly several religious houses. The Empress Maud founded an abbey here, and about the time of the conquest, when it had a mint for coinage, a castle was built near the bridge, which was enlarged by David King of Scots, to whom King Stephen granted the borough, but it was demolished by King Henry II. King John granted it by charter, a coroner, toll and custom, a recorder, town-clerk, and 2 bailiffs; but at present it is incorporated by the name of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses. It is the constant place for the assizes and county gaol, and is a populous trading town, with several good inns, and a handsome marketplace. Here is a good grammar-school. There are not more beautiful meadows any where than on the banks of the Ouse, which are covered in the summer time with such numerous herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, as is almost incredible. This place is remarkable for having given birth to Oliver Cromwell. Its markets are on Monday and Saturday, and fair on Lady-day.

Huntington, Cbeſb. near Chester.

HUNTINGTON, Heref. a parish to the S. of Kyneton, on the borders of Radnorshire, has fairs June 28, and November 13.

Huntington, Staff. near Cankwood.

Huntington, York, N. Riding, near Stockton-Moor.

Huntſham, Heref. near Ross.

Huntley, Gloc. 5 miles N. E. from Dean, and 7 from Gloucester.

Huntley, Staff. N. E. of Draycot.

Hunton, Hampſb. E. of Andover.

Hunton, Kent, S. W. of Maidstone.

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Hunton, York, N. Riding, near Constable-Burton.

HUNTSBY, Som. seated on the river Parrot, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridgwater, has a fair on July 29.

Hunts-Court, Gloc. near Baldworth.

Huntſham, Devon, near the source of the Loman river, or Sunningbrook, on the S. E. side of Bampton.

HUNTSPIL, Som. on the Parrot, near its influx into the Severn, is a royalty. The manor of Huntſpil, Verney lying in the several parishes of Huntſpil, Pawlet, Woollavington, Cuffington, and Calcot, near Bridgwater. Has a fair on June 29.

Huntworth, Som. near Bridgwater.

Huntyn-ton, Salop, near Wrekin Hill.

Hunwick, Durham, on the Wear, near Biſhops-Auckland, has medicinal springs.

Hunworth, Norf. S. of Holt.

Hurlers, Cornw. a remarkable heap of stones, S. W. of Launceſton.

Hurlſton, Cbeſhire, N. W. of Nantpwich.

Hurley, Berks, on the Thames, 4 miles from Maidenhead, in the Oxford road.

Hurley, Warw. formerly a part of the lordſhip of Kingſbury.

Hurlſton-Hall, Lanc. N. of Ormskirk.

Hurry, York, N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk.

Hurſley, Hampſb. near Wincheſter, where is an eſtate which though not more than 800l. a year, is ſo overgrown with woods, that it can eaſily ſpare the cutting of 20,000l. worth of timber.

Hurſt, Berks, is near Twiſton, but part of the pariſh is in Wilts. Here is an alms-houſe for 12 men and women, who have each 3s. 6d. a week, and gowns yearly.

Hurſt, Kent, on the S. E. ſide of Aſhford, was formerly a pariſh, but the church being ruined, the people go to the church at Aldington.

Hurſt, Glouceſterſb. a hamlet in

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idney parish 1 mile E. from the church.

Hurff, Gloc. in the parish of Limbridge.

Hurff, Northumb. near New-eggin.

Hurff, Salop. near Cause-Castle.

Hurff, Suffex. near Burwash and Letherbridge.

Hurff, Suff. N. of Horsham.

Hurff, Warw. near Stonely-abbey, to which it formerly belonged.

Hurff-Castle, Hampsb. on that neck of land, which, running farthest into the sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight, the distance being not above 2 miles. It stands on a beach 1 mile and a half in the sea, and was the last prison of King Charles I. before he was brought to London for his trial. Here is always a garrison, commanded in chief by a governor. It is of stone, and was built by Henry VIII.

HURST-GREEN, Suffex. has a fair on July 3.

Hurstonceux, Suffex. among woods, between Hailtham and Ashburnham.

Hurstonebay, Dorset. a hamlet to Chidock, near Bridport.

HURST-PIERPOINT, Suffex. on the N. W. side of Lewes, near Twineham, has a fair on Aug. 10.

Hurftwood, Lanc. 4 miles from Warrington.

Hurton, Hampsb. N. E. of Christchurch.

Hurworth, Durham. S. E. of Dillington, by the Dees.

Huscon-Prior, Hampsb. S. W. of Whitchurch, and on the same river.

Huscon-Tarrant, Hampsb. a parish N. of Andover.

Husington-Grange, Derby. N. W. of Althorn.

Hutbwate, York. N. Riding, N. of Easingwold.

Hutwodon, Staff. in the parish of Chartley.

Hutbam, York. E. Riding, near South-Cave.

HUTHERSFIELD, York. W. Rid. 15 miles from London, has a fair

on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and horses. It is 42 miles S. W. of York. It stands on the Calder, is one of the 5 towns in this county, most noted for the clothing trade, and has a market for kerseys every Tuesday. In March 1744, extensive remains of a Roman temple were discovered here.

Hutbwate, Cumb. on the Derwent, near Cockermouth.

Hutt, Lanc. by the sea, S. E. of Liverpool.

Hutton, Cumb. E. of Lazonby, and S. W. of Skelton.

Hutton, Essex. near Brentwood.

Hutton, Lanc. near Langton-Chapel, has a free grammar-school.

Hutton, Lanc. E. of the Ken-Sands.

Hutton, Som. N. W. of Axbridge.

Hutton, York. N. Riding, S. W. of Gisborough.

Hutton, York. N. Riding, N. of Kirkby Morefide.

Hutton-Bonville, York. N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Hutton-Busfel, York. N. Riding, near Scarborough.

Hutton-Conyers, York. N. Riding, near the Wiek, N. W. of Northallerton.

Hutton-Cranswite, York. E. Rid. N. W. of Froddingham.

Hutton-Hall, Cumb. near the river Caude and Rose-Castle.

Hutton in the Hzy, Westmorl. W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Hutton-Henry, Durham. N. W. of Hartlepool.

Hutton-John, Cumb. in the parish of Graystock.

Hutton-Juxta-Rudby, York. N. Riding, S. of Yarum.

Hutton-Long-Villiers, York. N. Riding, near Greatabridge.

Hutton-Managers, York. N. Rid. N. E. of Boroughbridge.

Hutton-Mary, Dorset. near Sturminster-Newton.

Hutton, Old and New, Westmorl. near Kendal, the chapel of the former was rebuilt in 1753, and a school established in 1757. Here is a considerable parochial library. The

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chapel of New-Hutton was rebuilt in 1739.

Hutton-Roof, *Westmorl.* N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, near Casterton.

Hutton-Sand, *York*, N. Riding, W. of Thrusk.

Hutton-Sesay, *York*, N. Riding, N. W. of Easingwold.

Huxley, *Chebbire*, 4 miles S. E. of Chester.

Hyde, *Berks*, in Denchworth parish.

Hyde, *Dorset*, between Bere and Wareham.

Hyde, *Warw.* on the borders of Leicestershire, and part of the parish of Hinckley.

Hyde-Abbey, *Hamp.* this ancient structure was first erected in 901, by Alfred king of the West Saxons, and finished by his son, near the city of Winchester. It was plundered by William the Conqueror as well as by King Stephen. It was the burial place of several of our sovereigns and princes. The edifice was destroyed soon after the Reformation, so that but little remains of this noble edifice but a gateway and some fragments of walls, with the foundation of the church which is 250 feet long.

Hyde-Farm, *Gloc.* a hamlet to Guiting-Temple.

Hyldertorp, *York*, N. Riding, on the coast, near Bridlington.

Hyle-Lake, *Chebb.* between the mouths of the Dee and Mersey, where ships bound for Ireland often wait for a wind.

Hylton, *Salop*, N. E. of Bridge-north.

Hymfworth, *York*, W. Riding, S. of Pontefract.

Hyndal, *Suffex*, S. E. of Ashdown-Forest.

Hyndborn, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Lune near Hornby-Castle.

Hyndley, *Northamb.* S. of Biwell-Castle.

Hyne-Cheap, *Suffex*, in Ashdown-Forest.

Hynebeatb, *Salop*, S. E. of Wcm.

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Hymniton, *Salop*, between Brocton and Hatton.

Hyn-ton, *Gloc.* S. of Evesham.

Hyn-ton, *Northamp.* S. W. of Brackley.

Hyrst, *Linc.* in Axholm-Isle, had a monastery.

Hysham, *Lanc.* W. side of Lancaster.

Hybe, *Som.* near Chedder.

HYTHE, see HITHE.

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JACK-DYDE, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Barnard-Castle.

Jackman's-Cbyne, *Isle of Wight*, W. Medina.

Jacobstow, *Cornw.* N. E. of Half-drunken-Downs.

St. James, *Kent*, in Greane-Isle, opposite to Sheerness.

St. James, *Northamptonsh.* near Northampton.

St. James, *Suffolk*, N. W. of Halesworth.

Janus, *Cornw.* a chapel annexed to Tregony.

Jarrow, *Durham*, on the Tyne, near Shields, where on Nov. 10, 1763, a stone was dug up in the church importing, that the foundation of that building was begun in 674, in the reign of Egfrid king of Northumberland, by Ceolfrid its abbot.

Ibber, a river in Derbyshire, which runs into the Rother at Chesterfield.

Ibberton, *Dorset*, 3 miles and a half N. from Helton.

Ibbesley, *Hampsh.* N. of Ringwood.

Iberron, *Suffex*, N. of Petworth.

Iberton, *Dorset*, near Axminster.

Ible, *Derby*, N. W. of Wirksworth.

Ibstock, *Leic.* W. of Bardock-Hills.

Icomb, *Worcestersh.* though surrounded by Gloucestershire, situated on the side of a hill, a miles from Stow in the Wold; is a parish the furthest

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east of the county, S. E. from Worcester. Here is a camp, supposed to be Danila.

Ickenor, East and West, Suffex, E. of Thorney-Isle.

ICHWELL, Bedf. has a fair on April 5.

Ickborrow, Norf. on Maidenlode river, N. of Downham.

Ickenham, Midd. near Uxbridge.

Ickenild-Street, is that old Roman highway, denominated from the Iceni, which extended from Yarmouth in Norfolk, the E. part of the kingdom of the Iceni, to Barley in Hertfordshire, giving name in the way to several villages, as Ickworth, Icklingham, and Ickleton in that kingdom. From Barley to Royston it divides the counties of Cambridge and Hertford. From Ickleford it runs by Tring, crosses Bucks and Oxfordshire, passes the Thames at Goring, and extends to the W. part of England.

Icksham, Suff. near Winchelsea.

Ickford, Bucks. N. W. of Tame, near the river Tame.

Ickham, or Ikkham, Kent. N. W. of Wingham.

ICKLEFORD, or ICKLETON, Hertf. upon Ickenild-Street, on the N. side of Hitchin, in the way to Pirton. It has a fair on Aug. 2. There is a tradition that it was once a market-town. Here is a ford upon the stream, called Arlesea, which beyond Biggleswade changes its name to Ivel.

Ickleton, Camb. 9 miles from Cambridge, near Chesterford.

Icklingham, Suffolk, to the S. E. of Mildenhall, on the same river, whose antiquity appears from the Roman coins that have been dug up near it.

Ickwellbury, Bedf. W. of Biggleswade.

Ickworth, Suffolk, 2 miles from Bury, has a park well stocked with the fine harlequin-deer. A large pot of Roman coins was dug up here not a great while ago.

Icombe, Gloc. 2 miles S. E. from Stew, 10 from Northleach, and 26 N. E. from Gloucester.

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Idbury, Oxf. S. W. of Chipping-Norton.

Iddeleigh, Devon, N. E. of Hatherley.

Idc-Hill, Kent, S. of Sevenoke.

Iden, Suffex, S. of Oxney-Island.

Idesley, or Asbley-Hay, Derby, near Wirksworth.

Idford, Devon, near Chudleigh.

Idle, York, W. Riding, near the river Arc, N. of Bradforth.

Idle, a river in Nottinghamshire, rises in Sherwood-Forest, and runs through the northern parts of the county to the edge of Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, there joins the Trent.

Idlecot, Warw. between Shipston and Kington.

Idmerston, Wilts, S. of Amesbury.

Idquer-Bridge, Wilts, S. E. of Malmesbury.

Idstock, Som. chapel to Chilton, N. of Bridgewater.

Jemington, Suffex, W. of Pevensey.

Jenkins, Essex, near Dagenham.

Jenkins, Essex, N. of Tilbury.

JERBY, Cumb. in the parish of Torpenho, and on the N. E. side of Cockermouth, near the source of the Eln, 301 miles from London, consists of 2 manors, the High and the Low; the latter whereof is often called Market-Ierby, by reason of its market on Thursday, which the other has not.

Jerby, Cheshire, near the Caldees, between the Dee and Mersey.

Jermans-Bridge, Norf. over the Ouse, S. of Gaywood.

JERSEY, ISLE OF, Hampsh. It is situated in the English channel, 18 miles to the W. of Normandy, and 84 to the S. of Portland in Dorsetshire, and in the time of the Romans was called *Cæsarea*. It is not above 12 miles in length, nor much above 6 where broadest, which is at the two extremities. It is defended by rocks and dangerous quicksands. On the N. side the cliffs rise 40 or 50 fathoms high, which render it inaccessible on that side; but on the S. the shore is almost level with the water. In the W. part of the island

is a large tract of land once cultivated and very fertile, but now a barren desert, caused by the Westerly winds throwing up sand from the bottom to the top of the highest cliffs. The higher lands are diversified by gritty, gravelly, stony, and fine mould; the lower by a deep, rich, and heavy soil. The middle part of the island is somewhat mountainous, and so thick planted with trees, that at a distance it resembles one entire forest, though in walking through it there is hardly a thicket or any thing to be seen but hedge-rows and orchards of apple-trees. The valleys under the hills are finely watered by brooks, and have plenty of cattle and small sheep, with very fine wool, and very sweet meat, which is ascribed to the shortness of the grass. The horses are good for draught; but few fit for the saddle. The island produces variety of trees, roots, and herbs; but not corn enough for the inhabitants, who therefore send for it to England and France, and sometimes to Dantzic. The fields are inclosed by great mounds of earth, raised from 6 to 8 or 10 feet high, proportionably thick and solid, planted with quicksets and trees. As the air of this island is very healthy, those of the inhabitants who are temperate live to a great age; but the coast is very subject to storms by westerly winds, from which they have no land to shelter them nearer than North America; and there is a vast chain of rocks about the island, among which the tides and currents are so strong and rapid, that the navigation is extremely dangerous to those who are not perfectly acquainted with the coast. The inhabitants, who are computed to amount to above 20,000, have a mixture of English and French; but French is most generally the language both of the pulpit and the bar. The buildings of this island are generally of rag-stone; but some of the wealthy inhabitants have their houses fronted with a reddish white stone, capable of being polished like marble, and of which there is a rich quarry on a hill

called Montmado. Their churches and some of their edifices are covered with blue slate; but the ordinary dwellings are thatched. The staple manufacture is knit stockings and caps, many thousand pair of which are weekly sold at St. Helier to the merchants. Their principal foreign trade is to Newfoundland, whither, particularly in 1732, they sent 24 ships; these proceed from thence to the Mediterranean to dispose of their fish. The chief officer is the governor, who has the custody of his Majesty's castles, with the command of the garrisons and the militia of the country, which consists of two troops of horse-guards and five regiments of foot. The civil government is administered by a bailiff, assisted by 12 jurats. They have here also what they call an assembly of the states, which resembles in miniature the parliament of Great-Britain. The island is divided into 12 parishes, which are so laid out that each has a communication with the sea; these are subdivided into 52 vintaines, so called from the number of 20 houses, which each is supposed to have formerly contained, just as in England 10 houses anciently made a tything.

Jerveux-Abbey, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Masham.

Jervis-Hall, Essex, S. W. of Rayleigh.

Jessop's-Well, Surry, a sulphurous spring, about 4 miles from Epsom and Kingston, something of the same kind as that of Harrogate in Yorkshire.

Jevington, Suffex, near East-Bourne.

Ifford, Hampsh. W. of Christchurch.

Ifield, Kent, S. E. of Gravesend.

Ifield, Suff. N. of Horsham.

Ifield, Suff. N. of Lewes.

Ifield-Court, Suff. near Ifield.

Iley, Oxford, on the Isis, near Oxford.

Iford, Suff. S. W. of Lewes.

Iford, Wilts, near Bradford.

Igbfield, S. E. of Whitchurch.

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Ightham, Kent, S.W. of Wrotham.
Ilam, Staff. on the N. W. side of Ashbourne in Derbyshire, and near the eruption of the rivers Manifold and Hanaps at one mouth, after they have run for some miles under ground. This parish is noted for the tomb, well, and ash of St. Bertram, who is said to have performed many miracles in this county. The ash, which grows over the spring, is taken great care of by the common people, who have a superstitious notion, that it is very dangerous to break a bough of it.

Ilbreurs, Som. N. of Ilmister.

* **ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER**, Som. 129 miles from London, is so called, because it once had a castle, and stands on the river Ivel. Some say, the castle was built there by the Romans, to curb the Britons after Boadicea's insurrection, and that the Roman Fosseway passed through this place. That Roman coins have been dug up here, is certain, and that it was a populous and important place, about the time of the conquest. It is likewise evident, from the ruins and from two towers on the bridge, that it was once a large place, and encompassed with a double wall. It also had several parish churches, though now but one. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, who, with the 12 burgesses, are lords of the manor. In the reign of Edward III. the assizes for the county were fixed here, which have since been held, alternately, at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgwater. The knights of the shire are always chosen here, and it is the place for the county-courts and jail. On the latter is its chief dependance, and therefore it cannot be very polite, wealthy, or happy. This is noted for being the birth-place of Roger, the famous Friar Bacon. Market here is Wednesday, and fairs July 20, and August 20. King's-Moor, near this place is noted for horse-races. Coins of the Roman emperors are often dug up here.

Ilcomb, Cornw. E. of Stratton.

Ilkerton, Northumb. S. of Woller.

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On a hill near it is a semi-circular incampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth and a deep foss, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ileden, Kent, S. W. of Wingham.

Ilkirk, Cumb. in the parish of Westward.

Ilen, a river in Pembroke-shire, which runs into the Irish Sea between St. Nones and Portlais.

Ilford, Great and Little, Essex, 6 miles from London, on each side of the river between Barking and Wanstead.

ILFRACOMB, Devon, 186 miles from London, a populous, rich, trading sea-port, especially with herrings, in the Bristol-Channel; noted for maintaining constant lights to direct the sailors; for its convenience of building and repairing ships; and for the safe shelter ships from Ireland find here, when it is extremely dangerous for them to run into the mouth of the Taw, which they call Barnstaple-Water; and this is one reason, why the Barnstaple merchants do so much of their business at this port. The harbour, with its quay, warehouse, light-house, pilot-boats, and tow-boats, were formerly maintained at the expence of the ancestors of the lord of the manor; and then it had a quay, or pier, 850 feet long, but by time and the violence of the sea all went to decay; for remedy of which, the parliament passed an act, in 1731, for both repairing and enlarging the piers, harbour, &c. The town is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c. and consists chiefly of one street of scattered houses, almost one mile long. Its market is on Saturday. The parish is large, containing several tythings and manors.

Ilkeston, Derby, N. E. of Derby.

Ilkley, York, W. Riding, on the E. side of Skipton, near Wheatley-Spaw, on the S. side of the river Wharfe, opposite to Stubham, appears to be very ancient, by the engraved pillars of Roman work lying in its

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church-yard, and an inscription dug up near the church, not very many years ago, shews it was rebuilt by the Emperor Severus. This place is frequented in summer on account of its spring, which issues from the side of a mountain near the town.

Ilkton, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Masham.

Illeston, Leic. W. of Hallaton.

St. Illogan, Cornw. N. of Redruth.

Ilmere, Bucks, between Tame and Akeley-Vale.

Ilmington, Warw. on the N. W. side of Shipton upon Stour.

ILMINSTER, Som. 143 miles from London, is a parish 5 miles in length, with a market on Saturday, a considerable woolen manufactory, and a very good church, in which is a stately monument, erected to the founder of Wadham-College, in Oxford. In the reign of King Richard I. it was made a prebend. It has a fair on the last Wednesday in August.

Ilstfield, Hantsb. S. E. of Basingstoke.

Ilsham, Suffex, near the coast, S. of Arundel.

Ilfrington, Devon, on the N. W. side of Newton-Bushel.

Ilfrington, Dorset, a tything near Piddleteton, consisting of a few scattered houses, had formerly a market and fair, both now disused.

ILSLEY-EAST, Berks, 59 miles from London, is in the road from Oxford to Newbury, in a fine sporting country. Market on Wednesday. West-Illey is nearer to Cuckhamsley-Hill. Fair August 6.

Ilton, Devon, on a creek that comes from Kingsbridge.

Ilton, and its Park, Som. N. W. of Ilminster.

Imber, Wilts, near Warminster and Market-Lavington.

Imberburn, Suffex, near East-Grinstead.

Imley, Northamp. S. of Brackley.

Immingham, Linc. near the coast, N. W. of Grimsby.

Impington, Camb. 3 miles N. of Cambridge, where the pulpit of the

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church is oblong like a gallery, and no cover to it, and the minister both reads the prayers and preaches in it.

Ince, Chesb. 2 miles from Frodsham.

Ince, Lanc. near Wigan.

Ince, Lanc. on the river Alt, near Altmouth.

Indywell, Effex, N. E. of Tilbury-Port.

Ingam, Isle of Wight, in the E. Medina.

Ingarsby, Leic. near Bilsdon.

Ingate, Suffolk, near Beckles.

INGATESTONE, Effex, 23 miles from London, from whence it is a great thoroughfare to Harwich, has a considerable market on Wednesdays, for live cattle brought out of Suffolk, &c. and a fair on Dec. 1. Here is an almshouse for 20 poor people.

Ingburcworth, York, W. Riding, W. of Barnesley.

Ingr, Upper and Lower, Warw. on the N. side of Stratford upon Avon, was originally a member of Hampton upon Avon, and then of Old-Stratford.

Inge-Abbot, and Inge-Hospital, Effex, both S. E. of Chelmsford.

Inge-Margaret, Effex, S. W. of Chelmsford.

Inge-Mountney, Effex, near Bilericay.

Ingerley, Devon, on the S. side of Hatherley.

Ingerthorp, York, W. Riding, S. of Rippon.

Inges, Westmorl. N. W. of Kendal.

Ingestre, Staff. on the banks of Trent, 2 miles N. E. of Stafford, where the present Earl Talbot has a seat, and takes his title of Viscount. The church was rebuilt in 1677.

Ingham, Linc. S. W. of Market-Raisin.

INGHAM, Norf. near Hickling, has a fair on June 10.

Ingham, Suff. N. of St. Edmundsbury.

Ingleborne, Devon, in Harburton parish.

Ingleborow-Hill, York, W. Rid.

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between Ingleton and the head of the Ribble.

Ingleby, Derby, on the Soar, S. of Derby.

Ingleby, Linc. N. W. of Lincoln. *Ingleby-Arnclyff, Ingleby-Barwick, Ingleby-Greenbow*, and *Ingleby-Manors, York*, N. Riding, all S. E. of Stokesley.

Inglecomb, Som. S. W. of Bath.

Ingleham, Berks. W. of Farringdon.

Ingleham, Wilts. S. of Lechlade.

Inglethorp, Norf. on the W. side of Shanburn, stands where the river Ingol runs into the sea from Snettisham, where it rises.

Ingleton, Durham, E. of Raby-Castle.

Ingleton, Heref. near the Froomes.

INGLETON, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, has a fair on November 17.

INGLEWEHILE, Lanc. has fairs on Monday before Holy-Thurday, and October 5.

Ingmantorp, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Wetherby.

ingo, Northumb. between Choleton and Stannington.

Ingoldmels, Linc. near the sea, N. of Wainfleet.

Ingoldmels-Thidthorp, Linc. S. W. of the former.

Ingram, Northumb. on the Bramish, W. of Alnewick.

Ingst, Gloc. a hamlet in Olveston parish.

Ingthorp, Rutl. in the parish of Tiawell.

Ingworth, Norf. N. of Alesham.

Intharow, Worc. W. of Aulcester, a parish 14 miles in circuit, and 5 broad. The church is a very old building.

Inkersell, Derby, near Boleover.

Inpen, Berks. near Newbury.

Inskip, Lanc. S. of Garstang.

Instone, Heref. on the Wye, N. of Ross.

Isfaw, Devon, corruptly so called for Johnstow, stands at the conflux of the Taw and Towridge, not far from Biddisford.

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Infwork, Devon, a peninsula at Milbrooke-Town's-end.

Intwood, Norf. S. of Norwich.

Inworth, Essex, between Braxted and Messing.

Inzaeres, Dorset, in the chapelry of Shipton, and parish of Burton, near the river Bridy.

Jobnby, Cumb. near Penrith.

St. John's, Cornw. near Hamose-Creek.

St. John's, Cornw. near Helston.

St. John's, Cumb. S. E. of Ravensglass.

St. John's, Cumb. E. of Keswick.

St. John's, Cumb. S. of Egremont.

ST. JOHN'S, Kent, in the isle of Thanet, is a member of the port of Dover. Has fairs on Midsummer and Bartholomew-Days, and a charity-school.

St. John's, Suff. near Bungay.

St. John's-Ashes, Gloc. S. W. of North-Leech.

St. John's-in-Bedwarden, Worc. near Worcester.

St. John's-Bridge, Berks. over the Thames, N. of Ingletham.

St. John's-Carlton, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Darlington.

St. John's-Chapel, Durham, near Stanhope-Park.

St. John's-Chapel, Lanc. W. of Garstang, towards the sea.

St. John's-Lee, Northumb. near Hexham.

St. John's-Mount, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Thrusk.

St. John's-Wood, Midd. near Paddington.

Iping, Suffex, between Midhurst and the London-road to Portsmouth.

Iplepen, Devon, between Ashburton and Torbay.

Ipsden, Oxf. S. E. of Wallingford, by North-Stoke.

Ipsley, Warw. near Studley.

Ipsston, in Turfield parish, partly in Bucks, and part in Oxfordshire.

Ipsstones, Staff. near the river Churnet, 1 mile below Kinglesy. The soil here is noted for producing the best ruddle, or red-oker, for marking sheep.

* **IPSWICH**, *Suff.* 69 miles from London, is an ancient, neat, well-built, populous town, 1 mile long, but broader, forming a sort of half-moon on the bank of the river Orwell, over which it has a stone bridge, leading to its suburb Stoke-Hamlet. Mr. Camden called it the eye of this county. It has a harbour, which was more commodious formerly than now; and the number of its ships, as well as its trade by sea, is thereby considerably lessened, as well as its churches, which were 21, and now but 12; though there are 2 chapels in the incorporated liberty, besides meeting-houses. It had charters and a mint, so early as the reign of King John; but the last charter was from King Charles II. It is incorporated by the name of 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 portmen, of whom the bailiffs are 2, a town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, 2 coroners, and 24 common-councilmen. The bailiffs and 4 of the portmen are justices of the peace. It was plundered in 991, by the Danes, who demolished the ditch and rampart of the town, and forced the inhabitants to pay 10,000l. They plundered it again, 9 years after. And King Stephen demolished the castle itself, which had been built by William the Conqueror. Cardinal Wolsey, who was a native of this place, and the son of a butcher, began to erect a college on the ruins of one of its monasteries, which, though he he did not finish, bears his name. Here were 6 other religious houses, the ruins of which are still to be seen. One of them is converted into a mansion-house, with a park and bowling-green in it, which are a great addition to the pleasantness of Ipswich. At another, the quarter-sessions are held, and part of it is a gaol. This town enjoys several considerable privileges; as the passing fines and recoveries, trying causes both criminal and capital, and even crown causes among themselves. They appoint the assize of bread, wine, beer, &c. No freeman can be obliged, against his consent, to serve

on juries out of the town, or bear any office for the king, sheriffs for the county excepted; nor are they obliged to pay any tythes, or duties, in any other part of the kingdom. They are entitled to all waifs, strays, and all goods cast on shore, within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends, on the Essex-coast, beyond Harwich, and on both sides the Suffolk-coast; and the bailiffs even hold their admiralty court beyond Landguard-Fort, &c. In the reign of Edward III. it was determined, at a trial, that the bailiffs and burgesses had the sole right to take the custom duties, for goods coming into the port of Harwich. Here is a convenient key and custom-house; and no place in Britain is so well situated for the Greenland-trade, because, besides its conveniency for boiling the blubber, and erecting store-houses, &c. the same wind, which carries them out of the mouth of the harbour, will carry them to the very sea of Greenland. Ships of 500 tons have been built here. The tide rises generally 12 foot, and brings great ships, within a small distance of it, but flows a very little way higher. At low water the harbour is almost dry. Here are a town-hall, council-chamber, a shire-hall for the county sessions; a palace for the Bishop of Norwich; a free-school; a good library, adjoining to a workhouse, or hospital, for poor lunatics, where rogues, vagabonds, &c. are kept to hard labour; and a noble foundation for poor old men and women. Here are other almshouses, three church-schools, in two of which are 70 boys, and in the third 40 girls; and an excellent charity was begun here, in 1704, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and orphans of this county, by a subscription, which is risen to near 5000l. Though Ipswich is thought to be one of the cheapest places in England to live at, because of easy house-rent, the best of inns, plenty of all kinds of provisions, and an easy passage, either by water or land, the coach going through 40

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London in a day. It has markets on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat; on Wednesday and Friday for fish; and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. In the midst of the market-place is a fine cross. It has fairs on May 4, July 25, and Sept. 25. The adjacent country is cultivated chiefly for corn; of which a great quantity is continually shipped off for London, and sometimes it is exported to Holland. This part of the country also abounds so much with timber, that, since its trade of ship-building is abated, they send great quantities to the King's yards, at Chatham; to which they often run, from the mouth of Harwich river in one tide. The river here is best known by the name of Ipswich-Water; and the passage by it to Harwich is about 12 miles. There is Lavington-Creek in it, where are prodigious shoals of muscles to be seen at low-water. The French refugees attempted formerly to erect a linen-manufactory here, but it did not answer; however, the poor people are employed in spinning wool for other places, where the manufactory is settled.

IREBY, *Lancash.* near Kirkby-Lonsdale, has fairs on Feb. 24, and Sept. 20.

Irby, *Linc.* E. of Spillby.

Irch, or *Earech*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Sea at Pulhely.

Lickenfield, *Heref.* on the E. side of the Golden-Vale, is that part of the county which history says was destroyed with fire and sword by the Danes, anno 715; and where certain revenues were assigned to one or two priests, on condition that they should go on embassies from the King's of England into Wales; and the inhabitants whenever the army marched against the enemy, were to form the van-guard, and in their return homewards the rear-guard.

Irby, *Cumb.* near Torpenhow and Ruthwait, by the river Elne.

Irby-High, *Cumb.* in the parish of Ireby.

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IREBY, *Low*, or **MARKET**, *Cumb.* lies about a mile lower N. E. from High Ireby, in the parish of Ireby. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two fairs on the feast of St. Matthias and St. Matthew, and a charity-school.

Ireton-Kirk, *Derby*, S. W. of Wirksworth.

Ireton-Little, *Derby*, N. E. of Kedleston.

Irford-Abbey, *Linc.* N. E. of Market-Raisin.

Irmingland, *Norf.* N. W. of Alesham.

Irk, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell near Manchester.

Irnam, *Linc.* near Corby, is a pleasant village, with good water and in a wholesome air.

IRON-ACTON, *Gloc.* at the conflux of the Stoure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 3 miles W. of Chipping-Sodbury, 3 from Bristol; is a parish 8 miles in compass, where much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are still to be seen. It has a coal-work now carrying on. The church is an old Gothic structure, and in the churchyard is one of the crosses arched over, from whence the priests used to harangue the people on particular holydays. Has fairs on April 25, and Sept. 13.

Irfled, *Norf.* S. W. of Hickling.

Irt, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irish Sea below Carlisle.

Irtbington, *Cumb.* on the river Irthing, near Brampton and the Picts-Wall.

Irtton, or **Irtendale**, *Cumb.* to the S. E. of Egremont, near Wasdale, on the side of the river Irt; in which are found the muscles, said to breed a sort of pearl, and called by the people shell-berries; and some gentlemen got a patent for the said pearl-fishery, but we do not find that it turned to much account.

Irton, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye at Bealt.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire,

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which runs into the Mersey at Flixton.

Isbury, Berks. near Lambourn.

Isby-Walton, Leic. near Dunnington-Castle.

Isle, Cumb. near Kefwick, by the river Derwent.

Iselsham, Camb. 19 miles from Cambridge, to the N. E. of Soham. Here is a charity-school.

Isleton on the Isle, Durham, S. W. of Bishop's-Aukland.

Isley, Wilts. N. of the Thames, near Cricklade.

Isfar, Northumb. a member of the manor of Felton.

ISIS, or THAMES, a river that has its rise in Gloucestershire, and flows through only a small part of Wiltshire. It enters this county near its source, and begins to be navigable for boats at Cricklade; but after running in a serpentine manner about 4 miles, it leaves Gloucestershire at a village called Castle Eaton.

ISKER, or ISIS, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Uffe at Aberisker.

Isle, Salop, 2 miles from Shrewsbury, is a peninsula formed by the Severn, where those floats, called covacles are much used; wherein only one man can sit, who rows very swiftly with one hand, while with the other he manages his fishing-tackle. They are of a form almost oval, and made of split fallow twigs interwoven, and that part under the water is covered with a horse's hide. It is about 5 feet long and 3 broad, round at the bottom, and so light, that they carry them on their backs to and from the water.

Isle, Cumb. on the Derwent, N. E. of Cockermouth.

Isle of Dogs, Midd. a part of Poplar Marsh. When our sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and it is said, kept the kennels for the hounds in this marsh, which lies on the other side of the river: these hounds frequently making a great noise, the seaman and others called the place the *Isle of Dogs*, though it is so far from being

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an island, that it can scarcely be called a peninsula.

Isleworth, or Thistleworth, Midd. on the Thames, W. of Brentford. Richard king of the Romans had a palace here, which was burnt down by the Londoners in an insurrection. Between this place and Worton there was a mill in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the manufactory of copper and brass, which was melted and forged out of the ore brought up from Mendip-Hills in Somersetshire. Here are 2 charity-schools.

Isley, Cornw. S. W. of Padstow.

Islington, Norf. W. of the Ouse, opposite to Lynn-Marsh.

ISLINGTON, Midd. on the N. side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin; and, in the Conqueror's time, was written Illedon, or Isendon. The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's; to the dean and chapter of which a certain precinct here belongs for the probate of wills, and granting administrations. The church was a Gothic structure, erected in 1503, and stood till 1751, when, the inhabitants applied to Parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome, supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice, supporting four vases at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octagonal bulustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns, with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball and its vane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported with-

out pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and adorned with an elegant plainness. Its houses are above 2000, including the Upper and Lower Holloways, 3 sides of Newington-Green, and part of Kingsland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit-House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the S. W. part of this village is that noble reservoir, improperly called New-River Head; though they are only 2 basons, which receive that river from Hertfordshire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the supply of London. In the read-moat on the N. side of these basons, called Six-Acre-Field, from the contents of it, which is the third field beyond the White-Conduit, there appears to have been a fortress in former days, inclosed with a rampart and ditch, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp, made use of by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat, which Tacitus mentions, from London, before he sallied thence, and routed the Britons under their queen Boadicea; and that which is vulgarly, but erroneously called Jack Straw's Castle, in a square place in the S. W. angle of the field, supposed to have been the seat of the Roman general's pretorium or tent. In this parish are two charity-schools; one founded in 1613, by Dame Alice Owen, for educating 30 children: this foundation, together with that of a row of almshouses, are under the care of the brewers company. Here is an hospital with its chapel, and a workhouse for the poor. There is a spring of chalybeate water, in a very pleasant garden, which for some years was honoured by the constant attendance of the Princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer, the

price of drinking the waters being 10s. 6d. for the season. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope-dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

Islip, Northamp. near Thrapston.

ISLIP, Oxf. 56 miles from London, is noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. It has a good market for sheep, and some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been King Ethelred's. Here is a charity-school. The chapel wherein Edward was baptised stood at a small distance N. from the church, is still called the King's Chapel, was entirely desecrated during Cromwell's usurpation, and converted to the meanest uses of a farmyard; at present it has a roof of thatch. It is built of stone 15 yards long and 7 broad, and retains traces of the arches of an oblong window at the E. end. This manor was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to whom it still belongs.

Isthwith, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish sea below the Rydal.

Isting-Ebourn, Suffex, N. W. of Midhurst.

Istiad, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Clwyd below Whitchurch.

Istwic, Lanc. in Amounderness, N. of Kirkham.

Itchel, Hampsh. near Alderston.

Itching, called also the *Aire*, a river in Hampshire, rises at Chilton Candover, a village near Alresford, a market-town in that county; thence

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It runs south-west to the city of Winchester, where it begins to be navigable: from Winchester its course is directly south, till it falls into Southampton water.

Itching, or *Irtbing*, a river in Northumberland and Cumberland, which falls into the Eden near Warwick.

Itching, *Hampsh.* E. of Itching river opposite to Southampton.

Itching-Abbotts, *Hampsh.* N. W. of Alresford.

Itching-Stoke, *Hampshire*, E. of Itching-Abbotts.

Itchington, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Titherington.

Itchington-Bishops, *Warw.* on the river Ichene, to the N. E. of Kington, is so called from the Bishops of Coventry and Litchfield, once its possessors. Market on Wednesday.

Itchington-Long, *Warw.* N. of Southam. This was anciently one of the chief towns in the county, and in the reign of Henry II. was ranked with the boroughs that were to contribute to the marriage of that king's daughter.

Itchington-Nether, *Warw.* not far from Southam and the Upper, near Harbury.

Itensfield, *Cumb.* near Inglewood-Forest.

Itton, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Wye not far from Dissart.

Itteringham, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Alesham.

Itton, *Monm.* W. of Chepstow.

St. Ives, *Cornw.* W. of Kellington.

Ive-Church, *Kent*, is partly in Romney-Marsh.

Ivedon, *Devonsh.* in the parish of Aulescomb.

IVER, *Bucks.* near Uxbridge and the Coln, has a fair on July 11, and a charity-school. Its church received very considerable damage by a violent storm February 23, 1789, when the lead of its-roof of several ton weight was rolled up like a skin of parchment, which by falling on the free-school broke down a great part of it, and the vestry underneath it.

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Iverton, *Northumb.* near Chester in the Picts-Wall.

* **ST. IVES**, *Cornw.* 274 miles from London, a harbour in the Irish channel, the true name of which is St. Ithes. Though it is almost choaked up with sand, the coast from hence to the Land's-End being a long tract of sand-banks, so that the people have been more than once forced to remove, it has thrown much by trading with pilchards and Cornish slates; and 20 or 30 sail of ships belong to its harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 12 capital and 24 inferior burghesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c. Here is a handsome spacious church, which is often buffeted by the waves of the sea, but the mother church is at Unilalant. Here is a grammar-school that was founded by Charles I. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on Saturday before Advent Sunday. The bay, into which runs the river Hayle, lies much exposed to the N. W. wind. The rocks hereabouts have some streaks of a metal like copper, of which in the neighbourhood there are mines. It is a custom of this manner, that whoever dies worth 10l. or more, pays 10s. to the vicar, and no more, but they that die worth less pay nothing. The list of its members of parliament begins the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. The land between this and Mountbay is not above 4 miles over, and so situate, that from the hill neither of the two seas, viz. St. George's Channel and the British Channel, is above 3 miles and from hence, in a clear day, may be seen the Islands of Scilly, though above 30 miles off.

ST. IVES, *Hunt.* 64 miles from London, has a fine stone bridge over the Ouse, had in the ninth century a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. Great part of it was burnt down some years ago, but it was rebuilt. Here is a very good market on Monday for fatted cattle brought from the N. and fairs on Whit-Monday, and October 10. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm be-

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fore he was chosen a burgefs for Cambridge.

Ivel, or *Iwel*, a river in Bedfordshire, which runs into the Ouse at Temsford.

Ivel, a river in Somersetshire, which runs into the Parret near Langport.

WINGO, *Bucks*, 33 miles from London, it stands among woods, in a nook that runs in between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, has a market on Monday, and fairs on April 25, and October 17.

St. Julian's, *Monm.* near Caerliffion, where, in 1654, a Roman altar of free-stone was found, inscribed to Jupiter.

Jump, *York*, *W. Riding*, near Rotherham, formerly infamous for those robbers, called Mofs-Troopers.

Ivory-Lodge, *Hampsb.* in the New-Forest.

St. Just, *Cornw.* at the Land's-End, *N. W.* of Penzance.

St. Just-Castle, *Cornw.* on Falmouth-Haven.

Ivythorn, *Som.* *S. W.* of Glastonbury.

Ivybridge, *Devon.* near Stowford; lately considerably increased in buildings.

Ivy-Church, *Wilts*, 2 miles from Salisbury.

Iwade, *Kent*, near Milton and Sittingbourn.

Ixing, *Suffolk*, near Newmarket.

IXWORTH, *Suffolk*, 79 miles from London, is a thoroughfare between Bury and Yarmouth. Here is a market on Friday, and two annual fairs. Roman coins have been dug up here.

Ixworththorp, *Suffolk*, *N. W.* of Ixworth.

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KABER, *Westmoreland*, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen. It has a small school.

Kaldworth, *Northumb.* a member of the barony of Mildforth.

Kallamer, *Lanc.* in Amounderness.

K E

Kantiz, *Essex*, near Horndon.

Karham, *Northumb.* in the barony of Wark.

Karnusack, *Cornwall*, a rocky mountain, near Madern.

KATHERINE-HILL, *Surry*, near Guilford, has a fair on Oct. 1.

St. Katherines, *Isle of Wight*, in the East-Medina.

St. Katherines, *Lincolnsb.* in the suburbs of Lincoln.

St. Catherine-Hill, *Hampsb.* near Winchester, had a camp.

Katberington, *Hampshire*, to the *S. E.* of Bishops-Waltham.

Keach, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tyvy below Kennarth.

Keadby, *Line.* in the isle of Axholm.

Kealcotes, *Eastern and Western*, *North and South*, *Line.* near Bollingbroke.

Keale, *Line.* near Bollingbroke, remarkable for the produce of fine potatoes.

Kearlton, *York*, *N. Riding*, *E.* of Swaledale.

Kebby, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Uske near Abergavenny.

Kebeck, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Nyde below Hargate.

Keddington, *Suffolk*, *N. W.* of Clare.

KIDDERMINSTER, *Worcestersb.*

128 miles from London, an ancient borough on the Stour, not far from the Severn, is a large town of 1180 houses, where the people, who are at least 5800, enjoy an extensive trade in weaving in various branches; in 1735, a carpet manufactory was established with success, so as to employ in 1772 above 250 looms. Here are upwards of 700 looms employed in the silk and worsted; above 1600 hands employed as spinners, &c. in the carpet looms only in the town and neighbourhood; and upwards of 1400 hands are employed in preparing yarn, which is used in different parts of England in carpeting; and, it is supposed, not less than 2000

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hands are employed in the silk and worsted looms in the town and neighbourhood. The silk manufacture was established in 1755. The town is remarkably healthy, and has also an extensive manufacture of quilting in the loom in imitation of Marseilles quilting. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house, and they have a handsome church, two good free-schools, a charity-school, and 2 almshouses, &c. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 capital burgeses, 25 common councilmen, &c. who have a town-hall. It formerly sent members to parliament. There are several useful chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood, but that at Sandburn the strongest, and at Round-hill another. By the late inland navigation, it has communication by the junction of the Severn canal with the rivers Mersey, Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. This parish extends to Bewdley-
 Bridge, has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy-Thurday, 3 weeks after, and September 4.

Kedleston, Derby, near Derby, has a celebrated spring for the cure of ulcers and the leprosy.

Kedwington, Linc. N. of Louth.

Keel, Staff. by Newcastle-under-Linc.

Keerby, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Helmesley.

Keerby, York, W. Riding, near Wetherby.

Keeton, Nott. near Lenton.

Kegbear, Devon. N. W. of Okehampton.

KEGWORTH, Leic. 4 miles beyond Loughborough, in the road to Derby, has fairs Easter-Monday, and October 10. It is situated on a beautiful and airy eminence, which commands an extensive prospect over Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Near it is a handsome stone bridge over the

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Trent, called Cavendish-bridge, being built at the Duke of Devonshire's expence.

Keham, Leic. E. of Leicester.

Keingham, York, E. Riding, S. E. of Headon.

Keinton-Mansfield, Som. has a charity-school united with Devered-Long-bridge.

Keithcote-House, Kent, near Aileford, was the grave of Cotigern, the British general, who was killed in battle with Horsa the Saxon. See Kit, s-Coity.

Kekewic, Chesh. near the Mersey, between Froditham and Warrington.

Kelby, Linc. W. of Grimsby.

Keld-Chapel, York, N. Riding, near Swaledale.

Keldham, York, N. Riding, near Kirkby Moreside; had an abbey.

Kelbar-Hill, York, W. Riding, near Tadcaster.

Kelfield, Linc. in Axholm-Isle, near Kinnerd Ferry over the Trent.

Kelfield, York, E. Riding, on the Ouse, near Nun-Appleton.

Kelham, Nott. on the W. side of Newark, between the two currents of the Trent; on the westernmost of which this village stands.

Kelingball, York, W. Riding, S. of Ripley.

Kelk, York, E. Riding, E. of Great Driffild.

Kellabam, Cornw. W. of St. Neot's.

Kellaib, Westmoreland, near Newbiggin.

Kellenyg, Monm. between St. Michael's-Mount and Grifmond Castle.

Kellermasb, Notbamp. N. E. of Naseby.

Kellet, Upper and Lower, Lanc. N. of Lancaster.

Kelley, Devon. S. E. of Launceston.

Kelling, Norf. N. E. of Holt.

Kellington, York, W. Riding, E. of Pontefract.

* **KELLINGTON, Cornwall**, 210 miles from London, on the river Lammara, is not inferior to the best half of the Cornish boroughs for wealth and building, having one very good broad street, a market house, and a

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at church, which is a chapel of ease Southill. Its chief trade is the woollen manufactory, the market on Wednesday, granted by King Henry III. and fairs May 4, September 19, and Nov. 12. It has no charter of incorporation; but every year, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, a portreeve is chosen, when the inhabitants who have lived here 12 months are admitted burgesses, and thereby qualified to vote for its members. Members of parliament were first sent for this place in the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth, it being the last town in this county that was called on for such choice.

Kelliball, Suff. N. of Saxmundham.

Kellop, a river in Durham, which runs into the highest head of Were.

Kellow, Northumb. W. of Holyland.

St. Kellum, Salop, S. of Hales Owen.

Kemesham, Worc. a hamlet in Bedon parish, N. of Tewkesbury.

Kelsay, York, E. Riding, at the head of the land, called Spurn-head.

Kelsal, Chesh. 6 miles from Chester to the N. E.

Kelsey, Lincolnshire, near North-Kelsey.

Kelsey-North, Linc. W. of Thongwater.

Kelshall, Hertf. near Royston and Olney-Grange.

Kelsterne, Linc. W. of Louth.

Kelthorp, Rutl. a hamlet of the parish of Ketton.

Kelton, Cumb. in the parish of Lamplugh.

Kelton, York, N. Riding, W. of Rombaldkirk.

KELVEDON, Essex, 3 miles from Witham, and 41 miles from London, in the road to Colchester. It is also called Keldon, alias Easterford. Some call it Kildane, and think that the famous massacre of the Danes began here. It has a fair on Easter-Monday.

Kelvedon-Hatch, Ess. S. of Ongar.

Kelveston, Som. on the Avon, between Bath and Bristol.

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Kelyn, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into Troweryn soon after its rise.

Kemberton, Salop, S. W. of Sheffal.

Kemble, Wilts, beyond Malmesbury, is near the place where the Lower Avon enters this county from Cirencester, and runs on W. to Cradwell.

Kemblepeth-Hill, Cumb. near the source of the Coquet.

Kembsborough, Gloc. near Painf-wick, is a very high hill, that had a castle, the fortifications and trenches of which are still visible. It has a delightful prospect over the vale to Malvern-Hills, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire.

Kemerton, Gloucestershire, 7 miles from Winchcombe, and 14 N. from Gloucester.

Kemeys, Monm. W. of Weaswood.

Kemeys - Commander, Monm. on the Sca river, N. W. of Udk.

Kemingham, Norf. near Carltons, St. Mary and St. Peter.

Kemlet, or Camlet, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Severn below Cherbury.

Kemlet, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Tanot below Place Ycha.

Kemmerton, Gloucestershire, N. E. of Tewkesbury. Here is a quarry of free-stone, and several petrifying springs. On Kemerton-Hill, only a few yards distant from Worcester-shire, is a large camp of a triangular shape containing 21 acres. On being ploughed a few since years several Danish implements were found.

Kempbank, York, W. Rid. near Templebrough and Birchwood.

Kempley, Gloc. 4 miles from Ross and Newent, and 15 from Gloucester.

Kempford, Gloc. between Cricklade and Lechlade. Here is a large handsome church; and to this place the Stroud canal is extended, which was opened on April 22, 1789, whereby a communication was formed between the Severn and Thames.

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Kempshot, Hampsh. S. of Basingstoke.

Kempston, Bedf. S. W. of Bedford.

Kempston, Norf. near Lytcham.

Kempton, Devon. in the parish of Clawton.

Kempton, Salop. near Purflow.

Kempton, Herif. on the N. W. side of Digswell, near the source of Kime. It was anciently called Huckinghanger. Here is a charity-school.

Kemscot, Oxf. between Radcot-Bridge and Letchlade.

Kemsey, Worc. on the E. side of the Severn, below Worcester, had a monastery. There are some remains of a camp.

Kemsing, Kent. W. of Wrotham.

Kemsley-Downs, Kent. near Milton and the Isle of Shepey, had a fort erected by Hattings, the Danish pirate, now called Castle-Ruff.

Ken, Som. between Kingwood and Clevedon.

Ken, a river in Westmorland and Lancashire, which runs into the Irish Sea through Ken-Sands.

Ken, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Ex below Exeter.

Kenchester, Herif. on the river Iue, (3 miles W. of Hereford, 1 mile from Credenhill, and 2 miles from Eaton); where, about 80 years ago, a great vault was discovered in a wood, with a table of plaister in it, near which were dug up Roman coins, several Roman urns with ashes, several large bones, &c. A bath was also discovered, and the brick pipes, which heated it, remained entire.

Kenchurch, Herif. between Kynchurch and the Golden-Vale.

Kencomb, Dorset. S. E. of Beaminster.

Kencot, Oxf. W. of Bampton.

KENDAL, Westmor. 256 miles from London, also called Kirby-Candale, *i. e.* a church in a valley, stands upon the river Kant, over which it has 2 stone bridges, and 1 of wood, with a harbour for boats. It is the largest town in the county and much superior to Appleby in

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trade, wealth, buildings, and number of people. They have drove a trade with the cotton and woollen manufactory throughout England, ever since the reign of Edward III. particular laws were enacted for regulating Kendal cloths; as early as Richard II. and Henry IV. It is of note also for the manufactory of cottons, druggets, serges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. Queen Elizabeth incorporated it with aldermen, and burgesses; and King James I. with a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, 6 common councilmen, and 2 attorneys. There are 7 companies here, who have each their hall, *viz.* mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, gloves, tapers, taylors, and pewterers. Here is an elegant town-hall lately repaired and they enjoy a court of conscience granted by George III. for debts under 40s. It has a large beautiful church, which stands on the other side of the brook called Blindbeck out of the liberty of the town: a large neat and handsome building, 180 feet long and 99 broad, with 5 aisles each parted by a row of 8 pillars, and has a strong square steeple. Near is Abbots-Hall, the residence of the Abbot when this church belonged to an abbey dissolved by Henry VIII. In 1755, a new chapel was erected in the middle of the town, besides which there are 12 chapels of ease belonging to it. The Dissenters and Quakers have meeting houses. Here is a free grammar-school well endowed; and also a charity-school for boys and 16 girls, who are all clothed, as well as taught. Eastward of the town, on the opposite side of the river on a hill, from whence is a fine prospect, stand the ruins of a castle wherein was born Catherine Parr (the 6th wife of Henry VIII). By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles to the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham

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York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Here are kept the sessions of the peace for this part of the county called the barony of Kendal; and a very great market on Saturday with all kinds of provisions and woollen-yarn, which the girls bring thither in large bundles. It has fairs on May 6, and Nov. 8; and between them a great beast-market every fortnight. The river here which runs half through the town in a stony channel, abounds with trout and salmon; and on the banks of it live the dyers and tanners. Opposite the castle on the other side of the town, is a large artificial mount, called *Castle-Bow-Hill*, supposed to be formerly a fort or exploratory mount.

Kendalsfire, Gloc. in the parish of Westerleigh.

Kenelm, Staff. near Clent, which has the remains of a very ancient chapel, part of which was built by the Saxons.

KENELWORTH, corruptly called **KILLINGWORTH**, *Warw.* on the S. W. side of Coventry, had a castle, which was encompassed with a chace and park, and the glory of all this part of England, but was taken in the Barons wars. At this time came out the edict, which our lawyers call *dictum de Kenelworth*, by which it was enacted, that all who had taken arms against the king should pay 5 years value of all their lands; and balls of stone 16 inches diameter are still found here, which are supposed to have been thrown in slings during the wars above-mentioned. King Edward II. was one while kept prisoner here. The Earl of Leicester is said to have laid out 60,000*l.* in rebuilding and adorning it, and to have entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court 17 days, in a most gay and splendid manner, with the greatest variety and magnificence of feasts and shews, there being drank no less than 320 hogshheads of common beer, which is mentioned only to shew the largeness of the royal retinue; but the castle in the late civil wars, was

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demolished by those who purchased it of the parliament in order to make money of the materials. Before the Conquest, Kenelworth was a member of Stonely, being an ancient demesne of the crown, and had a castle on the bank of the Avon, in the woods opposite to Stoneley-Abbey, which stood upon a place called Hom-Hill, but was demolished in the wars between King Edmund and Canute the Dane. Market on Wednesday, and a fair on Midsummer-day, but the former, if not the latter, has been long disused. Upon a survey of the castle, it was 7 acres in compass, within the walls, which were in many places from 15 to 20 feet. The castle and 4 gatehouses were all built of hewn free-stone. By the castle-walls is a pool of 111 acres, through which run several pretty streams, abounding both with fish and fowl. The circuit of the castle, manors, parks, &c. all together, is 19 or 20 miles.

Kenford, Devon. a great thoroughfare on the river Ken, near Powderham-Castle.

Kenford, Suffolk, near Newmarket.

Kangwick, Worc. W. of Worcester.

KENINGAL, *Norf.* on the Waveney, S. E. of East-Herling, has a fair on July 7.

Kenley, Salop, near Wenlock.

Kenningington, Kent, near Appledore, though not very healthy, has had very noble owners. Its church being fired with lightning 200 years since, a much less church was afterwards built out of the materials.

Kenme, Devon. near Exeter, is a rectory of 450*l.* a year.

Kennedon, Devon. in the parish of Sherford.

Kennegy, Cornw. near Pensance.

Kennerley, Devon. near Crediton.

Kenmet, a river in Wiltshire and Berkshire, which runs into the Thames at Sunning.

Kenmet, Cam. 16 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket, has a charity-school.

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Kenet-Eaß, Wilts., on the downs 4 miles from Marlborough, near the source of the river from whence it takes its name. Hard by is Silbury-Hill, which is thought to have been cast up by men's labour; and in the neighbourhood are several sorts of barrows, supposed to have been burial-places.

Kenet-Eaß, or Little, Wilts., near the former, has a field in which are 3 great upright stones, vulgarly called the *Devil's Coits*, they stand near the road from Shepherd's-Shord to Marlborough.

Kennington, Berks., 1 mile S. of Oxford, in Radley parish.

KENNINGTON, Kent, near Ashford, was always according to the import of the name, a royal manor, as well as Kenilbrooke, another manor in this parish, which William the Conqueror annexed to his royal manor of Wye, and being reckoned an appendage of it, followed its fate at the dissolution; has a fair on July 5.

Kennington, Surry, near Vauxhall, is one of the 8 precincts of the parish of Lambeth. It was formerly a royal seat, where Edward the Black Prince, to whom it is supposed Edward III. had granted it, dwelt frequently, many of his acts being dated from Kennington. After his death, it came to his son Richard, afterward King Richard II. who resided there at the time of Edward the third's death, and ascended the throne on the 22d of June in 1377; in which year, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, having offended the citizens of London, a dangerous riot ensued, the mob attacked his palace the Savoy, whence he made his escape by water to Kennington, where the Princess Dowager of Wales and the young King were, by whose intercession all differences between the Duke and the citizens of London were afterwards amicably adjusted. Charles I. when he succeeded to the title of Prince of Wales, on the death of his brother Henry, in 1612, occupied the scite of Kennington palace, and ten acres of ground, formerly the

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palace garden, and continued to do till his accession to the throne in the year 1625. About the year 1625 the gardens and scite of the palace were let for the first time. It was then a stone building 231 feet long, and 156 deep. The long barn, (the ancient walls of which are still entire) at the meeting of the five roads nearly opposite the White Hart, with a building detached from it, were the offices. The said detached part was pulled down; and the dwelling-house now standing, and which belongs to Mr. Ifmay, cooper, was built on the ground. Kennington-Common is noted for the execution of malefactors for the county of Surrey.

Kensy, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the Tamar soon after its rise.

KENSINGTON, Midd. in the western road from London, near 3 miles from Hyde-Park-Corner. Kensington is extremely populous; and besides the palace, now neglected, there are many genteel houses, and several boarding-schools. The palace, which was the seat of the Lord-Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, was purchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through St. James's and Hyde-Parks, with lamp-poles erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister Queen Ann improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the green-house, which is a very beautiful one: but Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to Acton; by bringing what is called the Serpentine-River into them; and by taking in some acres out of Hyde-Park, on which she caused a mount to be erected, with a chair on it that could be easily turned round for shelter from the wind, since decayed. This mount is planted about with evergreens, and commands a fine

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over the noble gardens, and the country S. and W. They were originally designed by *Kent*, and have been very much improved by *Wren*; and though they contain striking beauties, which their flat situation will not admit, yet they have many pleasing parts, and not only afford much delight to the inhabitants of London, whose profession will not allow of frequent excursions to more distant places, but they have been for some years past, (to speak in the all-expressive, and, perhaps, all affected phraseology of our polite neighbours) a very fashionable *promenade* for the *beau monde*. These gardens, which are three miles and a half in compass; are kept in great order. The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur which ought to appear in the residence of a British monarch; it is very irregular in point of architecture. However, the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures good. It was at this place King William, Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne, and King George II. died. The old church was pulled down in 1696, and a much better built in its room. Part of this village, from the palace-gate to the Bell, is in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Kensworth, Hertf. on the edge of the county, the mid-way between Dunstable and Market-street, 1 mile S. of Studham. Every tenant, on commission to his copyhold here, pays a fine, either upon descent or purchase, be the value of the land more or less; and the same is paid for the relief of their free lands. *Kensworth-Green* is a situation surprisingly fine, being half a mile in length, a good turf, and level, with Highgate Woods on the back of it, and rows of high trees on each side. There is nothing to be seen from it but sky, and the other only a view of the top of a grove in Market-Cell.

* *KENT*. This county is bounded by Sussex and Surry on the west; on

the north by the Thames; on the east by the straits of Dover, and on the south by the English channel. It is 65 miles in length from east to west, and 37 in breadth from north to south, and 195 in circumference; containing one million and 960,000 acres, or 1500 square miles. It is divided into 5 lathes, which are subdivided into 68 hundreds; containing 2 cities, 163 vicarages, 408 parish churches, 30 considerable towns, 1180 villages, near 40,000 houses, and 220,000 inhabitants. Maidstone, the county town, situated nearly in the centre of it, stands at the distance of 36 miles south-east of London. This county is nominally divided into 3 districts, East Kent, West Kent, and South Kent; or, Upper Kent, Middle Kent, and Lower Kent. Upper, or East Kent, which is the north-east division of the county, is said to be healthy, but not rich. Lower Kent, or the southern parts, called also the Weald of Kent, are said to be rich, but not healthy: and Middle Kent, bordering upon London and Surry, is said to be both rich and healthy. Great part of this county lying near the sea, the air is thick, foggy, and warm, though often purified by south and south-west winds; but the marshy parts produce dreadful agues. In the higher parts of Kent, the air is reckoned very healthy. The soil is generally rich, fit either for the plough, pasture, or meadow; and that part of the country which borders on the river Thames, abounds with chalk-hills, from whence not only the city of London and parts adjacent, but even Holland and Flanders are supplied with great quantities of lime and chalk; and from these hills the rubbish of the chalk is carried by water to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure for their lands, and for making lime.

Kent affords some mines of iron, and abounds with plantations of hops, fields of corn, rape, saint-foin, madder, wood, and hemp; and orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit,

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On the cliffs between Dover and Folkeston, two considerable market-towns in this county, are plenty of samphire. The southern parts of Kent, particularly that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beech, and chefnut-trees, which afford excellent timber for ship-building, and other uses. Here are also many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers in and about London are abundantly supplied. All the sorts of cattle here are reckoned larger than in the neighbouring counties; and the Weald of Kent is remarkable for large bullocks. Here are several parks of fallow-deer, and warrens of grey rabbits. The county is well supplied with fish from its rivers, and the adjacent sea; and is particularly famous for large oysters.

Kentbridge, Kent, N. W. of Rye.

Kentbury, Berks, on the S. E. side of Hungerford, is a large parish, which gives name to an hamlet.

Kentcomb, Higher and Lower, Dorset, a hamlet 2 miles N. W. from Great Toller. Here is a wake kept a fortnight before Easter. Here is a chapel.

Kentditch, Sussex, N. E. of Rye.

Kentes, Essex, S. E. of Rochford, near the Thames.

Kent-Green, Chesh. E. of Sandbach.

Kenthatch, Kent, S. of Westram.

Kentishbear, Devon, on the river Culm, E. of Columbton.

Kentisbury, Dev. on St. George's-Channel, W. of Porlock.

Kentish-Town, Midd. 3 miles N. of London, near Hampstead, much improved of late by several handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London, &c. A new chapel has lately been erected here.

Kentmere, Westmorl. near Ambleside, a large parish with 14 villages. The river Kent rises here, 3 miles N. of the chapel. The hall is an old building with a tower, standing under a vast craggy mountain near the chapel, 12 miles N. from the parish church.

Kenton, Midd. 1 mile E. of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

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Kenton, Midd. N. E. of Sunbury.
Kenton, Northumb. near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has coal-mines.

Kenton, Devon, at the influx of the Ken into the Ex, near Chudleigh. It is the custom of this manor, that if the issue of any of the tenants hold their tenements three descents successively, they may claim the inheritance of the tenement.

Kent-Sand, Lanc. is a bay in the N. W. part of the county, which receives the river Ken, but has such dangerous quick-sands, that a guide is kept there for travellers, at his Majesty's expence.

Kenvil, Surry, near Woking.

Kenward, Sussex, near Cuckfield.

Kenwick, Salop, W. of Wem.

Kenwynne, Cornw. half a mile N. of Truro, has tin-mines.

Kepeyre, Durham, on the West, near Durham.

Kepik, Northumb. S. of Choller-ton.

Keppernham, Hampsb. near Stockbridge.

Kerwick, York, N. Riding, E. of North-Allerton.

Kerbrough, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Gisbourn.

Kengo, Cornw. W. of Columb.

Keriog, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dovy by Slanworing.

Keriog, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee between Chirk and Bystock.

Kern, Isle of Wight, in East-Medina.

Kernbray, or *Carnbarrab, Cornw.* near the Land's-End.

Kernbridge, Cornw. near Kelington.

Kerneth, Cornw. N. E. of Tre-gony.

Kernmarge-Beacon, Cornw. in Gwynop parish, S. W. of Redruth.

Kernsew, Cornwall, N. W. of Penryn.

Kersal, Nott. near Beithorp.

Kervent, Monm. 5 miles from Chepstow, where a Roman tessellated pavement, in high preservation, is inclosed with walls to prevent injury to it. The colours incomparably

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brilliant, and is supposed to have been the entrance into a bath.

Kery, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tyvy at Kilgwyn.

Kesfall, York, W. Riding, has a bridge over the Arc, N. W. of Leeds.

Kesgrave, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Ipswich, on the same river.

Kessilgum, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Avon below Kinner-Abbey.

Kessingland, Suff. near Benacre.

Kestle, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven.

Keston, Hunt. N. W. of Kimbolton.

Keston, Kent, a village 5 miles from Bromley, and 14 from London. At Holwood-Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large and strong fortification (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly enclosed with rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is near two miles in circumference, and incloses near 100 acres of ground. There is a path descending from the camp to the spring head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring, Mr. Burrow, a late proprietor of Holwood-House, has formed an excellent cold-bath, surrounded with pales and trees.

Keswell, Cornw. near Padstow-Haven.

Keswell-Abbots, Devon, E. of Athburton.

Keswell-Kings, Devon, S. E. of the former.

Keswick, Camb. in the parish of Crothwaite, 287 miles from London, stands on the side of a lake, in a fruitful plain, almost encompassed with wet dewy mountains, called the Derwent-Fells, and protected from the N. winds by the lofty Skiddaw. It was noted long ago for mines of black-lead; and the miners, who are its chief inhabitants, have water-works by the Derwent, for smelting the lead, and sawing boards. Here is a workhouse for the poor of this town and parish, and a charity-school.

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Its market is on Saturday, and fair August 2.

Keswick, Norf. S. W. of Norwich.

Keswick, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Wetherby.

Kesworth, Dorset, near Wareham.

Ket's-Coity-House, Kent, 1 mile and half E. of Aylesford, near the great road from Rochester to Maidstone. It stands on the side of a hill, and is one of those ancient sepulchral monuments, so frequently to be found all over these kingdoms, but more particular in Wales, and the county of Cornwall. It was erected over the grave of Catigern, brother to Gourtimer, prince of the Britons; who was slain, in a battle fought with the Saxons, near Aylesford, in the year 455. This monument is composed of four large stones, three of them set upright in the ground, enclosing three sides of a square, and fronting the N. W. and S. points; the fourth, which is the largest, is laid transversely over, and serves as a covering, but does not touch the S. stone.

Ketberingham, Norf. near Windham.

Kettericksware, York, N. Riding, near Catterick-Bridge.

KETTERING, Northamp. 77 miles from London, is a handsome populous town of good trade, by a river that runs into the Nen, with a sessions-house for the county, and a small hospital. Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the manufactories of shalloons, tammies, serges, and lace. Here is a charity-school of 20 girls employed in spinning jerseys. The market here is on Friday, and fairs Easter-Thursday, the Thursdays before St. Thomas's-day, and Oct. 10.

Kettlebaston, Suff. stands on the river Breton, near Bilton. It is held by the service of carrying a golden sceptre with a dove on the head of it at the king's coronation, and an ivory sceptre with a golden dove at the coronation of the queen.

KE

Kettleborough, Suff. S. of Framlingham.

Kettleby, Linc. on the W. side of Alford, near Glandford-Brigg.

Kettleby-Hall, Linc. near Glandford-Bridge.

Kettleisdale-Spring, York, W. Rid. near Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Kettlefmed, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Rippon.

Kettlemere, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Masham.

Kettleston, Norf. between Fakenham and Holt.

Kettlethorp, Linc. near the Foss-dike, N. W. of Lincoln.

Kettlewell, York, W. Riding, 240 miles from London, lies under a hill between Langthethdale chace and Netherdale. In 1686, its inhabitants were almost all drowned, by a violent flood in a thunder-storm, as were those also of Starbottan the next village.

Ketton, Durham, on the Skern, N. of Darlington.

Ketton, Linc. 2 miles from Stamford.

Ketton, Rutl. on a rivulet that runs into the Welland, near Tinewell. Here is a certain rent collected yearly from the inhabitants by the sheriff, of 2s. a year *pro Ocreis Reginae*, which is Latin for the Queen's boots, though we do not read of any who wore them. The church here is the neatest in all these parts, having the form of a little cathedral.

Kevenny, or Govenny, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Uske at Abergavenny.

Keveny, a river in Anglesey, N. Wales, issues from the high hills on the N. of Coydana, and falls into the sea on the S. W. side of the island.

Keversdale, Lanc. E. of the Ribble, opposite to Preston.

Kevel, Cornw. near St. Germain's.

St. Kevern, Cornw. on the S. W. side of Falmouth-Haven, where the first occasion was given of the Cornish commotion, in 1549.

KE

Kevenal, Heref. 5 miles S. of Hereford.

Kewil, Wilts. E. of Trowbridge.

Kewington, Kent, in the parish of St. Mary-Cray.

Kew, Surry, on the Thames, opposite to Old-Brentford. Here is a chapel of ease, erected at the expense of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpose by the late Queen Anne. Here the late Mr. Molineux, secretary to the late King, when Prince of Wales, had a fine seat on the Green, which became the residence of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens; now occupied by his present Majesty, who has greatly enlarged the gardens, and formed a junction with them and Richmond gardens. The gardens of Kew are not very large, nor is their situation by any means advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer arts, overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden. In 1758, an act passed for building a bridge across the Thames to Kew-Green; and a bridge was built of eleven arches. The two piers, and their dependant arches on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely wood. The centre arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty. But this bridge is to be taken down, as soon as ever a very elegant one, now erecting close by it, is completed.

St. Kewe, Cornw. near Pensance.

St. Kewe, Cornw. between Camelord and Padstow-Haven.

K I

Keystock, Som. upon the Severn-sea, between Uphill and Woodspring.

Kexby, Linc. S. E. of Gainborough, on the same river.

Kexby, Linc. E. Riding, E. of York, near the Darwent.

Key, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth-Haven.

Keynele, Wilts. near Castlecomb.

Keynsham, Gloc. in the parish of Wooliaton.

KEYNSHAM, Som. 116 miles from London, is a great thoroughfare in the lower road between Bath and Bristol. They call it proverbially *foggy* Keynsham, and with equal reason they might call it *foggy*. It has a fine large church, a stone bridge of 15 arches over the Avon to Gloucestershire, and another over the river Chew. Its chief trade is malting. In the neighbourhood there is a quarry, where stones are often found of a serpentine form, but without the representation of a head. Here is a charity-school, and market on Thursday. Some time of the spring every year the river here swarms with millions of little eels, scarce as big as goose-quills, which the people catch on the top of the water with small nets, and by an art they have, make them scower off their skins, when they look very white, and then make them into cakes, which they fry, and eat. In other counties they are reckoned a dainty. Fairs March 24, and Aug. 15.

Keynton, Salop. on the N. W. side of Newport.

Keynton-Little, Dorset. in the parish of Stowey-Westover.

Keynton St. Michael's, Wilts. E. of Castlecomb.

Keynton-West, Wilts. W. of Castlecomb.

Keyworth, Nott. S. E. of Nottingham.

Keyworth, Dorset. 2 miles N. E. of Wareham.

Kibberd, Cornw. S. W. of Colamb, among the hills.

Kibbleworth, Durb. in Lamsley parish, near Newcastle.

Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leic. in

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the parish of Kilworth-Harcourt, on the N. W. side of Hallaton.

Kicklow, Cornw. S. W. of Truro.

Kicksend, Midd. 1 mile beyond High-Barnet.

Kidul, York. W. Rid. near Aberforth.

Kidbrook-Hall, Essex. 2 miles from East-Grinstead.

Kiddemore-Green, Stafford. near Brewood.

Kidderminster, see Kederminster.

Kiddestey-Park, Derby. S. of Alfreton.

Kiddington, Chesh. near Malpas.

KIDDINGTON, Oxf. 4 miles from Woodstock, 12 from Oxford, and 7 from Chipping-Norton; situated on the Glym river, which divides the parish in two parts, viz. Over and Nether Kiddington, in the latter of which stands the church, in the 15th century it had a double transcrip of family vault. The chancel is in the Norman or Saxon stile, with a zigzag arch behind the altar, that opened into the chancel of the old chapel built by the family of Salcey, in the reign of Stephen. The S. door has a spacious porch, and in it an ancient monument of Walter Godere. This is in Woodstock deanery. This parish was given by King Offa in 780 to Worcester priory. Here King Ethelred had a palace, and Edward the Confessor was born at Islip. In the garden of the manor-house is an antique font brought from Edward the Confessor's chapel at Islip, wherein he received baptism. In Hill-Wood, near this place, is a Roman encampment in extraordinary preservation, but little noticed. In that division of the parish called the Upper-Town, is the ruin of the old parochial cross, containing part of the shaft and base, built of stone. At Asterley or Easterley, in this parish, was a chapel, of which fragments have been dug up.

Kiderew, Staff. near Talk, on the borders of Cheshire.

KIDWELLY, Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, has markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on May 24,

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July 22, and Oct. 29. It is seated on the Severn sea, and was formerly of note for clothing. It is 8 miles N. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London.

KIGHLEY, *York, W. Riding*, near the river Aire, 6 miles to the S. E. of Skipton in Craven. It has fairs on May 8, and Nov. 8. This town stands in a valley, surrounded with hills, at the meeting of two brooks, which fall into the river Aire 1 mile below it. Every family is supplied with water brought to or near their doors, in stone troughs, from a never-failing spring on the W. side of it. The parish is 6 miles long, and 2 broad, and is 60 miles from the E. and W. seas, yet at the W. end of it, near Camel-Cross, is a rising ground, from which the springs on the E. side of it run to the E. sea, and those on the W. to the W. sea. There is not half a mile of level ground in the whole parish except at the W. end of it, where is a pretty even field 1 mile and an half round, where are some times horse-races. Near the town is that called the King's-Mill. By the late inland navigation it has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Kilborn, *Midd.* in the road from London to Edgworth, is in the parish of Hampstead, was formerly famous for a priory. A spring of medicinal water was found out here.

Kilburn, *Derby*, between Derby and Alfreton.

Kilburn, *Upper and Lower, York, N. Riding*, 1 mile from Coxwold.

Kilby, *Leic. W. of Hallaton.*

Kilcath, *Lanc. S. of Leigh.*

Kileot, *Gloc.* in Hawkebury parish.

Kilcot, *Gloc.* in Newent parish.

Kildale, *York, N. Riding, E. of Stokesley.*

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KILGARRING, or **KILGARAH**, *Pembrokeshire*, a long town, consisting chiefly of one street, situated upon the N. bank of the Teivy, 228 miles from London, and governed by portreeve and bailiffs. Here are the ruins of a castle. It has a market Wednesday, and fairs Aug. 21, and Nov. 12.

Kilgarth, *Cornw.* on the W. side of Weirlow, 3 miles from Trewoon.

Kilgoruck, *Monm. N. of Stroud* Castle.

Kilguth, *Cornw.* a steep high road pointing into the sea at the Land's End, N. of Whitland-Bay, where Mr. Norden says, there are stones that attract iron.

KILHAM, *York, E. Riding*, 20 miles from London, stands in the Wolds, is a good soil for corn, and is in length about 4 furlongs, has a market on Thursday, and fairs, Nov. 12, and Aug. 21.

Kilholm, *York, W. Riding*, on the river Torre, near Doncaster-Heath.

KILHAMPTON, *Cornwall*, near Hartland-Point, 3 miles N. of Stratton. It has fairs on Holy Thursday, and three weeks after Holy Thursday.

Killam, *Northumb.* S. of Brankston.

Killegat, *Cornw.* by the sea-side S. W. of the Loes.

Killerby, *Durham*, near Raby Castle.

Killerby, *York, N. Riding, S. of Scarborough.*

Killsby, *Northamp.* N. of Donventry.

Killesdon, *Som.* near Taunton.

Killigrew, *Cornw.* N. E. of Truro.

Killingbury, *Northamp.* S. W. of Northampton on the same river.

Killingholm, *Lincol.* near the sea, N. W. of Grimsby.

Killington, *Westmorl.* on the river Lune, N. E. of Kirkby Lonsdale. The manor-house is an ancient tower-house. Here is a chapel of ease, and a free-school.

Killingwold-Grove, *York, E. Riding*, near Beverley.

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Killingworth, Northumb. 4 miles from Newcastle.

Killlow, Cornw. N. W. of Tre-

Killy, Northumb. near Norham.

Kilmasbridge, Surry, in the parish of Charlewood, is so called from a slaughter here of the Danish invaders by the inhabitants of this county and Suffex.

Kilmarr-Rock, Cornw. a very high to the N. of Leskard, which has rock on it, that, though it be only overt for foxes, looks at a distance like a city.

Kilmarsh, Derby, N. E. of Dron-

Kilmarsh, York, W. Riding, near

Kilmerston, Som. on the N. W. of Frome-Selwood. Here is a priory-school founded and liberally endowed.

Kilminster, Devon, near Axminster, is a corruption for *Kill-men-* from the great slaughter made the neighbouring field, to this day called Kings-Field, where King Maelstan fought and defeated seven Danish princes.

Kilnsey, York, E. Rid. in Holders-

Kilnsey-Cragge, York, W. Riding, where a cataract is formed by the Charle river N. E. of Settle, is the steepest and steepest that Mr. Camden has ever saw.

Kilpeck, Heref. near Great-Dew-

Kilpin, York, E. Riding, E. of

Kilbeck, Som. near Stokegurfey.

Kilton, Nott. near Workfop.

Kilton, Som. on the Severn-sea, between the Start-Point and Watchet.

Kilton, York, N. Riding, with a round it to the N. E. of Gif-

Kilve, Som. near Kilton.

Kilverston, Norf. N. E. of Thet-

Kilvington, Nottingb. near Nor-

Kilvington, North and South, York, Riding, near Thirsk.

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Kilwick, York, E. Riding, near Watton-Abbey.

Kilwick-Percy, York, E. Riding, near Pocklington.

Kilworth-Harcourt, Leic. N. W. of Hallaton.

Kilworth, North and South, Leic. W. of Harborough, near the Avon.

Kimbell, Great and Little, Bucks. near Wendover.

Kimberley, Norf. near Hingham.

Kimberley, Nott. on the N. W. side of Nottingham, between the Erwash and the Lyne.

Kimberley-Hall, Warw. in the parish of Kinsbury, near Hurley.

Kimbolton, Heref. N. E. of Leominster.

KIMBOLTON, with its castle, *Hunt.* 64 miles from London, on the borders of Bedfordshire, is a great ornament to this W. part of the county. The castle has been much improved, or rather new built in a very fine manner. The market is on Friday, and fair Dec. 11. Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided some time in this castle, wherein she was jointured.

Kimeridge, Great and Little, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck. See Great Kimeridge.

Kimpton, Hampsh. S. W. of Andover.

Kinaston, Salop, N. W. of Shrewsbury.

Kinaston, Staff. W. of Needwood-Forest.

Kinchley, Durham, near Newbiggin.

Kincott, Leic. on the Swift river, E. of Lutterworth.

Kinder, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Kinderton, Chesb. on the river Dan, near Middlewich.

Kineley, Northumb. S. W. of Hexham.

Kinersley-Chapel, Salop, S. of Knoking-Castle.

KINETON, *Warw.* 80 miles from London, was as the name imports, the Kings-Town, and held by our kings, if not before yet certainly by Edward the Confessor and William

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the Conqueror. King John kept his court in a castle here. Market on Tuesday, chiefly for black cattle. Fairs June 24, and Sept. 21.

Kineton-Parva, Warw. a hamlet of the former.

Kingbarrow, Wilts, near Wilton.

Kingerby, Linc. N. W. of Market-Raisin.

Kinget, Isle of Wight, in the West-Medina.

Kingham, Oxf. near Chipping-Norton, is noted for the best scowering sand.

Kingle, Warw. a hamlet or manor of Kynnerton, near Ragley.

Kingley, Lanc. S. E. of Bolton.

Kingroad, Gloc. in the Avon, where the Bristol ships, outward-bound, generally take their departure; as those for London do from Gravesend.

King'sale, Suffex, S. W. of Rudgwick.

KINGSBRIDGE, Devon, 217 miles from London, is a pretty town, with a harbour for boats. This is a chapel of ease to Chetton, has a bridge over the Salcomb to Doddbrook. Here is a market on Saturday, and a fair July 20; and a free-school.

Kingsbrome, Warw. near Bitford, in the road to Aulcester.

KINGS-BRUMPTON, Som. 3 miles N. of Dulverton, has fairs on Wednesday before Holy-Thurday, and Thursday sevennight after Oct. 10.

King'sburn, Hertf. between St. Albans and Luton.

King'sbury, Hertf. at the W. end of St. Albans, has its name from the Saxon kings, who often kept their court here.

King'sbury, Midd. between Hendon and Harrow on the Hill.

King'sbury, Som. near Chard.

King'sbury, Warw. stands on the river Tame, in a delightful situation amongst woods, hills, and fine meadows, on the borders of Sutton-Chace, and is supposed to have been the seat of some of the Mercian kings.

Kings-Chapel, Hertf. between Rofs and Holm-Lacy on the same river.

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KINGSCLERE, Hampsh. on the edge of the downs near Berkshire, is a pleasant town in the Oxford road from Basingstoke, 56 miles from London, and was once the seat of the Saxon kings. It has a market on Tuesdays, and fairs the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday after Oct. 10.

KINGS-CLIFF, Northampton, 6 miles S. of Stamford, with a fair on Oct. 29.

King'scot, Gloc. on the E. side of Dursley, is a chapel of ease to Beverston. Here is supposed to have been a Roman station, from a multitude of Roman coins ploughed up there some years ago, besides a large statue of stone, and a *Fibula Vestiaria* of silver, chequered and enamelled.

Kings-Croft, Bedf. between Bedford and Newenham.

Kings-Ditch, Warw. near Tamworth.

King'sdon, Som. between Ilchester and Somerton.

King'sdown, Kent, on the coast, near Oxney.

King'sdown, Kent, N. W. of Wrotham.

King'sdown, Kent, S. W. of Faversham.

King'sdown, Som. near Bath.

King'sey, Bucks, near Thame in Oxfordshire.

King's-Ferry, Kent, the common way from the main land into the Isle of Shepey, where a cable of about 140 fathom in length, fastened at each end a-croft the water, serves to get the boat over by hand. For the maintenance of this ferry, and keeping up the highway leading to it through the marshes for above 1 mile in length, and for supporting a wall against the sea, the land-occupiers tax themselves yearly 1d. per acre for fresh marsh-land, and 1d. for every 10 acres of salt marsh-land. Here is a house for the ferry-keeper, who is obliged to tow all travellers over free, except on these four days, viz. Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, St. James's-day, and Michaelmas-day, when a horseman

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ys 2d. and a footman 1d. But on Sunday, or after 8 o'clock at night, the ferry-keeper demands 6d of every workman, and 2d of every footman, whether strangers or the land-occupiers.

King'sford, alias *Kington*, *Warw.* in the parishes of Bickenhill and Solihull, is a very ancient place, and had a church in the reign of Henry III. which, in that of Edward II. was only reputed a chapel to Bickenhill.

King'sham, *Upper and Lower*, *Heref.* S. W. of Wigmore-Castle.

King's-Harbor, *Middlesex*, N. of Hounslow-Heath, was a Roman camp.

King's, or *Knights-Hill*, *Surry*, near Britow-Causey.

King'sbaugh, *Nott.* to the N. E. of Tuxford.

King'sholm, *Gloc.* near Gloucester.

King'shurst, *Warw.* on the W. side of Colehill.

King'sland, *Dorset*, in the parish of Netherby.

KINGSLAND, *Heref.* W. of Leominster, has a fair Oct. 10, and a charity-school.

King'sland, *Salop*, near Shrewsbury.

King'sland, *Midd.* a hamlet in the parishes of Islington and Hackney, between Hoxton and Clapton, has an hospital called the Lock. In King'sland road is Jefferies's Almshouse, or the Ironmonger's Hospital, built in 1713, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, Lord-Mayor of London, for 56 decayed members of the Ironmongers Company.

King'sley, *Cheshire*, S. E. of Frodsham.

King'sley, *Hampsb.* E. of Alton.

King'sley, *Staff.* on the Churnet, 2 miles below Cunfall.

King's-Lodge, *Rutl.* on the Chater, near Leicesterhire.

King's-Manor, *Wilts*, in Clarendon-Park, was a royal palace.

King's-Mebourn, *Westmorl.* W. of Appleby.

King's-Moor, *Cumb.* near Carlisle.

KINGS-NORTON, *Worc.* 3 miles from Bromsgröve, has fairs on April 25, and Sept. 5. The parish is 34 miles in circuit, and contains 13,900 acres. Here is a chapel lately rebuilt, belonging to Withal village. The church here is a good building, with several good monuments. Here is a charity-school.

KINGS-NORTH, *Kent*, on the S. side of Ashford, has a fair on Sept. 29.

King's-Oak, *Essex*, between Waltham-Abbey and the Chace.

King's-Peon, *Heref.* E. of Webley.

King's-Riborp, *Northamp.* near Northampton.

King'ston, *Camb.* 6 miles S. W. of Cambridge.

King'ston, *Devon*, 6 miles N. W. of Kingsbridge.

King'ston, *Dorset*, a mile S. of Corfe-Castle, on the brow of a hill, and is a chapel of ease to Corfe.

King'ston, *Gloc.* in the parish of Thornbury.

King'ston, *Gloc.* in the parish of Slimbridge.

King'ston, *Hampsb.* S. of Arlesford.

King'ston, *Hampsb.* near Portsmouth.

King'ston, *Heref.* near the Golden-Vale.

King'ston, *Isle of Wight*, in the E. Medina.

King'ston, *Kent*, near Barham-Downs.

King'ston, *Nott.* on the Soare, near Leicesterhire.

King'ston, *Som.* near Somerton.

King'ston, *Som.* near Taunton.

King'ston, *Som.* between Crewkern and Ilminster.

King'ston, *Som.* near the Severn sea, S. of Clevedon.

King'ston, *Staff.* near the Blyth, on the W. side of Needwood-Forest.

King'ston, *Suff.* on the coast, F. of Arundel-haven.

King'ston, *Suffex*, between New-Shoreham and the coast.

King'ston, *Suff.* S. W. of Lewes.

King'ston, *Warw.* near Claverdon, and in the parish of Chesterton.

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Kingston Bagpur, Bakepuzze, Baptist, alias Kingston-Inn, Berks, on the W. side of Abingdon, about 1 mile from Fyfield.

* KINGSTON UPON HULL, see HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, *Surry*, 13 miles from London, whose old name was Moreford, is so called, from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon Kings, some of whom were crowned here on a stage in the market-place. It has a wooden bridge, of 22 piers and 20 arches, over the Thames, which is navigable here by barges. There is another bridge here of brick over a stream, that comes from a spring in a cellar 4 miles above the town, and forms such a brook as to drive two mills not above a bow-shot from it, and from each other. It is generally the place for the summer-assizes of this county, there being a gallows on the top of the hill that overlooks it. It is a populous, trading, well-built town, and in the reigns of King Edward II. and III. sent members to parliament. Here is a free-school, an almshouse built in 1670, for 6 men and 6 women, and endowed with lands to the value of 80l. a year; and a charity-school for 30 boys, who are all clothed. Here is a spacious church with 8 bells, adjoining to which, on the N. side, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which were the pictures of three of the Saxon kings that were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants of this town their first charter of incorporation. But these were all destroyed by the fall of this chapel, in 1730; at which time Esther Hamerton, the sexton of the parish digging a grave, was buried under the ruins; but notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, she survived this misfortune seventeen years. The memory of this event is preserved by a curious print of this singular woman, engraved by M^r Ardell. In this place is Canbury-House, the seat of Lord Dillon, on whose pre-

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mises is a very curious and spacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing-floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. Here is a good market for corn, &c. on Saturday. Fairs on Thursday in Whitsun-Week, Aug. 2, and Nov. 13, the latter chiefly for Welch cattle.

Kingston-Hall, Dorset, 2 miles from Winborne-Minster, anciently a seat of the Saxon monarchs.

Kingston-Lacy, Dorset, has a chapel of ease to Cranford-Parva, and is near Winborne-Minster.

KINGSTON-LISEY, *Berks*, near Wantage and White-Horse-Hill, is in the parish of Sparsholt, in a fine sporting country, at the edge of the finest part of the downs. It has an yearly fair July 25.

Kingston-Maurwood, Dorset, E. of Dorchester, where is a fine seat belonging to the family of Pitt.

Kingston-North, Dorset, 2 miles N. of Bereregis, a chapelry to that parish. The chapel is large, consisting of a chancel, body, and a N. aisle, with a tower and bells.

KINGSTON-RUSSEL, *Dorset*, near Dorchester, has a market here every Thursday, and a fair on St. Matthew's, is held by serjeantry, to be cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feasts of the year. Here is a fine seat of the Michels, and on the top of a hill a little N. E. is a small imperfect fortification of a square form, and on the Downs near it are a vast number of barrows. The chapel walls only remain.

Kingston-Wood, Kent, S. E. of Maidston.

King-Sutton, Northamp. near Astrop-Wells.

King'swear, Devon, has a chapel of ease to Brixham, and a castle erected for the defence of Dartmouth-Haven, to which there is generally a ferry.

King's-Wefton, Gloc. in Henbury parish, Lord Clifford has a fine seat here, called Blaze-Castle. Bewys-Cross, of which there are still re-

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ains, stands in this hamlet near the
of the Severn. It was formerly
held in high estimation by seamen,
who paid their devotions to it on
their safe landing.

Kingswold, Kent, near Walmer-
Castle.

Kingswood, Dorset, in the Isle of
Poole, and parish of Langton
Walls, on the side of a hill N. of
Poole.

Kingswood, Isle of Wight, in the
E. Medina.

Kingswood, Salop, between Wel-
lington and Staffordshire.

Kingswood, Warw. S. of Pole-
worth.

Kingswood, Warw. in the pa-
rishes of Lapworth and Rowington.
Though it is a good way from Willef-
burn, it is still reckoned a part of its
parish.

Kingswood, N. of Wickwar,
though encompassed with Gloucester-
shire, and in its diocese, and 7 miles
from any place in Wilts, is a parish
nevertheless in the latter, and under
its sheriff, &c. Here is a charity-
school.

Kingswood, York, W. Riding,
S. W. of Roch-Abbey.

Kingswoodbury, Hertfordsb. near
Rushden.

Kingwood-Forest, Gloc. on the
N. E. side of Bristol, is about 5000
acres, consisting chiefly of coal-
mines.

Kingworthby, Hampsb. between
Sturbridge and Alresford.

Kington, Gloc. near Thornbury.

KINGTON, or KYNETON, *Heref.*
on the river Arrow, 146 miles from
London, is a pretty large well-built
old town, inhabited chiefly by cloth-
iers, who drive a considerable trade
in narrow cloth. It has a market on
Wednesday, one of the best in the
county, with a free-school, and a
charity-school. Its fairs are Wed-
nesday before Easter, Whitsun-Mon-
day, July 22, and Sept. 13. The
markets on Wednesday before Easter,
Whitsuntide, and Christmas, are so
considerable for corn, cattle, leather,
home-made linen and woollen cloth,

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and all sorts of provisions, that they
are more like fairs.

Kington, Warwicksb. near Cla-
verdon.

Kington, alias *Manisfield, Som.*
N. E. of Somerton.

Kington, alias *Pitney, Som.* near
Queen-Camel.

Kington-Magna, Dorf. by Stower-
Westover.

Kington-Priory, Wilts, E. of
Castlecombe.

Kington-West, Wilts, W. of Castle-
combe, has a charity-school.

Kington's-Ashe, Wilts, S. W. of
Salisbury-Plain.

King-Weston, Som. N. E. of So-
merton.

Kinlet, Salop, N. of the forest of
Wire.

Kinnartan-Hall, Chesh. 6 miles
from Chester.

Kinnaston-Chapel, Heref. near
Marcle-Hill.

Kinnerley, Heref. S. W. of Web-
ley.

Kinnerley, Surry, S. E. of Rye-
gate.

Kinnerton, Salop, N. W. of Church-
Stretton.

Kinnesdale-Spring, York, W. Rid.,
S. E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Kinsel-Green, Middlesex, between
Westburn and Holford-Greens.

Kinsingham, Northumb. S. of
Otterburn.

Kinstanton, Dorset, a chapelry
near Parley.

Kintborp, York, N. Riding, N. E.
of Pickering.

Kinton, Heref. beyond Llantwer-
dine, on the borders of Shropshire.

Kinton, Worc. E. of Worcester, in
the road to Aulcester, in the parish
of Inkborough, to which there is a
park.

Kinton-Tower, Salop, between
Shrewsbury and Oswestry.

Kinver, Staff. 2 miles W. of
Stourbridge, 130 miles from London,
has an old fortification in it, and a
remarkable stone 2 yards high, and 4
yards in circumference, which is sup-
posed to have been a British deity, or
a memorial of a battle fought here by

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that people; they call it Battle-Stone, or Bolt-Stone.

Kimver, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Dovy soon after its rise.

Kinwaldsey, *Warw.* on the N. side of Meridan. It is reputed a member of the manor of Hampton.

Kiour, a river in Pembrokehire, which runs into the Irish sea below Trevethel.

Kipax, and its park, *York*, W. Riding, on the N. W. side of Ferry-bridge.

Kiplin, *York*, W. Riding, in the parish of Bolton.

Kiplin, *York*, N. Riding, near Richmond.

KIPMASH, *Norf.* has a fair July 24.

Kipping-Cross, *Kent*, between Tunbridge and Rye.

Kippington-Great, *Kent*, in the parish of Sevenoke.

Kirbridge, *Hampsh.* E. of Southampton.

Kirby-Bedon, *Norf.* near Norwich, in the road from London.

Kirby-Bellers, *Leic.* on the N. W. side of Melton-Mowbray.

Kirby-Cold, or *Knowl*, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Thrusk.

Kirby-Kane, *Norf.* S. of London.

KIRBY-MONKS, *Warw.* between Coventry and Lutterworth, is a large parish of at least ten hamlets. Here are marks of a Roman station. Fair at Midsummer, and a market on Tuesday. The church is very large, and had a very tall spire, which served as a land-mark all over the country, till the inhabitants to save the charge of repairs, pulled down above 20 feet of it. It was blown down, on Christmas-day at night, in 1722, but is since rebuilt.

Kirby-Mullox, *Leic.* N. W. of Leicester.

Kirkanders, *Cumb.* upon the Esk, N. W. of Carlisle, near Bewcastle.

Kirkandrews upon Eden, *Cumb.* 4 miles from Carlisle. Here is no church in this parish, the parishioners attend service at Beaumont church, but they bury in their own parish.

K I

Kirkbampton, *Cumb.* near Orton, was anciently divided into Bampton Magna and Parva; that where the church stands was called Great Bampton, the other is still called Little Bampton.

Kirkborn, *York*, E. Riding, near Hunmanby.

Kirkbride, *Cumb.* near Bowness. *Kirkbridge*, *York*, N. Riding, between Gatherley-Moor and the bishoprick of Durham.

Kirkburton, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Wakefield.

Kirkby Cumb. S. W. of Carlisle.

Kirkby, *Essex*, S. of Harwich.

Kirkby, *Lanc.* N. of West-Derby.

Kirkby, *Linc.* N. W. of Market-Raifin.

Kirkby, *Linc.* near Sleaford.

Kirkby, *York*, W. Riding, near the river Wharfe, S. E. of Tadcaster.

Kirkby, *York*, W. Riding, on the same river, W. of Wetherby.

Kirkby, or *Kerby*, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Rockingham.

Kirkby in Ashfield, *Nutt.* on the S. W. side of Mansfield.

Kirkby-East, *Linc.* near Bollingbrook.

Kirkby-Fletham, *York*, N. Riding, W. of Northallerton.

Kirkby-Green, *Linc.* W. of Tattershal.

Kirkby-Grindal, *York*, W. Rid. in the York wolds.

Kirkby-Hill, *York*, W. Riding, near Burrowbridge.

Kirk'ly in Cleveland, *York*, N. Riding, near Stokesley, has an allum-rock.

Kirkby-Ireleth, *Lanc.* near the Dudden-Sands. The manor-house is called Kirkby-Cross-House, from a cross which stood before the gate, till Sandys archbishop of York, ordered the top of it to be broke off.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, *Westmorl.* 253 miles from London, is called Kirkby from the bishop of Carlisle of that name, who routed the Scots, and was, it is said, a native of it. It is a large town with a woollen manufactory, and a market on Tuesday.

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It has a good free-school well endowed, with three presentations to Christ-College, Cambridge. It has a fair church, and a good stone bridge of three arches over the Lon. The church is 120 feet in length, and 102 broad, with a steeple 68 feet high. From its church-yard and the banks of the river, there is a very fine prospect of the mountains at a vast distance, as well as of the course of the river, which abounds with salmon, trout, &c. and provisions of all sorts are very cheap here.

Kirkby-Maledale, York, W. Rid.
2 miles from Settle.

Kirkby-Mallary, Leic. N. of
Hinckley.

Kirkby-Malside, York, W. Rid.
S. of Matham.

KIRKEY-MORESIDE, York, N. Riding, 222 miles from London, so called because it lies on the side of Blackmoor. The market here is on Wednesday.

Kirkby on the Hill, York, N. Rid.
near Ravensworth-Castle.

Kirkby over Ker, York, N. Rid.
S. W. of Pickering.

Kirkby on the Mount, York, N. Rid. near Burrowbridge.

Kirkby-South, York, W. Riding,
N. E. of Barnsley.

KIRKBY-STEVEN, or STEPHEN'S-CHURCH, Westm. 257 miles from London, stands on the river Eden, near Sedbergh and Asgarth. The church is a large building with a lofty tower; in it are several old monuments. Here is a good free-school, that has two exhibitions. The town is noted for the manufactory of yarn-stockings. Its market is on Friday, and fair on St. Luke's.

Kirkby-Thore, Westmorl. stands also on the river Eden, N. W. of Appleby, 267 miles from London. A horn of a moose-deer was found here a few years since, at the depth of 4 feet from the surface of the earth; and several other antiquities have been dug up, or taken out of a well, discovered at the end of the town near the bridge. Below it are the vast ruins of an ancient town,

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where Roman coins and urns are frequently dug up. The people call it Whely-Castle, 300 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, with three entrances on each side, with bulwarks before them. At a little distance from thence Roman urns, are found containing bones and ashes. The old military-way runs through it, called the Maiden-Way, because it began at Maiden-Castle in Stainmore, in Yorkshire, N. Riding.

Kirkbyunder Dale, York, E. Rid.
4 miles from Pocklington, near Acklam.

Kirkby-Underwood, Linc. near Stainfleet.

Kirkby upon Bane, Linc. N. of Tattershal.

Kirkby-West, Chesb. on the Dee, N. W. of Weiton.

Kirkby-Wisht, York, N. Riding,
N. W. of Thirsk.

Kirk-Cambock, Cumb. near Lanercost, Bewcastle, and Stapleton. The fabric of the church hath long been in ruins, nothing remaining of it but part of the old walls. No curate is appointed to take care of the parochial duties.

Kirkdale, Lanc. near Liverpool.

Kirkdale, York, N. Riding, near Kirkby-Moreside.

Kirk-Digbton, York, W. Riding,
N. of Wetherby.

Kirkelly, York, E. Riding, W. of
Hull.

KIRKHAM, Lanc. 221 miles from London, stands near the Ribble, 6 miles from the Irish sea, in that part of the county called the Field-Lands. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs June 24, and Oct. 18, and a free-school well-endowed in 1674, with 3 masters, one of whom is obliged to preach a lecture once a month in the mother-church, or some chapel in the parish. By the late inland navigation, it has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Notting-

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ham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

KIRKHAM, York, E. Riding, by the Derwent, S. W. of N. Malton, the remains of an old priory were blown down here by the high wind, March 14, 1782. Has a fair on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

Kirkhammerton, York, W. Riding, between Knaresborough and Hessay-Moor.

Kirkbarle, Northumberl. on the Wanspeck, near Kirk-Whelpington.

Kirkbaugh, Northumb. near Alston-Moor, on the side of the Tyne, where Mr. Horsley found a Roman altar in the church-yard, erected to Minerva and Hercules.

Kirkbeaton, Northumb. S. E. of Kirk-Whelpington.

Kirkbeaton, York, W. Riding, E. of Huthersfield.

Kirkland, Cumb. in the eastern boundary of the county, near Melmerby and Langwathby, N. E. of Penrith.

Kirkland, Cumb. in the parish of Torpenhow.

Kirkland, Lanc. near Garstang.

Kirkland, Westmorl. N. E. of Penrith.

Kirkland, Westmorland, adjoining Kendal but a distinct township, wherein stands the church of Kendal.

Kirklees, York, W. Riding, on the Calder, 3 miles from Huthersfield. In the park near it is the funeral monument of that generous highwayman Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are 2 little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

Kirk-Lethum, York, N. Riding, near the mouth of the Tees, has a stately hospital for 40 poor people.

Kirk-Leventon, Cumb. N. W. of Brampton.

Kirk-Leventon, York, N. Riding, near Yarum.

Kirkley, Northumb. N. of Pont-Island, or Eland, with a beautiful East prospect.

Kirklington, Notl. near Southwell, where is a Roman camp.

Kirklington, Oxford, N. E. of

K I

Woodstock, has a charity-school. The consular-way, called Akeman-street, passes by the town's end.

Kirklington, York, N. Riding, between Mafham and Thrusk.

Kirklington, Cumb. near Stanwix.

Kirkmighel, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea at Kirk-Mighel.

KIRK-OSWALD, Cumb. on the Eden, 291 miles from London, had formerly a castle, which was demolished above 100 years ago. The market is on Thursday, and fairs on Thursday before Whit Sunday, and August 5. The church is a very irregular old building, the belfrey is placed distant from the church, on the top of an hill, towards the E. that the sound of the bells might be more easily heard by the circumjacent villages. Here is a spring which issues from under the W. end of the church, supposed to have been the motive for its being founded in this place; as the well-worship of the Saxons was notorious. Here is a Dissenting meeting-house, and a charity-school, at Highbank in this parish.

Kirk-Sandal, York, W. Riding, near Doncaster.

Kirkseck, Linc. S. E. of Grant-ham.

Kirks-Head, Westm. near Levens and the river Ken, where is an old round building, said to have been a temple of Diana.

Kirkfop, or Kirsop, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden a little below Burgh-Sands.

Kirkstall, York, W. Riding, on the N. W. side of Leeds, has still the remains of an abbey. Here are several corn and fulling-mills, a stone bridge over the Aire, which was made navigable hither in the year 1698, and an iron forge, with a mill for slitting iron into small bars and rods.

Kirksted, Linc. near Tattershall and the river Witham. Here formerly was a Cistercian abbey, of which the gable end is now remaining.

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Kirkstall, Nott. on the N. side of
 Leam.
Kirkbwait-East, Cumb. in the
 north of Westward.
Kirkbwait-West, Cumb. in the
 north of Westward.
Kirkton, Linc. S. of Boston.
Kirkton-Holm, Linc. S. W. of
 Boston, on the same river, which had
 market now disused. Its church is
 large, built like a cathedral, with
 cross aisles and a tower in the middle.
Kirkton-Woblington, Northumb.
 in the Wanseppe, N. W. of Kirk-
 ton.
Kirmington, Lanc. N. E. of Glan-
 cester-bridge.
Kirmond in the Mire, Linc. N. E.
 of Market-Raistrin.
Kirby, York. W. Riding, S. E.
 of Wakefield.
Kirby, Suff. N. W. of London.
Kirby, Devon, between Moreton
 and Exminster.
Kirby, Cornw. S. W. of Pen-
 zance.
Kirlington, Nott. on the N. side
 of Southwell.
Kirton, Suffolk. S. of Lowestoff.
KIRTON, Linc. 15 1/2 miles from
 London, had its name from its kirk,
 or church, which is truly magnifi-
 cent. It has a market on Saturday,
 and fairs July 18, and Dec. 11. This
 place is famous for the pippin, which,
 when grafted on its stock, is called
 the repute. It gives name to its
 hundreds, in which are 4 villages of
 the same name.
Kirton, Nott. on the W. side of
 Tuxford.
Kirton, Suffolk, near Bawdsey-
 Haven.
Kiseby, Linc. S. of Fokingham.
Kittesford, Som. W. of Welling-
 ton.
Kitts-Cotty-House, Kent, on the
 N. side of Aylesford, has a monu-
 ment of stones, something like Stone-
 Henge, where Cotigern the British
 general, who was killed in battle with
 Horsa the Saxon general, in the
 neighbourhood, and is supposed to have
 been buried.
Kiveton-Tower, York, W. Riding,

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6 miles from Rotherham, where the
 Duke of Leeds has a fine seat.
Knabill-Bishops, East and West,
 or *Knolly, Willis,* between Hindon
 and Mere.
Knap, Som. near Curry-Mallet.
Knapthorp, Nott. on the N. W.
 side of Newark.
Knaptoft, Leic. on the E. side of
 Lutterworth, near the source of the
 Swift.
Knapton, Norfolk, between N.
 Walsham and the sea.
Knapton, York, E. Riding, by
 the W. Marshes, and Pickering-
 Common.
Knapton, York, E. Riding, S. W.
 of York.
Knapwell, Camb. 6 miles N. W.
 of Cambridge.
 * **KNARESBOROUGH, York, W.**
 Riding, 13 miles from York, 199
 miles from London, is an ancient
 borough by prescription, called by
 foreigners the Yorkshire-Spaw. It is
 almost encompassed by the river Nid,
 which issues from the bottom of
 Craven-Hills; and had a priory, with
 a castle, long since demolished, on a
 craggy rock, from whence it took the
 name. The town is about 3 furlongs
 in length; and the parish is famous
 for 4 medicinal springs, near each
 other, and yet of different qualities.
 1. The sweet spaw, or vitriolic well,
 in Knareborough-forest, 3 miles from
 the town, which was discovered in
 1620. 2. The stinking-spaw, or
 sulphur, which tinges silver with the
 colour of copper, but is very fetid,
 and therefore used only in bathing.
 3. St. Mungo's, a cold-bath, 4 miles
 from the town. 4. The dropping-
 well, which is in the town, and the
 most noted petrifying spring in Eng-
 land, so called by the reason of its
 dropping from the spongy rock hang-
 ing over it. There is a tradition that
 mother Shipton was born near this
 rock. The ground which receives
 it, before it joins the well, is, for 12
 yards long, become a solid rock.
 From the well it runs into the Nid,
 where the spring-water has made a
 rock that stretches some yards into

the river. The adjacent fields are noted for liquorice, and a soft yellow marle, which is rich manure. The town is governed by a bailiff. Its baths are not so much frequented, since Scarborough-Spaw came in vogue. The market is Wednesday, and 6 fairs, on Wednesday after Jan. 24, and Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 12, Monday after Aug. 10, and Dec. 13. Here is a stone bridge over the river, near one end of which is a cell dug out of the rock, and called St. Robert's chapel.

Knaretsdale, Northumb. N. W. of Kirkhaugh, which has some fertile inclosures.

Knafton, Dorset, between Ringwood and Pool.

Knatb, Linc. near Gainsborough.

Knaton, York, N. Riding, near Burrowby, in the road from Thirsk.

Knavefton, Leic. on the S. side of Hallaton.

Knaveftwell, Dorset, near Aylewood, E. of Corfe-Castle, on the verge of Nine-Barrow-Down, whose elevation is 950 feet above the level of the sea.

KNEBWORTH, Herf. between Hertford and Hitchin, has a market on Friday, and a fair at Midsummer. Its situation is on a hill, or knap, from whence it has the name.

Knedington, York, E. Rid. near Howden.

Knefsdale, Nott. on the N. W. side of Newark.

Knep-Caftle, Suff. near Grinfted-Park.

Kneftworth, Camb. 1 mile from Royston, and 10 miles from Cambridge.

Kneton, York, N. Riding, between Richmond and Darlington.

Kneftball, Suffolk, E. from Thetford.

Kneveton, Nott. on the Trent, between Nottingham and Newark.

Knewdon, Northumb. W. of Blanchland.

Knightridge, Berks, over the Aborn, near Newberry.

Knighcote, Warw. on the N. E.

side of Kineton, was heretofore member of the manor of Daffet.

Knighrefton, Devon, near St. Mary's-Ottery.

Knighrefton, Dorset, in the Ifle of Purbeck, and parish of Langton Wallis.

Knighrley, Staff. on the W. of Stafford, has a park, through which runs the river Penk, or Rowley-Water.

Knighrblow-Hill, or Crofs, which gives name to a hamlet in Warwickshire, stands in the road from Coventry to London, at the entrance of Dunftmore-Heath. About 40 towns in this hamlet which are specified by Dugdale, are obliged, on the feiture of 30s. and a white bull, to pay a certain rent to the lord of this hamlet, called Wroth-Money, or Swarf-Penny; which must be deposited, every Martinmas-day in the morning, at this crofs, before sunrise; when the party paying it must go thrice about the crofs, and say the Wroth-Money, and then lay it in the hole of the said crofs before good witness.

Knighrton, Devon, near Chidleigh.

Knighrton, Hampfb. Ifle of Wight, in the parish of Newchurch, where is a good old feat.

Knighrton, Leic. S. of Leicester, to which it has a chapel of ease.

KNIGHTON, Radnorfb. S. Wales, 155 miles from London, is a fair, well-built town, and well frequented, and pleasantly situated on an elevation rising from a small river, which divided this part of Wales from Shropshire. It carries on a considerable trade, and its weekly markets, which are pretty well supplied with provisions, are kept on Thursdays. It has one annual fair likewise, which is held on the 6th of May.

Knighrton, Staff. N. E. of Drayton in Shropshire.

Knighrton, Wilts, near Salisbury.

Knighrton, Worc. S. W. of the the forest of Wire, in the parish of Lindridge, to which it is a chapel of ease, about 3 miles N. E. of Tenbury,

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and on the borders of Shropshire. The church has some remains of Saxon architecture.

Knighton, East, Dorset, N. W. of Blandford, united to the parish of Dorchester, and its church was destroyed in 1381.

Knighton, West, Dorset, S. E. of Dorchester. The Knights-Hospitallers had a preceptory here as well as lands. It is about a mile from Broadmaine.

Knightsbridge, Midd. the first village from London in the great western road, lies in the parishes of St. Margaret's Westminster, and St. George by Hanover-Square, and has a chapel, which is nevertheless independent. At the entrance of it from London stands that noble Infirmary for sick and wounded, called St. George's-Hospital, erected and maintained by the contributions of our nobility and gentry, of whom there are not less than 300 governors. In the centre of this village, there is a fabrick lately erected, where is carried on one of the most considerable manufactures in England for painting floor-cloths, &c.

Knights-Green, Gloc. near Athelworth.

Knightsborp, Leic. near Loughborough.

Knightswick, Wore. near Bromyard, and near the river Tame, on the borders of Herefordshire.

Knill, Heref. S. of Presteign in Radnorshire.

Knisbrow-Hill, Gloc. see *Castle-Gedwin*.

Knipersley, Staff. in the parish of Eddulph. There is a well in the neighbouring park, the water of which is recommended for the king's evil.

Knipton, Leic. near the Dean, S. of Belvoir-Castle.

Kniveton, Derby, S. W. of Wirksworth.

Knock, Westmorl. N. of Appleby, 1 mile N. of Marton.

Knocking-Castle, Salop, on the S. E. side of Oswestry.

Knoll, Dorset, near E. Lulworth.

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Knoll, Dorset, situated about half a mile E. from Buckland Abbas.

Knoll, Gloc. near Bristol.

Knoll, Kent, near Sevenoke.

Knoll, Surry, in the parish of Cranley.

Knoll, Warw. a member of the manor of Hampton in Arden, to the N. W. of Balsall. A chapel was erected here, in the reign of Rich. II, which was afterwards improved to a college.

Knolle, Dorset, near Corfe-Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, is a large parish on the side of a hill, whose church is a small but ancient fabrick. The tower was rebuilt in 1740.

Knoll-Hill, Essex, N. of Havering.

Knotsball, Suffolk, S. E. of Saxmundham.

KNOTTESFORD, Chesh. near the Mersey, 184 miles from London, is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns by a rivulet called Bicken. In the former is the church and in the latter is a chapel of ease, the market and town-house. The market is on Saturday, and fairs on Whit-Tuesday, for the the Upper Town, and on June 24, and Oct. 23, for the Lower Town.

Knotting, Bedf. W. of Bushmead.

Knottingley, York, W. Riding, on the Aire, near Ferrybridge, is noted for its merchandize in Lime. The stones of which it is made are dug up plentifully at Elmet, and here burnt; from whence it is conveyed, at certain seasons, in great quantities to Wakefield, Sandal, and Standbridge, for sale, and so carried into the W. parts of the county for manure.

Knowlesley, Lanc. 5 miles from Liverpool.

Knowle, Devon, 1 mile and a half from Exmouth.

Knowle, Devon, in Farway parish.

Knowle, Dorset, near Corfe-Castle.

Knowle, Som. S. of Bruton.

Knowle-Green, Middlesex, near Stanes.

Knowle-Hill, Som. near Langport. About 60 years ago, a chequered

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pavement of white, blue, and red, was discovered near it.

Knowles-Hill, Derby, near Stanton, rendered remarkable for its beautiful scenery and extensive views.

Knowlton, Dorset, near Horton, now depopulated and reduced to two farms, though formerly it gave name to the hundred. It stands on the top of a hill, and had formerly a fair.

Knowlton, Kent, near Wingham.

Knowlton, Devon, near South-Moulton.

Knoyle, East, Wilts, near Hindon.

Knuke, Wilts, near Heytesbury.

Knuttsball, Staff. S. of Leek.

Knutton, Staff. near Newcastle under Line.

Knyno, a river in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Torvay between Kennarth and Manerdue.

KAEKYTHE, *Caernarvonshire*, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesday, and three fairs, on May 23, July 21, and October 18. It is seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, or harbour, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is a small, poor place, though a corporation, 12 miles S. by E. of Caernarvon, and 237 N. W. of London.

Kressow, Bucks, S. W. of Wing.

Krickieth, Salop, near Trevelock-Foreit.

Kridling-Park, York, W. Riding, E. of Pontefract.

Kunbridge, Dorset, S. of Wareham, near the Channel.

Kushmere, Suffolk, S. E. of Beckles.

Kyar, Worc. near Tenbury and Sutton-Park, has almshouses, for poor widows.

Kylcy, Northumb. between Barington and Holy-Island.

Kyme-North, Worc. S. W. of Tattershall.

Kyme-South, Linc. near Frekingham, on a river that runs into the Witham, S. W. of Tattershall.

Kymere, Sussex, near Ditchling.

Kymeton, Som. between Sherborn and Queen-Camel.

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Kyme-Church, Herefordsh. near Munno, almost opposite to Grismond-Castle.

Kynesley, Salop, N. of Wellington.

Kyneton, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Guiting Temple.

Kyneton, Salop, S. W. of Pembroke-bridge.

Kyneton, Som. on the N. E. side of Somerton, is naturally paved, for half a mile together, with one smooth broad rock, which looks like ice.

Kynley, Gloc. in Nimsfield parish.

Kynnerton, Warw. near Aulcester, is also called Kinewarton, from Kineward, the possessor of it in the time of the Saxons.

Kynolton, Notting. near Nether-Broughton.

Kyre-Wyre, Worcest. a parish 6 miles in circuit, 3 miles S. E. of Tenbury, in the most Western part of the county, on the borders of Hereford, near which is Kyre-Park. Great quantities of wild saffron grow here.

Kyre-Minor, Worcest. a hamlet adjoining the foregoing.

Kyseby, Linc. S. W. of Fokingham.

Kyte-Herdwic, Warw. a member of Tyfoe, between Lambcote and Edgehill.

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LABORN, *Kent*, near Malling. Here was formerly a castle, of which there are some remains.

Laborn, Surry, near Godalming.

Laborize, Sussex, E. of East-Grinstead.

Labrun, York, N. Riding, has a horse-course, N. of Midlam.

Lacerton, Dorset, anciently a parish, now belonging to Stapleton. The foundations of its church are visible near the road, a little beyond Ashe. It is half a mile from Stourpaine.

Lacb, Cbeshire, near Chester.

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Lackford, Cheshire, near War-
rington.
Lackington, Eff. N. W. of Burn-
ham.
Lackford, Suff. S. E. of Milden-
hall, on the same river.
Lackmore-End, Midd. near En-
field-Wash.
Lacock, Wilts, near Chippenham,
is said to have had a castle in the
time of the Britons, and afterwards a
nunnery. Roman coins used to be
found in a field here, which was
therefore called Silver-Field.
Lacock, York, W. Riding, W. of
Keighley.
Lacon, Salop, N. E. of Wem.
Ladbrook, Warw. to the S. of
Southam. Here was a bridge over
the river Ichene to Herberbury.
Laden, a river in Herefordshire,
which runs into the Frome at Stret-
ton.
Ladford, Devon, in the parish of
Shebbear.
Ladli-Hill, Hampsb. near Sid-
manton, has the traces of a camp.
Ladock, Cornw. N. E. of Truro.
Ladwell, Hertf. W. of Baldock.
Lady-Cross-Hill, York, W. Rid.
S. W. of Barnesley.
Lagham, Surry, near Godstone.
Laighton, or Low-Layton, Essex,
5 miles E. from London, has an-
tiquities, such as urns, &c. which
shew it was a Roman station. Here
was formerly a ford over the river
Lea, till Maud, wife to King Hen-
ry I. having narrowly escaped being
drowned, as she passed it, caused the
stone-bridge to be built a little lower
at Stratford-le-Bow. Here is an
almshouse for 8 poor people, and a
charity-school.
Laikirk, York, N. Riding, N. W.
of Barnard-Castle.
Lainston, Hampsb. near Win-
chester.
Lair-Marney, Essex, near St.
Osyth.
Laitb, Cumb. in the parish of
Acton.
Lake, Dorset, near Winborn-
minster.
Lake, Wilts, S. W. of Amesbury.

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Lake-South, Linc. near Market-
Deeping.
Lakenham, Norf. by Norwich, has
the name from its situation by the
Broad-Water, or Lake. The church
stands on the cliff by the water-side.
This place is divided from the walls
of Norwich by Brakendon, or the
Barky-Downs or Hills, on which
were formerly brakes, and where
was a chapel founded in the Con-
queror's time, and much frequented
by fishermen and watermen, who
came to offer to its patron St. Ni-
cholas.
Lakingbeaib, Suffolk, S. W. of
Brandon.
Laland-Isle, Cornw. at the mouth
of Padstow-Haven.
LALANT, Cornw. near the bottom
of St. Ive's Bay, has a fair on Aug.
15.
Laleham, Midd. near the Thames,
between Shepperton and Staines.
Lamb-Abbey, Kent, near Dart-
ford.
LAMBERT-CASTLE and HILL,
Dorset, E. of Axminster, has fairs on
Wednesday before June 24, and Wed-
nesday 9 weeks after. The castle
which is on the top of the hill, is in
the form of a Roman D, fortified
with three trenches and ramparts,
and has three entrances. Its area
12 acres.
Lambcote, or Lorncote, Nott. near
the Trent, S. W. of Bingham.
Lambeote, Warw. was originally a
member of Lower-Eatendon.
LAMBERHURST, Kent, S. W. of
Goudhurst, 3 miles from Tunbridge,
has a fair on April 5.
Lambeth, Surry, on the Thames,
between Southwark and Battersea,
is divided into 8 precincts, that are
about 17 miles in circumference, and
contain above 1500 houses, viz. 1.
The Archbishop of Canterbury's,
who has a palace here adjoining to
the church. 2. The Prince's. 3.
Vauxhall. 4. Kennington. 5. The
Marsh. 6. The Wall. 7. Stock-
well. 8. The Dean's precinct. In
the Marsh and St. George's-Fields,
are ditches that were made when

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London was besieged by the Danish king Canute, who turned the course of the Thames from about the King's-Barge-House to a place beyond the bridge; and here it was that he died in his cups. By the road-side from Vauxhall to Kingston, is an almshouse for 7 poor women, built in 1618, by Caron the Dutch ambassador, who resided in England 28 years. The first residence of an archbishop here was in 1109, and it was exchanged with the Bishop of Rochester for other lands in 1191. It was totally burnt down by the mob in Wat Tyler's insurrection in 1381. The great gateway was built 1490. The whole is extra-parochial, and belongs to the diocese of Canterbury, though situated in the diocese of Rochester. It is and has been the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, from its first erection, and contains stately and magnificent apartments suiting the high dignity of its inhabitant; its gallery is well furnished with the portraits of all the archbishops and other eminent personages; and its noble library filled with MSS. of great value.

LAMBORNE, UPPER and LOWER, Berks, near the borders of Wilts, 57 miles from London, has its name from its little river which runs into the Kennet, and is remarkable for being high in the summer, and low in the winter. Its market is on Friday, and fairs May 1, Whitsun-Monday, Sept. 21, and Nov. 23. On Oct. 16, 1782, a fire broke out here which did 9000*l.* damage.

Lamborne, Essex, 4 miles from Epping, between Waltham-Abbey and Rumford. This manor is held by the service of the ward-staff, *viz.* to carry a load of straw, in a cart with 6 horses, 2 ropes, and 2 men in harness, to watch the said ward-staff, when it is brought to the neighbouring hamlet of Abridge.

Lambrigg, Westmer. near Kendal, where is a vein of copper, lately worked but relinquished from not being sufficiently productive.

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Lambrook, East and West, Som. near Kingfbury.

Lambs-Conduit-Fields, Midd. on the N. side of Holbourn, London, famous for its conduit, and for a noble hospital, erected in 1745, for foundlings, now joined by buildings to Red-Lyon-street.

Lamchane, Cornw. near Fowey.

Lamer, Herif. on the N. side of the river Lea, in the parish of Wheat-Hampsted. Its church thought to be the oldest in the county, is built like a cathedral, and the rood seems to be left in it still, which serves for the clerk's desk.

Lamerfb, Essex, S. of Sudbury.

Lamerton, or Lamberton, Devon, 2 miles from Tavistock, has in its church the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, who were not only so like as scarce to be distinguished, but suffered the same pain, and had the same appetites, though at a distance, at the same time; and were killed together at Newhaven in France, in 1663.

Lamiford, Cumb. on the borders of Northumberland and Scotland.

Lamitor-Isle, Devon, joins to Lundy, and abounds with samphire.

Lamley, Northumb. near Featherstonhaugh, on the S. Tyne, consists of a small chapel, with a few scattered cottages, where was a nunnery despoiled by the Scots, of which no traces are visible.

Lamley, Notting. by Sherwood-Forest.

Lamley-Lodge, Rutl. on the W. side of Ridlington-Park.

Lammas, Norf. near Wursted.

Lammoram, Cornw. N. of the river Falle, S. W. of Tregony.

Lamorney-Point, Cornw. -W. of Mountsbay.

Lamonby, Cumb. N.W. of Penrith.

Lampeis-End, Gloc. a hamlet in Hartpurv parish.

Lampley, or Lamplugh, Camb. N. E. of Whitehaven.

Lamport, Bucks, in Stow parish.

Lamport, Northamp. 6 miles from Northampton.

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Lampton, Durbam, near Durham.

Lampton, Midd. near Hounslow.

Lamridge, Westmor. N. E. of Kendal.

Lamsley, Durb. near Ravensworth-Castle.

Lampston, Hampsb. S. E. of Portsmouth.

Lamyat, Som. W. of Bruton.

LANARTH, Cardiganfbire, a small town, 195 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on September 22.

Lanbeach, Camb. not 2 miles from Burwell.

Lanbrigan, Cornwall, near the copper-mines, N. E. of St. Allan.

Lancut, Gloc. on the Wye, N. of Chepstow.

* **LANCASHIRE**, is bounded on the N. by Westmorland and Cumberland; on the E. by Yorkshire; on the S. by Cheshire; and on the W. by the Irish sea. It extends 73 miles in length, and 41 in breadth; it is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 12 vicarages, 27 market-towns, 63 parishes, 894 villages, about 43,000 houses, and 260,000 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Chester, and sends 14 members to parliament, namely, 2 for the county, and 2 for each of the following boroughs, Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clithero, and Newton. The air here is in general very healthful, the inhabitants often living to a great age. The soil may be considered under 3 different classes; the hilly parts are stony and barren; the level grounds bear crops of wheat and barley, and there are here also moss ground, which affords little else but turf and fir-trees, that are frequently found lying under the surface. The chief commodities of this county are great plenty of all sorts of provisions; pit-coal, of which they have a species called cannel-coal, which far exceeds all other, not only in making a clear fire, but by its being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished so as to represent a beautiful black marble. The chief manufactures of

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this county are wollen and cotton cloths of various kinds, tickings, and cotton velvets, for which Manchester is particularly famous. The principal rivers are the Mersey, which parts Cheshire and this county, and the Ribble, which rises in Yorkshire, and enters this county at Clithero, running south-west by Preston into the Irish sea. Besides these there are many lesser streams. The navigation made by his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater in this county, is highly worthy of notice. This was begun so lately as about 20 years ago; it bears vessels of 60 tons burthen, and is carried over 2 rivers, the Mersey and the Irwell. The fough, or adit, which was necessary to be made, in order to drain the water from the coal-mines, is rendered navigable for boats of 6 or 7 tons burden, and forms a kind of subterraneous river, which runs about a mile and a half under ground, and communicates with the canal. This river leads to the head of the mines, is arched over with brick, and is just wide enough for the passage of the boat: at the mouth of it are 2 folding doors, which are closed as soon as you enter, and you then proceed by candle-light, which casts a livid gloom, serving only to make darkness visible. But this dismal gloom is rendered still more awful by the solemn echo of this subterraneous water, which returns various and discordant sounds. One while you are struck with the grating noise of engines, which by a curious contrivance let down the coals into the boats; then again you hear the shock of an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up the hard rock, which will not yield to any other force than that of gunpowder; the next minute your ears are saluted by the songs of merriment from either sex, who thus beguile their labours in the mine. You have no sooner reached the head of the works, than a new scene opens to your view. There you behold men and women almost in the primitive state of nature, toiling in different capacities, by the glimmering of a dim taper, some digging,

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coal out of the bowels of the earth; some again loading it in little waggons made for the purpose; others drawing those waggons to the boats. To perfect this canal, without impeding the public roads, bridges are built over it, and where the earth has been raised to preserve the level, arches are formed under it: but what principally strikes every beholder, is a work raised near Barton-bridge, to convey the canal over the river Mersey. This is done by means of three stone arches, so spacious and lofty, as to admit vessels sailing through them; and indeed nothing can be more singular and pleasing, than to observe large vessels in full sail under the aqueduct, and at the same time the Duke of Bridgewater's vessels sailing over all, near fifty feet above the navigable river. By this inland navigation, communication has been made with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

* **LANCASTER**, *Lanc.* 233 miles from London, stands near the mouth of the Lune, over which it has a fine stone bridge. King John confirmed to the burgesses all the liberties he had granted to those of Bristol; and Edward III. granted that pleas and sessions should be held here, and no where else in the county. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, a bailiffs, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common burgesses, a town-clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county-goal. It trades to America with hard-ware and woollen manufactures in vessels of 70 tons. They say here was an ancient city that, in 1322, was burnt to the ground by the Scots. Here is a market on Wednesday, by grant, and another on Saturday, by prescription, besides one every other Wednesday throughout the

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year, for cattle. Its fairs are May 7, July 5, and Oct. 10. It has its peculiar officers, as a chancellor, attorney, &c. The castle is not ancient nor large, but neat and strong; and it is not very long ago, that, in digging a cellar, there were found several Roman utensils and vessels for sacrifices, as also the coins of Roman emperors; so that it was not doubted here was a Roman fortress. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, from whence there is a charming prospect of the adjacent country, and especially towards the sea, where is an extensive view even to the Isle of Man. Here is but one church, a fine gothic building, placed on the same elevation, which, from some points of view, forms one group with the castle, which gives the mind a most magnificent idea of this important place. The late considerable additional new streets and a new chapel, with other improvements give an air of elegance and prosperity to the town; and the new bridge of 5 equal elliptical arches, in all 549 feet in length, adds not a little to the embellishments and convenience of the place, and will when completed, be superior to most in the kingdom. Adjoining to the Castle, the new goal is erected on an improved plan. On the side of the hill below it, hangs a piece of a Roman wall, called Wery-wall. Here is a custom-house. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Lancast. **Gloc.** a hamlet in the parish of Tiddenham. Here is a small chapel where divine service is performed once a month.

Lancaster, **Durham**, to the N.W. of Durham, stands in the Watling-street road, on the top of one hill over-

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looked by another, and was, no doubt, formerly a Roman station. It also appears by the ruins to have been much larger once than it is now, and to have been walled round. Here is a handsome church, which before the Reformation was endowed with a chantry and prebends.

Launceston, Devon. near Shebbear, is almost encompassed with rivers.

Launceston, East and West, Leic. S. W. of Hallaton.

LANDAFF, see *LLANDAFF*.

Landbeach, Camb. 5 miles N. of Cambridge.

Landcan, Chesh. between the Dee and the Mersey.

LANDCLOE, Caermarthenshire, S. Wales, has a fair June 21.

Landcraff, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Halifax.

Landcraff, Cornw. W. of Launceston.

Landew, Cornwall, S. of Launceston.

Landewenake, Cornwall, near the Land-Point.

Landford, Dorset. a mile from Gurnton.

Landgreat, Linc. has a ferry over the Witham.

Landguard-Fort seems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Essex, and has a lovely prospect of the coasts of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over against it; for it commands the entry of it from the sea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any ship that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land so surrounded with the sea at high-water, that it looks like a little island at least 1 mile from the shore. The making its foundation solid enough for so good a fortification cost many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of King James I. when it was a much more considerable fortification than now, having 4 bastions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly those on the royal bastion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a small gar-

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risson, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the convenience of the officers of ordnance, engineers, and matrosses; and a barrack built for the soldiers.

Landboufe, York, N. Riding, N. of Malton.

Landlip, or Landilp, Cornw. near the Tamar, N. of Saltash.

Landmouth, York, N. Rid. S. E. of North-Allerton.

Land-North, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Halifax.

LANDSDOWN, Som. near Bath, has a fair Oct. 10.

Landwade, Camb. 14 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket.

Lanedelf, Staff. in the parish of Stoke upon Trent.

Lanercost - Priory, Cumb. near Naworth. This priory is situated in a romantic valley, a small distance north of the river Irthing, and a little to the southward of the Picts wall. Its remains consist of the priory church, and some few of the offices of the monastery, now fitted up for a farm-house. The chancel is in ruins, where, amidst shrubs, brambles, and nettles, appear several very elegant tombs of the Dacre family, but much damaged by the weather; the way into one of the vaults is laid so open, that the stairs leading down are visible. Here are two stories or series of arches, the under ones circular, supported by columns of great thickness, some cylindrical, and some polygonical. About the ruined parts of this building many ash-trees have taken root, and flourished among the disjointed stones, affording a very picturesque appearance. The nave is in good repair, and serves for the parish church; it has two side aisles divided by pointed arches of a very considerable span. On a stone on the inside of the east wall is the following inscription: "Robert de Vallibus, the son of Hubert, Lord of Gilsand, founder of the Priory of Lanercost, A. D. 1116." The west front of this building was neatly finished, and in a niche near the top is an elegant

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female figure. A small distance west of the church, in what was the church-yard wall is the remains of a handsome gate, whose arch is a segment of a large circle. In the year 1306, King Edward the 1st. remained here some time, whilst he sent his Justices to Berwick, who tried hundreds and thousands of breakers of the peace and conspirators, many of whom were hanged; and the Countess of Bowen was closed in a cage, whose breadth, length, height, and depth was 8 feet, and hanged over the walls of Berwick.

Langborough, York, E. Riding, 6 miles from York. Here is an almshouse for 12 aged persons being decayed farmers.

Langanby, Cumb. S. E. of Salkeld.

Langar, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Belvoir-Castle, near St. Aubrey and Barneston, to which manors it has been always united. King John lodged in this town, when he marched against the barons.

LANGBEAR, Devon. in the parish of High-Haynton; though not a market-town by our maps, is said, by Mr. Risdon, to have a market on Friday, and fairs on Bartholomew's and Simon and Jude's-days.

LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, Berks, has fairs on May 12, October 2, and December 4. It is pleasantly seated near the confines of Wiltshire, in an open country fit for hunting; and it is 68 miles W. of London.

Langborough, Cumberland, W. of Carlisle.

Langcliff, York, W. Riding, near Settle.

Langcotes, Dorset. in Winfrith parish, where Mr. Clavel has a seat.

Langdale, Westmorland, S. E. of Orton.

Langdale, Great and Little, Westmoreland, W. of Ambleside, by copper mines; with a chapel in the former. In this chapelry are two high hills called Hardknot and Wreynose, upon the latter of which mountains are the Shire Snoues of Westmorland, Cumberland and Lancashire.

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Langdale-End, York, N. Riding, S. side of Whitby.

Langdon, Cornw. N. W. of Lameston.

Langdon, Devon. near Plympton.

Langdon Hills, Essex, near Horndon, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, are remarkable for a fine prospect, which is thus described by the ingenious Mr. Arthur Young, in his six weeks tour through the southern counties of England and Wales:

"Near Horndon, on the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent.

Langdon, and its Forest, Durham, on the borders of Cumberland, near the Tees.

Langdon, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees below Teedale Forest.

Langdon - West, Kent, between Barham-Down and the sea.

Langdon-East, Kent, on the N. side of Dover-Castle.

Langdon - Hall, Warw. in the parish of Solihull.

Langenboe, Essex, N. W. of St. Osyth.

Langerston, Suff. a shoal of sand for 2 miles about Landguard-Fort, on which the fishermen dry their nets.

Langfield, York, W. Riding, W. of Halifax.

Langford, Bedfordsh. near Biggleswade.

Langford, Berks, near Lechlade.

Langford, Cornwall, S. side of Stratton.

Langford, Devon. near Kentishbear.

Langford, Derby, near Ashbourne.

Langford, Essex, near Malden.

Langford, Oxford, near Aukesham, to which the Akeman-Street passes over its brook.

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Langford, Norf. N. E. of Methwold.
Langford, Norf. between Branston-Ferry and Watton.
Langford, Salop. near Newport.
Langford, Som. 10 miles from Bristol.
Langford, Som. 2 miles from Wellington.
Langford, Som. near Churchill.
Langford, Isle of Wight, in the East-Medina.
Langford, Dorsetsh. in the parish of Stratton, N. of Frampton.
Langford, Wilts, E. of Downton.
Langford, Devon. near Modbury.
Langford-Little, Wilts, N. W. of Wilton.
Langford-Steple, Wilts, near the former.
Langforth, or Landford, Nott. on the N. side of Newark.
Langbadern, Cornw. between Tre-gony and Trewadryth-Bay.
Langball, Norf. near Kirksted.
Langham, Rutl. a chapelry to Okeham.
Langham, Ess. W. of Maningtree.
Langham, Nott. N. E. of Tuxford.
Langham, Suff. between Bardwell and Waltham in the Willows.
Langham, Great and Little, Norf. near Wells, N. W. of Holt.
Langbaugh, Northumb. near the Cheviot-Hills.
Langbern, Northumb. a member the barony of Bothal.
Langbill, Westmorl. near the river Lune and Risfiondale.
Langboe-Hall, Lanc. N. of Blackburn.
Langborn, Isle of Wight, in the West-Medina.
Langley, Derby, near Derby.
Langley, Durbam, S. W. of Durham.
Langley, Durb. N. W. of Staindrop.
Langley, Durb. S. E. of Lancaster.
Langley, Essex, in the parish of Great-Waltham.
Langley, Essex, E. of Barkway.
Langley, Herif. S. W. of Stevenage.

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Langley, Kent, near Maidston.
Langley, Kent, near Bromley.
Langley, Norf. N. of London.
Langley, Salop, in a park by Acton-Burnel.
Langley, Hampsh. in the New-Forest.
Langley, Leic. E. of Stanton-Harold.
Langley, Devon. in the parish of High-Bickington.
Langley, Ox. on the edge of the forest of Wichwood. Here is a remarkable quarry of hard stone of the testaceous kind, which receives a very good polish. It is thought to make the best lime. King John had a palace here, the vestiges of which remain. The park wall is 10 feet high, a barn and farm-hohse with gothic arches and windows, &c. The prospect from thence extensive and beautiful. The royal family often removed thither from Woodstock.
Langley, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe.
Langley, Warw. near Claverdon; to whose church it has a chapel of ease.
Langley, Warw. in the parish of Sutton-Colfield.
Langley-Abbot's, Herif. 3 miles S. W. of St. Alban's, to whose abbey it once belonged, and 4 miles on the N. side of Watford. It was the birth-place of Adrian IV. the only Englishman that was Pope of Rome.
Langley - Barrel, Wilts, N. of Chippenham.
Langley-Castle, Northumb. near the South-Tyne, on an eminence, built in the form of the letter H, having four towers, one at the extreme of each wing. The walls are 7 feet thick, and the N. E. tower 66 feet high. Several of the rooms which are vaulted remain entire.
Langley-King's, Herif. on the W. side of the river Bulbourn or the Hunton, as Abbot's-Langley is on the E. had once a royal palace built by Henry III. King Richard II. and his queen with many of the nobility, kept a Christmas here; and in its monastery he was buried, though afterwards removed to Westminster by King

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Henry V. Here also was born and buried Edmund, Duke of York (son of Edward III.) called Edmund of Langley: and here were buried many others of that family. The church is a venerable gothic structure.

Langley-Kirk, Derby, between Kiddelley-Park and the river Erwash.

Langley-Marsh, Bucks, near the Bath road, between Colebrook and Slow.

Langley-Park, Bucks, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, situated in the fine park at Langley-Green, near the town of Colnbrook, and 18 miles from London.

Langley-Wilbore, Essex, in Rickling parish.

Langmere, Norfolk, a hamlet of Dickleburgh.

Langney, Sussex, near Pevensey-Haven.

Lang-Newton, Cumb. in the parish of Abbey-Holme.

Langport, Kent, in the parish of Iyd. New Langport in the same parish.

LANGPORT, Som. 132 miles from London, is a well frequented town on the Parrot, between Bridgewater and Crewkern. It sent members to 3 parliaments, and is governed by a portreeve, and a recorder. Here are lighters constantly fetching coals, &c. from Bridgewater; and it is a stage for the Taunton waggon, which drops the goods here from London, to be carried farther by water. 'Tis observed in the Philosophical Transactions, that eels are taken in vast plenty out of the holes of the banks of its river in frosty weather. The market here is on Saturday, the fairs on the 2d Monday in Lent, June 29, Sept. 24, and Nov. 11.

Langrig, Hampshire, N. W. of Petersfield.

Langridg, Som. S. of Duiverton.

Langridg, Som. N. E. of Laundon.

Langridg, Westmorl. W. of Ambleside.

Langrigg, Cumb. in the parish of Bromfield, near Cross-Cannaby.

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Langrike, Linc. has a ferry over the Witham to Horncastle.

Langrike, York, W. Riding, has a ferry over the Ouse to Howden.

Langset, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Lady-Cross-Hill.

LANGSTONE-HARBOUR, Hampsh. like that of Portsmouth, from which place it is distant 4 miles, is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of England; but a bar, or bank of sand, which stretches itself across the mouth of the harbour, renders the entrance something difficult for large ships, there not being a sufficient depth of water for them to enter at low water. Nor is its situation equal to that of Portsmouth; it is only defended from the sea in south-west, and westerly winds by the Isle of Wight; but the southerly winds blow right into the harbour, without any other shelter, nearer than the coast of France. This harbour has, however, one advantage over most others that are barred; namely, its bar never shifts; it is always the same: whereas the bars of most others are so changed and shifted by every gale of wind, that there is no entering the harbour without a pilot. There is generally about two fathoms and a half water upon the bar at low water; but as soon as you are within the haven, it deepens to four, five, and six fathoms. Vessels of considerable burden go up to the mills at Bedhampton, which is near 6 miles from the harbour's mouth. One of the branches runs to Portsea-bridge, where it meets a branch of Portsmouth harbour, and boats are continually passing this way, from one harbour to the other, at high water. This passage is very convenient for carrying timber to the dock at Portsmouth, from the forests on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex; and accordingly large quantities pass that way. Another branch of Langstone harbour extends from the channel at Bedhampton, to the village of Langstone, where it is joined by an arm of Chichester haven; so that there is a communication by water between Dealquay, near Chichester and Port-

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mouth, without passing through the mouth of either harbour.

Langstredale, York, W. Riding, a chace N. E. of Settle.

Langthorp, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Bedall.

Langthwate, York, W. Rid. near Doucater.

Langtoft, York, E. Riding, near Stamford.

Langton, Dorset. between Melcomb-Regis and Abbotsbury. It is situated on the Fleet, 2 S. miles of the village of that name. The church is an ancient small building.

Langton, Dorset. situated a mile E. of Blandford Forum, on the N. bank of the river Stour, with a small church.

Langton, Durham, E. of Staindrop.

Langton, Linc. N. of Spilsby.

Langton, Linc. near Horncastle.

Langton, Linc. near Wragby.

Langton, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

Langton, Oxf. N. E. of Bicester.

Langton, Westmori. south of Murton, in the parish of St. Michael's Appleby.

Langton, York, N. Riding, S. of New Malton.

Langton-Maltravers, Dorset. It consists of one street near a mile in length, and lies on the top of a hill about 2 miles W. from Sandwich, and is divided into Langton-Maltravers and Langton-Wallis. The church is an ancient structure consisting of a chancel, body, and two ailes, with an embattled tower.

Langton-Butler, Dorset. E. of Blandford.

Langton-Chapel, Lanc. S. W. of Preston, near the mouth of the Ribbie.

Langton-East, Leic. N. of Harborough.

Langton, Great and Little, York, N. Riding N. W. of North-Allerton.

Langton-Hall, or Lodge, Nott. in Sherwood-Forest.

Langton-Herring, Dorset, near Bokerly,

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Langton-Thorp, Leic. N. E. of Harborough.

Langton-Wallis, Dorset. towards the coast, near Adam's-Chapel.

Langtoft, Lincolnsh. near Market-Deeping.

Langtree, Devon, S. W. of Ter- rington, had formerly a castle.

Langtree, Lanc. N. W. of Wigan.

Langvil, Salop, S. W. of Wen- lock.

Langwathby, Cumb. near Kirk- land and Edenhall, from which it is divided by the river Eden. The church was lately rebuilt at the ex- pence of the parishioners; and the vicar of Edenhall officiates here and at Edenhall alternately.

Langwich, Bucks, in the parish of Princes-Risborough.

Langwith-Over, Derby, near Bol- sover.

Langworth, Nott. in the parish of Cokeney, to the S. W. of Worktop.

Lanbourn, Cornw. N. W. of Co- lumb-Magna, near St. George's- Channel. There is a hill near it, with a rampire on the top of it, where the Danes encamped, when they preyed upon the English coast.

Lanbedrock, Cornw. 2 miles S. of Bodmin.

Lanivet, Cornw. S. W. of Bod- min.

Lankey, Devon, near Barnstaple.

Lanliver, Cornwall, near Lest- withiel.

Lan-Maris, Gloc. in the parish of Winrush.

Lanno, Cornw. near Michelftow.

LANON, Caermarthensh. S. Wales, has a fair on December 10.

Lanrache, Cornw. between Saltash and Liskard.

Lanreath, Cornwall, S. W. of Liskard.

Lanreth, Cornw. N. E. of Fowey.

Lansallos, Cornwall, S. E. of Fowey.

LANSAWEL, Caermarthenshire, S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of Caer- marthen, has fairs on the first Friday after May 12, July 26, and October 23.

Lanteglast, Cornw. by Fowey.

Lanteglass, Cornw. N. W. of Camelford.

Lanterden, Salop. near the conflux of the rivers Temd and Colun, near Munslow; where are 2 barrows, in which were found, not long ago, burnt bones and ashes; and in the neighbourhood is a perfect Roman camp, called Brandon, and a British camp, called Coxall.

Lanthony, Gloc. near Gloucester city, has some ruins of a priory, at the distance of about half a mile, situated in a deep solitary valley, encompassed with rocks which almost exclude the mid-day sun, and was built by St. David, who there lived the life of a hermit, in the reign of Henry I. The remains of the priory are now converted into a farm-house and its proper offices, which are very extensive. This hamlet is 5 miles in compass, by the Severn.

Lanton, Westmorl. near Appleby.

Lantony-Monastery, Monm. stands in the Northernmost corner of the county, amongst the Hatterell-hills. Its situation is in a low vale, and enclosed on all sides with high mountains, built in 1108. The nave is still remaining from E. to W. the roof excepted, and two sides of the high tower are still extant, which rise from nearly the center of the church. The whole structure is faced with a durable and well worked stone.

LANTWITT, Glamorganshire, S. Wales, has a fair on June 11.

LANVICHANGEL, Carmarthen-sh. S. Wales, has fairs on May 12, and October 10.

LANWINIO, Carmarthen-shire, S. Wales, has a fair on Nov. 12.

Lapford, Devon, S. E. of Chum-leigh.

Lapley, Staff. S. W. of Penkridge.

Lapstide, Devon, near Hemlock.

Lapworth, Warw. E. of Umpstead.

Larbrick, Lanc. near Preston, has a chalybeate spring, whose water is extremely cold; and upon immersing

a hand into it, it grows immediately red, and is excessively painful. Fish of several sorts, that have been put into it, expired instantly after one effort.

Larpton, Linc. near Horn-Castle.

Larkbeare, Devon, near Siverton.

Larkfield, Kent, near Malling.

Lark-Stoke, Gloc. in the parish of Queinton. This place is a hamlet to the parish of Ilmington, in Warwickshire, but the hamlet itself lies in Gloucestershire.

Larlingford, Norf. N. of Eastling, stands in the great post-road from London to Norwich, and has its name from its ford over the river. This place is assessed at 280*l.* 10*s.* to the land-tax. The dwelling-houses are about 22, and the inhabitants 150. The church and chancel are thatched, and there are but three bells in its tower.

Lartington, York, N. Riding, near Barnard-Castle.

Larton, York, W. Riding, W. of Rippon.

Lasborough, Gloc. 5 miles from Tetbury, and 19 from Gloucester. It is a small village. Its church is a free chapel, a few years since a monumental stone was turned up by the plough, in Bowldown-field in this parish, by the inscription on it, it appears to have been there before Christianity was established in this country.

Lasco, Derby, near Codnor-Castle.

Laseby, Linc. S. W. of Great Grimsby.

Lasenby, Cumb. N. of Penrith.

Lasenby, York, N. Riding, N. W. of North-Allerton.

Lasenball, Cumb. near Wigton.

Lasbam, Hampsh. N. W. of Andover.

Lasbrook, Oxf. on the Thames between Sunning and Henley.

Lasbkel, a river in Derbyshire which runs into the Wye below Austerly.

Lassington, Gloc. near Gloucester. On a hill near it are found those stones called Astroites, or Star-stones, because they are as broad as a silver

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enny, as thick as a half-crown; and when put into vinegar, have a peculiar quality of motion.

Laßock, Dorset, 3 miles S. W. from Abbot's-Stock.

Laßock, or Loßock, Lanc. S. W. of Bolton.

Latched, Devon, in the parish of Whittonc.

Latchford, Cxf. In the parish of Great-Haleley.

Lateridge, Gloc. S. of Thornbury, which is an hamlet to Iron-Aceton, and has a bridge over Laden-Brook.

Latnam, Lanc. in the neighbourhood of coal-pits, and near Ormikirk. In the park here is a mineral-water, or spaw, called Maudlin's-Well, which is a chalybeat, and has wrought remarkable cures. It was walled in and covered. Though it is remote from the sea or any salt rivers, it used to cast up marine shells in such quantities, that they became troublesome to the drinkers, till it was prevented by laying mill-stones on the spring, that hindered the sand and shells from boiling up so high as formerly. An oil is extracted from a bituminous earth here, which preserves raw flesh, and serves the country people instead of candles.

Latbury, Bucks, near Newport.

Lathe, Cumberl. N. W. of Penrith.

Latheley, Surry, S. W. of Guildford. The red-straw wheat, much the same with that of Suffex, is produced hereabouts, and in all Low Surry.

Latheym, York, E. Riding, between Howden and Pocklington.

Latimers, Bucks, a hamlet, with a chapel of ease to Chesham, it received its name from its ancient lords. In this hamlet lived Sir Edwin Sands, whose daughter, having four sons and nine daughters by her husband Sir Thomas Temple, ancestor of the present Earl Temple, lived to see 700 descended from her, and died in 1656. The ancient seat of the Cavendish family was here; which seat and park are now the property of Lord George Henry Ca-

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vendish, brother to the present Duke of Devonshire.

Laton, Lanc. on the Irish sea, W. of Kirkham.

Laton, East and West, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Ravensworth-Castle.

Latton, Wilts, N. of Cricklade. A chequered pavement was dug up here in 1670.

Latton-Priory, Essex, near Harlow, three miles from the parish church near the road from Epping. The priory church is now used as a barn, whose inside is of the lighter stile of Gothic, with the pointed arch, and many Roman bricks are used in its construction. The priory itself no longer exists, but the moat which surrounded it points out its extent. It was built before 1270.

Lavant, a river in Suffex, which runs into the British Sea at Owr-mouth.

Lavant, East and West, Suffex, N. of Chichester.

LAVENHAM, OF LANHAM, Suff. 61 miles from London, is a pleasant and pretty large town, on a branch of the river Bret, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill, where are its church, which is a very handsome Gothic structure, and in it are several ancient monuments; and a spacious market-place, encompassed with nine streets or divisions, in a very healthy free air. It had formerly a very considerable trade in blue cloth, and had three guilds, or companies with each their hall. It has still a considerable manufactory of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn from London; and many hundred loads of wool are delivered in a year from its wool-hall. It is governed by 6 capital burgesses, who are for life, and chuse the inferior officers. The church and its steeple, which is 137 feet high, are reckoned the finest in the county. Its tenor bell, though not much more than a ton, has as deep a note as a bell of twice that weight. Here is a free-school and a bridewall, part of which is a workhouse, where the poor

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children, &c. of the parish are employed in spinning hemp, flax, and yarn, besides which, here are other considerable charities. The tenants of the manor, and the other inhabitants were always exempted from serving at any court held for its hamlet. They have that tenure of land here which is called Borough English. Its markets are on Tuesday, and on Thursday for wool. Its fairs are on Shrove-Tuesday, and Oct. 10.

Laver-High, Essex, N. W. of Ongar. At Otes in this parish, that illustrious philosopher John Locke, spent much of his time in the last 10 years of his life; here he died on the 28th of October, 1704, and was buried in the south-side of the church-yard, under a black marble grave-stone inclosed by iron rails; and in the wall of the church above is his epitaph, printed in his works.

Laver-Little, Essex, E. of the former.

Laver-Magdalen, Essex: W. of Little-Laver.

Laverstock, Hampsh. near Overton.

Laverstock, Wilts, near Clarendon-Park.

Laverton, Gloc. in the parish of Buckland, about a mile from the church. The chapel is converted to a poor-house.

Laverton, Som. near Philips-Norton.

Laughton, Linc. on the Trent in the Isle of Axholm.

Laughton, Suffex, E. of Ringmer.

Laughton, York, W. Riding, near Roch-Abbey, has a church, whose tower and spire, for their delicacy and just proportion, are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It stands on a high hill, like that at Harrow in Middlesex. The height of the steeple to the weather-cock is 195 feet, and it is seen from many places 40, 50, and 60 miles distant.

Lavington-Bishops, or West, Wilts, near Market-Lavington.

LAUGHTON-EAST, Wilts, four miles S. of the Devizes, and 89 miles from London, is called in our histo-

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ries Stepul-Lavington, but still Cheaping or Market-Lavington on account of its makets, which are on Monday, and Wednesday, the last a great corn-market. It is supposed to have been a market-town above 200 years. Here is a charity-school for 36 children, who have books given them, and the girls are taught to knit and sew.

Launce, Cornw. E. of Truro.

Launcells, Cornw. near Stratton.

* *LAUNCESTON, Cornw.* on the Tamar 214 miles from London, is also called Dunhivid, from its situation on a down. King Henry III. made it a free borough. It was composed before of two other boroughs, viz. Dunhivid and Newport. It has been the place for chusing knights of the shire ever since the reign of King Edward I. and the assizes-town ever since Richard II. till by a late act of parliament, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, was impowered to name any other place in the county for it; since which, the summer assizes have been held at Bodmin. It was incorporated by Queen Mary in 1555. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 8 aldermen, has a free-school, which was founded by Q. Elizabeth, and is a populous trading town. Its markets are on Thursday and Saturday, and its fairs at Whitsuntide, July 5, November 17, and Dec. 6. In the 32d of Henry VIII. an act was made for the repair of this and other decayed Cornish boroughs, and it endowed this town with the privileges of a sanctuary, though it does not appear to have used them. It had a monastery and a noble castle, which, because of its strength, was called Castle-terrible, and was given by King Richard I. to his brother, afterwards King John. Here are 2 charity-schools for 48 children of both sexes, where the girls are taught to knit, sew, and make bonelace, and are allowed what they can earn. Leland says, it was walled in his time, and 1 mile in compass. Its list of burgeses commences in the 23d of Edward I. The lower part of its

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ancient castle is made use of for the
pool.

Laund, Lanc. E. of Garstang.

Laund, Nott. E. of Blith.

Laund - Abbey, Leic. N. E. of
Hallaton.

Laundon, Bucks. near Oulney.

Launston, Som. on the N. side of
Bath, towards Monkton Farley, which
was formerly called Badon-Hill. On
the N. W. side of this plain are dug a
foot of head-stones, called lyas, which
are blue and white, and polishable.

Launfing, North and South, Suff.
near New and Old Shoreham.

Launston, Dorset. N. E. of Bland-
ford.

St. LAURENCE, Cornw. N. E.
of Bodmin, has fairs Aug. 10, and
October 18.

Law, Lanc. on the Darwent, near
Preston.

Lawarnick, Cornw. W. of Laun-
ceston.

Lawson, Lanc. near Leigh.

Lawern, Worc. a hamlet to St.
John's near Worcester.

Lawford, Essex, near Maningtree.

Lawford-Church, Warw. on the
Dove, N. W. of Hill-Moreton.

Long-Lawford, in its parish.

Lawford - Parva, Warw. near
Rugby.

Laughton, Leic. N. W. of Har-
borough.

Lawbitton, Cornw. 2 miles from
Launceston, near the Tamar.

Lawley, Salop, near Wellington.

Lawling, Essex, between Maldon
and Burnham.

Lawnton, Oxf. near Bicester.

Lawrence, Lanc. N. W. of Pres-
ton.

Lawrence-Weston, Gloc. in Hen-
bury parish.

St. Lawrence, Kent, in the Isle of
Thanet.

St. Lawrence, Cumb. in the parish
of Holm-Abbey.

St. Lawrence, Cumb. near the
Darwent, W. of Cockermouth.

St. Lawrence, Ess. near St. Ofyth-
Isle.

St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, in
the East-Medina, near Newchurch
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Its situation is remarkably romantic,
consisting of a slip of land secluded
from the adjoining country, by a
range of rocky cliffs resembling an
immense stone wall. The village
consists of a few straggling cottages,
with a church the smallest in the
island. The communication with
the village is by a steep road cut
through the cliff.

St. Lawrence, Som. in the suburbs
of Bristol.

St. Lawrence-Street, Midd. be-
tween Edgeworth and Totteridge.

Lawsbill, Suff. N. W. of Lanc-
ham.

Lawton, Heref. on the Arro river,
S. W. of Leominster.

Lawton-Church, Chesh. S. of Con-
gleton.

Lawton's-Hope, Heref. 5 miles
from Hereford.

Lawton-Yate, Chesh. near Church-
Lawton, has a salt spring.

Laxey, Isle of Man, on the E. side,
has also a large harbour; and the
bishop generally resides at Balacuri,
on the S. side.

Laxfield, Suffolk, about 7 miles
S. W. of Halesworth.

Laxton, York, E. Riding, between
Howden and Flaxfleet.

Laxton, Northamp. on the borders
of the forest of Rockingham, where
lands are held by the service of hunt-
ing in all the king's forests and parks
throughout Oxfordshire, Bucks, and
Huntingdonshire, and this county, to
destroy all the vermin.

Laxton, or Lexinton, Nott. S. of
Tuxford, near the Idle, was made a
barony by King John.

Layard, Devon. in the parish of
Malborough.

LAYCOCK, Wilts, 4 miles from
Chippenham, has fairs July 7, and
December 21.

Laydon, or Leydon, Kent, in the
Isle of Sheppey.

Layer-Bretten, Ess. near Mersey-
Isle.

Layer-De la Haye, Essex, near
Bexden.

Layer-Marnay, Essex.

Layham, Suff. 1 mile from Hadleigh

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Layland, Lanc. S. of Preston.
Lay, Nether and Upper, Gloc.
 near the forest of Dean.

Layster's, Heref. N. E. of Leominster.

LAYSTOFF, or LOWESTOF, Suff.
 117 miles from London, is a town which seems to hang over the sea. The chief business here is fishing for cod in the N. sea, and for herring, mackarel, and sprats, at home. The church being 3 furlongs off, here is a chapel. This place, having been a part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, has a charter and a town seal, by the former of which, the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries. Here is a market on Wednesday. Fairs May 1, and Sept. 29. Some take this to be the most eastern part of Britain.

LAYSTON, Hertf. near Buntingford, of which it is the mother-church, was erected by the Saxons above 1 mile E. of Aspeden, where nothing remains now but the church. The manor was formerly called Coneybury. Market on Tuesday, and a fair at Bartholomew-tide for 8 days. The river Rib rises in the neighbourhood; and here is the present post-road from London to the North.

Layston, Suff. between Saxmundham and the sea.

Lay-Street, Essex, near Great-Ilford.

Lay-Street, Surry, S. E. of Rycgate.

Laytborn, Suff. E. of Appledrum.

Layton, Durham, S. E. of Bishop's-Aukland.

Layton, York, N. Riding, 4 miles from Easby.

Laxonby, Camb. adjoining to Salkeld, near Penrith.

Lea, Cbesb. 4 miles from Nantwich.

Lea, Cbesb. W. of Middlewich.

Lea, Cbesb. S. W. of Delamere-Forest.

Lea, Derby, in Glossop parish, in the High-Peak.

Lea, Gloc. 2 miles from Mitchell-Dean, the church is a chapel of ease to Linton in Herefordshire.

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Lea, Hertf. N. of Watford.

Lea, Heref. S. W. of Newent.

Lea, Lanc. W. of Preston.

Lea, Salop, S. of Cause-Castle.

Lea, Salop, between Shrewsbury and Wem.

Lea, Salop, near Ellesmere.

Lea, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

Lea, Wilts, near Malmesbury.

Lea, Wilts, near Crekelade.

Lea, a river, which rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. by Wheat-Hampstead in Hertfordshire, then E. through Hertford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, it falls into the Thames, a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and malt brought out of Hertfordshire to London. A canal has lately been made from this river, which runs into the Thames near Limehouse, for the passage of barges.

Lea, or Lea Marston, Warw. on the N. side of Colehill.

Lea Chapel, Cbesb. near Northwich.

Leach, a river in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames at Leachlade.

Leach, Cbesb. near Chester.

Leachlade, Gloc. 12 miles E. from Cirencester, 29 from Gloucester, and 60 from London. The river Thames waters it on the south and east sides, and divides it from Wiltshire and Berkshire. The Leach runs through the north side of the parish. The Thames river is navigable for barges of 50 tons burthen, but want of water one part of the year makes the navigation very uncertain. Here is a small market on Tuesday, and two fairs Aug. 10, and Sept. 9. The church is a large handsome building, with double aisles, supported by two rows of fluted pillars.

Leacroft, Staff. in Cannock parish.

Lead, Staff. near Penkridge.

Leaden-Court, Gloc. near Newent.

Lead-Hall, York, W. Riding, E. of Bramham-Moor, near Aberforth.

Lea-Hall, Cbes. S. E. of Chester.

Leak, Linc. between Boston and Wainfleet.

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Leak, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Northallerton.

Leak, East and West, Nott. between Loughborough and Nottingham.

Leam, a river, in Northamptonshire, rising from a spring at Helliden, called the Little-Down; hastens by Catesby and Staverton into Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Lemingtons, and then loses both its water and name in the Ouse.

Leam-New, a river in Cambridgeshire, runs N. E. from Peterborough, to Watersey, between Whittlesey-Dike and Wisbich.

Lean-Castle, Cornw. N. W. of Launceston.

Leap, Hampsb. between Lymington and Calshot-Castle.

Leapslife, Northumb. in North-Tindale.

Leaebill, Northumb. W. of Alnewick.

LEARMOUTH, Northumb. 328 miles from London, is on the bank of the Tweed, in the barony of Wark. It was a handsome town, to which the maps, &c. have given a market, but don't name the day; but, by the late enlarging farms, is now reduced to a single farm-house.

Leasf-Heath, Kent, in the parish of Erith.

Leatham, Northumb. in the bounds of Berwick.

Leatherhead, see *Letberhead*.

Leatber, Cumb. a hamlet in the parish of Aikton, near Thursby.

Leatbley, York, West Rid. N. E. of Otley.

Leaton, Salop, N. W. of Shrewsbury.

Leaton, Staff. not far from Wolverhampton, where, in a field that belongs to Mr. Townley, lead-ore is dug in a yellowish stone, with cawk and spar, which the workmen distinguish into round ore, small ore, and smithum, and which is sold to the potters at Burslem for 6 or 7l. a ton.

Leaveland, Kent, near Badlesmere.

Le Bailly, Gloucestersb. in Newland parish.

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Lebberston, York, North Riding, at the source of the Darwent, near the sea.

Leborwood, Salop, near Alstretton.

Lebriran, Hampsb. near Gosport.

Lebthorp, Linc. between Stamford and Grantham.

Leckhampton, Gloc. 3 miles S. from Cheltenham, and 8 miles E. from Gloucester. About half this parish lies in dairy-farms in the Vale of Gloucester, the other part stretches eastward over a stupendous ridge of hills where there is a fine prospect over the vale and the river Severn, above and below the city of Gloucester.

Leckbist, South and Beacon, Dorset near Poole.

Leckworth, Hertf. near Hitchin.

Leck, Lanc. near the Ken and Leven-Sands, on the Irish sea.

Leckford, Hampsb. N. of Stockbridge, on the same river.

Leckford-Bridge, Suff. N. W. of Petworth.

Leckhampton, Gloc. near Cheltenham.

Leckhamsted, Bucks. N. of Buckingham.

Lecomb, Gloc. near Stow on the Would.

LEDGAY, Heref. 123 miles from London, a fine well-built town, near the S. end of Malvern-Hills, is noted for clothiers, and has a well endowed hospital, besides a charity-school for 23 children. Its market is on Tuesday, fairs Monday before Easter, May 12, June 22, October 2, and December 21.

Ledder, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conwey below Bettus.

Ledington, Gloc. a hamlet in Dimmock parish, on the river Leden.

Ledsham, York, W. Riding, a hamlet of Leeds. Ledsham-Hall, the manor-house. Here is an hospital endowed with 10l. a year each for 10 aged people, who have each of them two rooms and a garden.

Ledsham-Long, Linc. S. E. of Beckingham.

Ledston-Parva, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Sherburn.

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Ledston-Hall, *York*, West Riding, S. W. of Sherburn. Here are several noted quarries of stone.

Ledwell, *Oxfordsh.* near Deddington, and is noted for a fine sand for the making of glass.

Ledwich-Chapel, *Salop.* near Ludlow.

Lee, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Weaver at Leeton.

LEE, *Yorksh.* has fairs August. 24, and September 17.

Lee, *Bucks.* S. E. of Aylesbury.

Lee, *Cheshire*, in the parish of Wimbury.

Lee, *Cornw.* N. E. of Stow.

Lee, *Kent*, two miles from Blackheath, where are some fine gentlemen's seats.

Lee, *Lanc.* near the Leven-Sand.

Lee, *Linc.* near Gainsborough.

Lee, *Salop.* N. E. of Chirbury.

Lee, *Salop.* near Ellesmere.

Lee, *Salop.* E. of Wem.

Lee, *Suffex.* near Warbleton.

Lee-Farm, *Suffex.* near Stopham.

Lee-field-Forest, *Rutl.* on the borders of Leicestershire.

Lee-Gardens, *Eff.* in Hornchurch parish, belongs to the liberty of Havering.

Lee-Grange, *Bucks.* N. W. of Chesham.

Lee-Grange, *Eff.* also called Ashenden, is a hamlet to Quainton.

Lee-Gunnery, *Salop.* near Wellington.

Lee-Hall, *Northumb.* near Beltingham.

LEEDS, *York*, W. Riding, 196 miles from London, has a magnificent stone-bridge over the river Aire to the suburbs. It was incorporated by K. Charles I. with a chief alderman, 9 burgesses, and 20 assistants; and by Charles II. with a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants. It has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, yet had but one church till the reign of Charles I. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Messes;

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Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Here is a long street full of shops, and a hall for the sale of cloth, built in 1758. The merchants of this place, York, and Hull, ship them off at the latter, for Holland, Hamburg, and the North. After ringing of the market bell at six or seven in the morning, the chapmen come and match their patterns, when they treat for the cloth with a whisper, because the clothiers' standings are so near each other; and perhaps 20,000l. worth of cloth is sold in an hour's time. At half an hour after eight the bell rings again, when the clothiers make room for the linen-draper, hardware-men, shoe-makers, fruiterers, &c. At the same time the shambles are well stored with all sorts of fish and beef; and 500 horse-loads of apples have been counted here in a day. There is a magnificent hall, where they also sell great quantities of white cloth; and here is a noble guild-hall, with a fine marble statue of Q. Anne, erected about the year 1714. Its river being navigable, by boats they send other goods, besides their cloth, to Wakefield, York, and Hull, and furnish York with coals. There is a house called Red-Hall, because it was the first brick-building in the town, and K. Charles I. had an apartment in it, which is ever since called the King's-Chamber. There is another place called Tower-Hill, on which there was once a tower. Besides which, there was a castle, which King Stephen besieged, in his march to Scotland. Here was also a park, where are now inclosures. There is a workhouse here of free stone, where poor children are taught to mix wool, and perform other call branches of that manufacture, and a part of it has been used many years as a hospital for the reception of the

aged poor. Here are three almshouses, and two charity-schools of blue-coat boys, to the number of 100. In the ceiling of St. Peter's, its only parochial church, the delivery of the law to Moses is finely painted in fresco by Parmentier. It is a venerable free-stone pile, built in the cathedral fashion, and seems to have been the patch-work of several ages. Its increase of building in the year 1786, was nearly 400 houses. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house here, erected in 1691, called the New-Chapel, which is the stateliest, if not the oldest of that denomination in the N. of England; and in the town and its suburbs are several other meeting-houses, as is always observable in towns of great trade and manufacture. It is noted for some medicinal springs, one of which called St. Peters, is an extreme cold one, and has been very beneficial in rheumatisms, rickets, &c. Here is an hospital for relief of the poor, who had been honest and industrious, endowed with 80*l.* a year, besides 10*l.* a year for a matter to read prayers, and instruct them; also a free-school. Its markets are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the market laws are more strictly observed here than any where. Fairs July 10, and Nov. 8.

Leas, Kent, on the Len, near Maidstone, had formerly a castle and an abbey or priory. The castle stands about 3 miles and a half S. E. of Maidstone. It was built by one Lodian, a Saxon chief, counsellor to King Ethelbert II. which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Sir Hugh de Creveceur in 1091. It is a most magnificent pile of building, built all of stone; it is situated in the midst of a beautiful park, the view of which implants in the mind an idea of the noble and great, and is incircled by a large moat of running water, which is supplied by a stream that rises at Lenham. At the entrance to the castle, are the remains of an ancient gateway, which appears to have stood since its first foundation. On

the third of Nov. 1779, his Majesty King George III. with his Queen lodged here, after having reviewed the army encamped at Coxheath.

Lee, Stafford, 135 miles from London, lies among the barren moorlands, has a manufacture of buttons, a market on Wednesday, and a fair the Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Sun-Wednesday, July 3, and 28, and Nov. 13. In its church-yard at the S. E. corner of the chancel, are the remains of a Danish cross, now upright, and ten feet high from the ground, beneath which are three steps. In Blue-Hills in the neighbourhood, are coal-mines; and a salt stream comes from thence, which tinges the stones and earth through which it runs, with a rusty colour, and, with the infusion of galls, turns as black as ink. Here are rocks of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them.

Leek, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Northallerton.

Leek, a river in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which runs into the Lune at Barton.

Leek-Wotton, Warw. on a hill, near Stoneley and Wedgnoock-Park.

Lee-Lodge, Rutl. in Lifield-Forest, near Martinthorp.

Lee-Marks, Hampsb. near Tichfield.

Leeming-Chapel, York, N. Rid. E. of Bedal.

Leeming-Parva, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Bedal.

Lee, Neiber and Upper, Heref. near Wigmore-Castle.

Lee-North, Devon, near Kilhampton in Cornwall.

Lees, Northumb. on the river Alow, W. of Hexham.

Lees-Court, Kent, 7 miles from Canterbury.

Lees-Hall, Derby, S. W. of Derby.

Lees-Hill, Staff. on the Churnet, N. E. of Cheedale.

Lees-Skipton, Bucks, near Quainton.

Lees-Thorp, Leic. S. E. of Melton-Mowbray.

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Leifield, Oxford, near the forest of Whichwood.

Leftwich, Cheshire, near Northwich.

Legbaro, Lanc. between Fournells-Fells and Ken-Sands.

Legburgthwate, Cumb. S. E. of Keswick.

Legb, Devon, in the parish of Loxbear.

Legbes, Northumb. belonging to the castle of Langley.

Legsby, Linc. S. E. of Market-Raifin.

Legthorn, Suffex, S. E. of Chichester.

* **LEICESTER, Leic.** 99 miles from London, is washed on the W. and N. sides by the river Soar, the *Ratæ* of the Romans, and stands on the Roman military-way, called the *Fosse*, where Roman coins, medals, and other antiquities, have often been discovered. In the Saxon Hierarchy, when it was the chief city of the Mercian kingdom, it was the see of a bishop, which being removed after a succession of eight prelates, it fell to decay; but, *anno* 914, it was repaired, and fortified with new walls; when Matthew Paris says, it became a most wealthy town, and had 32 parish churches, but, for rebelling against Henry II. it was besieged and taken, the castle dismantled, and the walls thrown down. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry V. wherein the first law was made for burning hereticks. It is the largest, best built, and most populous town in the shire. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, bailiff, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. and had its first charter from King John, and its freemen are toll-free at all the markets and fairs in England. Its market on Saturday is one of the greatest in England for provisions, especially for corn and cattle. Its fairs are May 12, July 5, October 10, and Dec. 8. In the high-street there is an excellent piece of workmanship, in the form of our Saviour's cross. Here are six parishes, though

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but five churches; an hospital that was built here for 100 poor sick men and women, by Henry the first duke of Lancaster, who was interred in it, being supported by some revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and is capable of maintaining 100 patients, was rebuilt in 1776 by a benefaction of George III. But the most venerable edifice here of this kind, is the hospital built in the reign of Henry VIII. for 12 men, and as many women, which has a chapel and a library for the use of the ministers and scholars of the town, and there is another near the abbey for 6 widows. Here is a charity-school. The inhabitants have greatly improved the manufacture of stockings, of which vast quantities are wove by frames, in this and many other neighbouring places; so that in some years it has returned 60,000*l.* in that article. Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building, it being the court of the great Duke of Lancaster, who added 26 acres to it, which he inclosed with a high wall, and called it his *Novum Opus*, now the *Newark*, where are the best houses in or about Leicester; and they still continue extra-parochial, as being under castle-guard, by an old grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen are still entire, the former of which is so lofty and spacious, that the courts of justice, which are held here at the assizes, are at such a distance as not to disturb each other. One of the gateways of this palace has a very curious arch, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county militia. In the neighbouring meadow was that famous monastery, called from its situation, *St. Mary de Pratis*, or *Prez*, since turned into a dwelling-house and garden, where is a pleasant terrace, supported by an embattled wall, with lunetts hanging over the river, and shaded with trees. The adjacent meadow is the place for the annual horse-races. *St. Margaret's* church is a noble structure, which has a ring of six of the most tunable

hells in the kingdom. It is said that King Richard III. who was killed in the battle of Bosworth, was interred in it; and his coffin has been converted into a trough for horses to drink, at the White-Horse inn here. Near this church is a piece of ground still called the Bishop's-Barn-Close, and a royalty called to this day, the Bishop's Fee. There is a remarkable epitaph in St. Martin's church, shewing, that Mr. Heyric, who died in 1589, aged 76, lived in one house with his wife, 52 years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were sometimes 20 in family. And the widow, who died in 1611, aged 97, saw before her death, 143 children, grand-children, and great grand-children. Most travellers stop near All-Saints church, to see a curious piece of Roman antipuity, that was formerly dug out of a cellar there, supposed by some to be the fable of Dana and Acteon (as related by Ovid) wrought in a pile of little stones, some white, others of a chestnut colour. St. Mary church was demolished by a storm in 1763 and again in 1783. There is an old wall here, called the Jewry-Wall, where the inhabitants say, the Pagans used to offer up their children to Moloch. It is composed of rag-stone and Roman brick; and not far off is a place, called Holy-Bones, where have been dug up the bones of many oxen, supposed to have been sacrificed there.

• **LEICESTERSHIRE**, an inland county, in the diocese of Lincoln, and in the midland circuit. It is bounded on the N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; and on the W. by Warwickshire; and is about 170 miles in circumference. It sends four members to parliament, two whereof are for the county. Tho' it lies almost in the middle of England, and by consequence, at a considerable distance from the sea, the air is very sweet and wholesome. The soil, except in the N. E. part, is very good, and affords

large crops of corn and grass; but more particularly, the best of beans in abundance. The S. W. is but poorly supplied with fuel, but the N. E. abounds with pit-coal, which, with the vast numbers of sheep that feed on the mountains, makes ample amends for all its other deficiencies. Its principal commodities are corn, fish, flesh, fowl, wool, beans, and horses for the collar. Though the principal business of the county is husbandry; and notwithstanding some farms are here so large, that they are worth, to be lett, near 2000*l.* per *Ann.* yet the stocking manufacture is greatly encouraged, and turns to a very good account. The sheep bred here, and in Lincolnshire, are the largest mutton with which the London markets are supplied, and have the greatest fleeces of wool among any in England. Nor is the wool less fine on account of its quantity, and is the longest staple in the whole island, some few places excepted: The sheep-breeding country here, reaches from the river Ankre on the confines of Warwickshire, to the Humber, at the furthest end of Lincolnshire, which is near 100 miles in length: and from the banks of the Trent, in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, to those of the Ouse, above 60 miles in breadth. The horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in England, being generally the great, black dray-horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London. This shire is every where plentifully watered; but its principal river is the Soare or Soar, anciently the Leire (whence the name of the county) which rising from a double head on the E. side, and runs with a broad stream through the rest of the county into the river Trent, receiving in its passage, the Sense and the Wreke, which has its course through a deep narrow vale like a trough, and being increased by the Eye, and other nameless streams, waters the whole hundred of Framland, most of that of East Goscote, and falls into the Soar near Collington. The western

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parts are watered by the two head branches of the river Ankre, which go from hence into Warwickshire, and the N. parts of West Goscote hundred, have the advantage of the Trent. These rivers supply the county with many sorts of fish; particularly the best sort of salmon, which come from the Trent into the Soar; and are convenient for navigation.

Leicester-Abbey, Leic. near Leicester.

Leicester-Forest, Leic. between Normanton and Groby.

Leier, Leic. N. of Lutterworth.

Leigh, Devon, near Modbury.

Leigh, Dorset, a hamlet in the parish of Yateminster, 2 miles E. from Chetnoll; here is a small chapel officiated in once a fortnight by the vicar of Yateminster.

Leigh, Dorset, near Kingston-Hall and Winbourne-Minster, which had formerly a chapel, whose site is now unknown.

Leigh, Essex, near Canvey-Isle, is noted for oysters, and well stocked with seamen, being a road for shipping.

Leigh, Lanc. on the S. E. side of Wigan, had once a market, now quite neglected. It is 189 miles from London. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Leigh, Somersf. near Chard.

Leigh, Staff. near Uttoxeter.

Leigh, Surry, 3 miles from Darking.

Leigh, Wilts, near Bradford.

Leigh, Wilts, near Westbury, where is supposed to be the palace of some Saxon king.

Leigh, Worc. on the borders of Tame, E. of Worcester, in which is a place called the Castle, though no traces of any building remains. In

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its church are several ancient monuments. Near it is the hamlet of Braces-Leigh, and Leigh-Sinton.

Leigh, or Lye, Gloc. 6 miles W. from Cheltenham, and 6 N. from Gloucester. This place is remarkable for a large quantity of dwarf-elder growing here.

Leigh-East, Kent, near Eltham.

Leigh-High, Chesh. between Warington and Knotsford.

Leigh-Land, Som. near Nettlescomb.

Leighs-Magna, Parva, and Priory, Essex, lie all three together, on the S. W. side of Braintree.

Leigh-North, Oxf. on the S. W. side of Woodstock, where people are afraid to dig common pits or wells, because here is a sort of earth which emits damps, that have been known to kill on a sudden. Here has been found the stone pyrites, which being exposed to the air becomes cruised with a white sort of salt, that has the taste of ink.

Leigh, North and South, Devon, near Culliton.

Leigh-Sinton, Worcest. 4 miles S. W. of Worcester, in the parish of Leigh.

Leighterton, Gloc. is a chapel of ease to Boxwell.

Leighterton, Gloc. a hamlet to Boxwell parish. Here was a large tumulus opened in which were found three arched vaults, and at the entrance of each an urn, containing ashes and bones of men imperfectly burnt and broken except their skulls and thigh-bones. Here is a small chapel and an embattled tower.

Leighton, Chesh. S. W. of Sandbach.

Leighton, Chesh. on the Dee.

LEIGHTON, Hunt. 5 miles N. of Kimbolton, gives name to its hundred. It has fairs on May 12, and Oct. 5.

Leighton, Lanc. between Barton and the Lancaster-Sands.

Leighton, Salop, at the foot of the Wrekin-Hill.

LEIGHTON - BEAUDESSERT, or BUZZARD, Bedf. on the borders of

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Lucker, 42 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday, well stored with cattle, and a great horse-fair on Whit-Tuesday, particularly those for coach and cart, besides three other, viz. Jan. 25, July 26, and October 24.

LEIGHTON on the Mooring, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Rotherham, has a fair on June 24.

Leire, Leic. near the head of the river Soar.

Leisdon, Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey.

Leith, York, N. Riding, in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, is noted for allum mines; in which abundance of hands were employed lately to dig, and hew it out of the rock that hangs over the sea. To fit it for use, it is burnt, then steeped in pits of water, and afterwards boiled and clarified as we find it.

Leith-Hill, Surry, near Box-Hill, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in Europe. Is situated about 5 miles S. from Dorking, about 6 from Box-Hill, and near 12 from Epsom.

LEKENFIELD, York, E. Riding, on the N. side of Beverley, has a fair for a week, commencing September 14.

Lake-Wotton, Warw. N. of Warwick.

Lekham, Wilts, has a bridge over the Avon, S. of Chippenham. Roman coins are often found here.

Lelly, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, to the N. E. of Headdon.

LELAND, Cornw. 5 miles from Penzance, has a fair on Aug. 15.

Leman, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

* **LEMINGTON, or LYMINGTON, Hamp.** 85 miles from London, is a small but populous sea-port, on a hill that has a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight, in the narrow part of the strait called the Needles, at the entrance of the bay of Southampton. Its burgesses enjoy certain privileges granted to them by those of Southampton, in the reign of Edward III.

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It is a corporation by prescription, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, without limitation. The mayor is chosen by the burgesses, and sworn at the court of the lord of the manor. Great quantities of salt are made here, which is said to exceed most in England for preserving flesh; and the S. parts of the kingdom are chiefly supplied with it from thence. The sea comes up within a mile of the town. Here is a quay, with custom-house officers and shipwrights. Its market is Saturday, fairs May 1, and Sept. 21.

Lemington-Hastang, Warw. on the S. W. side of Dunchurch.

Lemington-Priors, Warw. near Warwick. Its church was originally but a chapel belonging to Wotton on the other side of the river.

Leming-Green, York, N. Riding, between Richmond and Bedall, 219 miles from London.

Lemington the Less, Gloc. in the parish of Toddtenham, where the Roman Fosse-way enters the county from Warwickshire.

Lemington, Lower, Gloc. 5 miles from Campden, and 5 from Shipton upon Stour, Worcestershire, the Roman Fosse-way enters Gloucestershire at this place, a great many Roman coins have been found here, for which reason it is thought that they have had a small fort or station here.

Lemington, Upper, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Toddtenham.

Lemington, Northumb. within 3 miles of Alnewick, in the valley of Whittingham.

Lemsford, Hertf. has mills on the river Lea, near Brompton-Hall park.

Len, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENERCROFT, Cumb. not far from the Picts wall, has a bridge over the river Irthing to Naworth Castle, and a medicinal spring that issues out of a neighbouring rock, which is said to be very good for the spleen, stone, the itch, surfeits, and all cutaneous distempers, and therefore is much frequented in the summer.

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both by the English and Scots. Here was formerly an abbey.

Lenals-Castle, Heref. between Pembridge and Kyneton.

Lenborough, Bucks. in Buckingham parish.

Lench, Worcest. near Aulcester.

Lench-Church, Worcest. between Lench-Rowse, and Lench-Wick, N. of Evesham, situated on a hill, with an extensive prospect into Warwickshire. Near it is Lench-Shreeve, and Ast-Lench, two villages in the same parish, and Habbe-Lench is also near it.

Lench-Rowse, Worc. to the S. W. of Aulcester, a parish on a pleasant hill, whose church retains some Saxon architecture.

Lenche, Worcest. a chapelry in the parish of Fladbury.

Lenchwick, Worc. a little N. of Evesham, formerly a parish.

LENHAM, Kent, at the source of the Len, 9 miles from Maidstone, 48 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs, June 6, and Oct. 23.

Lenham-East, Kent, near the former.

LENYHER, Glam. in S. Wales, has a fair Oct. 10.

Lenmere, Heref. S. W. of Digswell.

Lenston, Dorset, a little E. of Langton in the Isle of Purbeck, to which parish it belongs.

Lenibal-Earls, Heref. in the parish of Aymstree.

Lenibal-Starks, Heref. near Wigmore-Castle.

LENTON, Nott. so called from its situation by the Len, on the S. W. side of Nottingham, was before the Conquest a hamlet of Arnal. Fair on Wednesday after Whitfun-week, and 6 days following; there is a horse fair here on the 18th of November.

* **LEOMINSTER, Heref.** 113 measured miles from London, is a large, handsome, populous borough, with several bridges over the Lug, and is a great thoroughfare betwixt South-Wales and London. In King John's

reign it was burnt, but soon rebuilt. It was incorporated by Queen Mary and is governed by a high steward, bailiff, recorder, 12 capital burgesses (out of whom the bailiff is chosen) and a town-clerk. Its market is on Friday, and its fairs, which are all noted for horses and black cattle, on Feb. 13, Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, May 13, July 10, September 4, and November 1. The market was on Thursday till it was changed, on a petition from the cities of Hereford and Worcester, complaining of their loss of trade; since which, the vast trade it had in wool and wheat is much lessened. The best flax is said to grow here, and it has been equally noted for the best wheat, barley, and the finest bread. The inhabitants drive a considerable trade not only in the wool, but in gloves, leather, hatmaking, &c. and there are several rivers in and about the town on which they have mills and other machines. Near its church are some remains of its priory; and on a neighbouring hill are the ruins of a palace, called to this day Comfort-Castle. The mayor walks with a long black rod, tipped with silver. There is an almshouse here founded by the widow of one, who gave away the best part of his effects in his life time.

St. Leonard's Suffex, lies in a forest of the same name, to the E. and S. E. of Horsham.

St. Leonard's, Bucks, S. of Tring in Hertfordshire.

St. Leonard's, Devon, near Exeter.

St. Leonard's, Dorset, S. E. of Hinton-Martel.

St. Leonard's, Kent, near Malling.

St. Leonard's, Suffex, near Hailings.

St. Leonard's-Hill, Berks, a most delightful eminence, in Windsor-Forest, on the summit of which is a noble seat, called Gloucester-Lodge, being first built by the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady. This

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legant villa, together with the pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7,100 guineas, of whom it has been purchased by General Harcourt, for 10,000*l*.

Lepperay, Cornw. among the hills N. W. of Lelithwiel.

Leppington, York, E. Riding, between Stamford-bridge and New-Malton.

Lepton, York, W. Riding, E. of Almondbury.

Lery, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish sea below the Dory.

Lefance, Cornwall, S. of Launceston.

Lefbury, Northumb. is a manor towards Aylmouth, belonging to the castle of Alnwick.

Lefbare, Rutl. S. of Uppingham.

Lefgate, Norfolk, East of Lynn-Regis.

Lefingham, North and South, Linc. near Sleaford.

* *LESKEARD, Cornw.* 220 miles from London. Mr. Norden, who surveyed and described this county in the reign of James I. calls it Liskeerde; and says it is a poor town, whose ruins however argue its pristine glory to be great, and that it is privileged for the coinage of tin, and has a pretty market. Since his time, it is improved to be one of the largest and best built towns in Cornwall, with the greatest market: it was first incorporated by Edward Earl of Cornwall, afterwards by King John's son, Richard King of the Romans, and had privileges from Edward the Black Prince. Queen Elizabeth granted it a charter; by which it was to have a mayor and burgesses, who should have a perpetual succession, purchase lands, &c. Here is a handsome town-hall built on stone pillars, with a turret on it and a noble clock with four dials that cost near 200*l*. Here is a large church and meeting-house, an eminent free-school and a curious conduit; and on the adjacent commons, which feed

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multitudes of sheep, there have been frequent horse-races. It has a market on Saturday, and seven fairs, viz. Shrove-Monday, Midlent-Monday, the Monday after St. Nicholas, Ascension-day, August 15, September 21, and the Monday after the 6th of December. The list of its parliament men begins the 23d of Edward I. Here is a very great trade in all manufactures of leather; and some spinning is set up here lately, encouraged by the clothiers of Devonshire. On the hills of N. Leskeard, and in the way from hence to Launceston, are many mines of tin, which is cast at the blowing houses into blocks, that are sent hither to be coined.

Lesnes, Kent, between Plumsted and Erith.

Lesnewth, Cornw. has a park between Half-Drunken-Downs and Tintagel-Castle.

Lessingham, Norf. between Walpole and the sea.

Lessington, Northamptonsh. near Oundle.

Lessingham, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Kirkby-Morefield, had an abbey.

LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs; on May-day, and Michaelmas-day for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea-shore, and is an indif-ferent place, whose church is near half a mile from it. It is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackerels, and sprats. It has a church, and a dissenting-meeting-house; likewise, for its security, fix 18 pounders, which they can move as occasion requires; but it has no battery. The town consists of 500 houses; but the streets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coast is here very dangerous for strangers. It is 7 miles S. of Yarmouth, 28 E. by S. of Norwich, and 117 N. E. of London.

Lestormal-Castle, Cornwall, near Lelithwiel, formerly the residence of the Earls of Cornwall. This castle is situated on the edge of a hill overlooking a deep valley, surrounded by

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a ditch which is very deep and wide, and was formerly filled with water, brought by pipes from an adjoining hill; on the higher side, also leading to the principal gate, there are traces of buildings to be found. The keep is a very magnificent one; the outer wall or rampart is an exact circle 110 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at the top, including the thickness of the parapet, which is 2 feet 6, and the top of the parapet is 7 feet higher, garretted quite round. There are three stair-cases leading to the top of the rampart, one on each side of the gateway, ascending from the court within, and one betwixt the inner and outermost gate. The rooms are 19 feet wide, the windows most in the innermost wall, but there are some very large openings (in the outermost wall or rampart) now walled up, shaped like Gothic church windows, sharp arched, which were formerly very handsome and pleasant. These large openings are all on the chamber floor (where the rooms of state seem to have been) and from the floor of these chambers you pass on a level to the chapel, which is but a small building, and more modern than the castle. But the chapel appears to be as ancient as Richard King of the Romans, who kept his court here. The offices belonging to this castle, lay below in the bass court, where signs of many ruins to the N. and E. are still apparent, and with the ruins on either hand as you come towards the great gate from the W. shew that this castle was of great extent. This noble keep still holds up the shell of its turretted head. There was formerly a park round it, well wooded, and suitable to the quality of the ancient owners, but with several others was disparked by Henry VIII. at the instance of Sir Richard Pollard.

* **LESTWITHEL, Cornw.** 229 miles from London, is a well-built town, where are kept the common-gaol, the weights and measures for the whole stannary, and the county courts. It stands on the river Foy,

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which brought up vessels from Fowey, before it was choaked up with sand coming from the tin-mines, and therefore its once flourishing trade is decayed; but it holds the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn in the town of Fowey, as it does the anchorage in its harbour. It was made a corporation by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, when he was King of the Romans, and has had other charters since. It consists of seven capital burgessees (whereof one is a mayor) and 17 assistants, or common-council. It is part of the dutchy of Cornwall, to which it pays 11*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* a year, for its liberties. Its chief trade is the woollen manufactory. Its church has a spire, the only one, except that of Helston, in the county. Its market is Friday, and its fairs June 29, August 24, and November 2. It first returned members to parliament in the 33d of Edward I. They are chosen by their burgessees and assistants. It was anciently the shire-town, and the knights of the shire are still chosen here.

LETCHELADE, Gloc. 90 miles from London, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Berks, and the great road to Gloucester; had anciently a nunnery, and a priory of black canons. In this parish is Clay-hill. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs August 10, and September 9. It is supposed to be a Roman town, for a plain Roman road runs from hence to Cirencester; and by digging in a meadow near it, a few years ago, an old building was discovered, supposed to be a Roman bath, it was 50 feet long, 40 broad, and 4 high, supported with 100 brick pillars, curiously inlaid with stones of diverse colours of tesseraic work. The Leech, the Coln, the Churn, and Isis, which all rise in the Cotswould-hill, join here in one full stream, and become one river, called the Thames, which begins here to be navigable, and barges take in butter, cheese, and other goods at its quay for London.

Letcomb-Basset, Berks, near Wastage.

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Leicomb-King's, Berks, near Wantage.

Letber, Northumb. belonging to the barony of Vescy, near Alnewick.

Leth-Place, Surry, near the road from Dorking to Suffex.

Letbering set, Norfolk, near Holt.

LETTERHEAD, Surry, 3 miles S. W. of Epsom. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above 100 years. Fair 8th of September. Here is a bridge over the Mole river, which after having sunk into the earth at the foot of Box-Hill near Mickleham, rises again at or near this town, and runs through Cobham to the Thames at Moulsey. It is pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river, and in as good a situation for riding or hunting as most within twenty miles of London; it having a fine, open, dry, champaign country almost all round it.

Letberingham, Suffolk, on the S. side of Framlingham.

Letton, Heref. near Brompton-Brain.

Letton, Heref. S. W. of Weobly.

Letton, Heref. E. of Weobly.

Letton, Norf. N. E. of Watton.

Letwell, York, W. Rid. between Rotherham and Nottinghamshire.

St. Lewan, Cornw. in the deanery of St. Burién, at the S. W. point of the Land's-End; has a little cove for fisher-boats, and many tin-mines in the neighbourhood.

Levet, East, Linc. in the Isle of Axholme.

Levedale, Staff. near Penkridge.

Leveland, Kent, S. of Feverham.

Leven, a river in Lancashire. See *Fosse*.

Leven, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, W. of Hornsey-Meer.

Leven-Black, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the White Leven at Bucknesh.

Leven-White, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Kirsop near Tomwat-Hill.

Levenant, a river in Cardigan-shire, which runs into the Dowy at Penallt.

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Levenny, or Leanny, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea at Caer-Jerienrade.

Levenny, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Cluyd above Ruthen.

Levening, York, E. Riding, S. of New Malton.

Levens, Westmor. S. of Kendal, has a bridge over the Can, and near it a water-fall.

Leventhorp, York, N. Riding, on the Tees, N. E. of Yarum.

Leventhorp, York, W. Riding, near Bradford.

Lever, Linc. near Bolton.

Leverington, Camb. near Wisbich, 37 miles from Cambridge.

Levermine, Northumb. belonging to the barony of Work.

LEVERPOOL, Lanc. 202 miles from London. Its situation is low, but extremely healthy, pleasant, and commodious, at the mouth of the N. E. bank of the river Mersey, which here is from 12 to 1500 yards wide, is a populous town, the most flourishing sea-port in these parts, and pretends to rival, if not excel, Bristol. The inhabitants are universal merchants, and trade to all foreign parts, but Turkey and the East-Indies. It shares the trade to Ireland and Wales with Bristol. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Is also concerned with Londonderry, in the fishery on the N. coast of Ireland. Ships of any burthen, may come up with their full lading, and ride before the town, which is quite open and unfortified. In 1644 it was besieged by Prince Rupert, and after a stout resistance taken. In 1699 a church was built by act of parliament, and the town was made a distinct parish separate from Wall-ton, to which before this time it had

only a parochial chapel. The old church was an elegant Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, but has been elegantly rebuilt lately. St. Peter's church was built by assessment, and dedicated in 1704. Its tower is octangular, ornamented on each angle with a pinnacle, resembling a candlestick, the vane resembling the flame. St. George's church was consecrated in 1734; it is an elegant Doric building, with the tower and steeple of different orders. St. Thomas's church is of the Ionic order, consecrated in 1750, and makes a beautiful appearance from every point of view, its steeple and spire being 216 feet high. St. Paul's church, consecrated in 1769, is a magnificent structure, having on the W. a bold Ionic portico with a pediment, and pediments on the S. and N. and in the center on an octangular base, a dome with a lantern, ball, and cross. St. Ann's church is in the road to Everton, of the Gothic stile, and was built by two private gentlemen. To each of these, except the last, the corporation are patrons, and they are all furnished with organs. St. John's is a new church built of stone, of the Gothic order, with a tower. Besides the churches there are three Presbyterian meetings, two Baptists, one Quakers, several Methodists, three Romish chapels, and one Jews' synagogue. Of the Dissenters meeting-houses, that called the Octagon, is built with great taste and elegance, is furnished with a liturgy and an organ, and is now used for the established church of England. The disbursements of the Blue-Coat-Hospital are above 1500*l.* *per Ann.* by which 200 children are maintained, clothed, and educated. The public Infirmary, opened in 1749, disbursed above 1200*l.* *per Ann.* and in 1771 had 604 in, and 1095 out-patients, but is now considerably encreased. The Hospital for decayed Seamen, erected in 1752, disbursed in 1771, about 1002*l.* The Poor-House, built in 1771, at 8000*l.* expence, has generally about 600 poor,

whose yearly expence is about 5*l.* *per* a head; the poor-rates ar. 2*d.* in the pound, half rates. The Exchange, in which is the town-hall, council-room, and assembly-room, is a handsome Corinthian edifice, with a dome built in 1749, and since considerably enlarged. All the new buildings are very handsome, in spacious streets. Some merchants have houses here, which in Italy would pass for palaces. The custom-house is a neat and commodious brick-building, too small for its trade. There are six public docks and they are now constructing two more, larger than any of the former. Those already finished form an area of above 18 acres, and can contain 600 ships with the greatest safety, and when the other two are completed, they will be able to contain 300 more. They are bounded by quays above a mile and a half in length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of shipping. The last new dock cost 21,000*l.* There are a library, and a theatre-royal which cost above 6000*l.* opened in 1772. The whole number of barks employed here in 1563 was only 12, with 75 men; and there were then only 130 habitations, whereas in 1786 there were upwards of 8000 habitations, and they had 2800 vessels cleared outwards, and above 3000 inwards; so amazingly great has been the increase. The duties paid at the custom-house in 1784 were 640,510*l.* There were four million bushels of salt exported, besides what went coastwise. Also 15,000 tons of coal were exported, and 15,500 tons sent coastwise. The export of salt and salt-rock is from 90 to 100,000 tons annually. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Mersey, and that for ships of burthen too, as high almost as Warrington, and also up the S. channel, as they call the river Weaver; but it is chiefly for rock-salt and Cheshire-cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the W. and S. parts of England. It was incorporated in 1129 by Henry I. in 1203 by John, and 1227 by Henry III,

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About 1360 the tower was the property of Sir Thomas Latham, who gave it with other estates, with his daughter, to Sir John Stanley, who rebuilt and fortified it. The privileges and charter were confirmed and enlarged by Henry III. Richard III. and Henry IV. It had formerly a castle, built in the reign of Henry I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, without limitation, two bailiffs, forty common-council, of whom the mayor always is one, and the burgesses are above 2000. The mayor, by a grant of K. George II. 1752, is constituted four years a justice of the peace, as are also the four senior aldermen, and the recorder is allowed a deputy in case of absence or illness. The freemen of this town are free of the city of Bristol, and also of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. Here is just compleated a new gaol, which for conveniency and security of its numerous cells, airynefs of situation, and elegance of structure, does honour to the corporate body who erected it. The Mersey abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaife, and smelts; and at full sea it is above 2 miles over. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the fairs July 25, Nov. 11, and every Wednesday fortnight, for all sorts of cattle. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races, on a five-mile course, the finest, for the length, in England. The soil in and near the town is dry and sandy, and particularly favourable to the growth of potatoes, on which the farmers often depend more than on wheat or any grain. Fresh water is brought into the town by pipes, from some springs 4 miles off, pursuant to an act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

Levensall, York, W. Riding, near Doncaster.

Leversdale, Cumb. in the parish of Irthington.

Leversedge, York, between Halifax and Wakefield.

Levinton, North and South, Linc. near Boston.

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Leverton, York, N. Riding, on the E. side of Gisborough.

Leverton, North, Nott. on the E. side of Retford.

Leverton, South, Nott. near the former.

Levesden, Hertf. in the parish and manor of Watford.

Levesham, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Blackenmore.

Leveston, Dorset, S. of Sherborn.

Levetbam, Cornw. in Bli land, to the N. E. of Bodmin.

Leugnersb, Suff. N. of Parnham.

Levington, Linc. S. W. of Pockingham.

Levington, Suff. on the Stour, S. E. of Ipswich. Here is an almshouse for six of the poorest people of this village, and of Nacton, endowed with maintenance of 2s. a week for each, and 40s. a year for a gown and firing.

Levins, Westmorl. in the parish of Heversham. It is divided into Upper and Lower Levins, in the former of which is Levins-Hall, a venerable old building, near the river Kent, with very extensive grounds, which that river runs through, having a fall or force here, and a bridge over it. Here are mills for iron works. In the park are the ruins of a Roman temple, dedicated to Diana, and near it other ruins. On the other side of the river is a petrifying spring.

Lew, Oxf. on the N. side of Bampton.

Lewcomb, Dor. N.W. of Evershor.

Lewell, Dorset, between Stafford and Woodford.

* *LEWES, Suff. 50 miles from London, is famous for a bloody battle near it, wherein King Henry III. was defeated and taken prisoner by the Barons. It is so ancient, that we read the Saxon King Athelstan appointed two mint-houses here, and that in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had 127 burgesses. It is a pleasant town, and one of the largest and most populous in the county. It stands in an open champaign country, on the edge of the most delightful south-downs. It is an ancient ho-*

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rough by prescription, by the stile of constables and inhabitants. The constables are chosen yearly. It has sent burgesses to parliament ever since the 26th of Edward I. It has six parishes, which have each their church. It has handsome streets, and two fair suburbs. It carries on a good trade, and the river Ouse runs through it, which brings goods in boats and barges from a port 8 miles off. On this river are several iron-works, where cannon are cast for merchant-ships, besides other useful works of that kind. A charity-school was opened here in 1711, where 20 boys are taught, clothed, and maintained, at the expence of a private gentleman, by whom they were also furnished with books; and 8 boys more are taught here at the expence of other gentlemen. Here are horse-races, almost every summer, for the King's plate of 100*l*. The roads here are deep and dirty; but then it is the richest soil in this part of England. The market here is on Saturday, and the fairs May 6, Whitfun-Tuesday, and October 2. From a wind-mill near this town, there is a prospect which is hardly to be matched in Europe; for it takes in the sea for 30 miles W. and an uninterrupted view of Bansted-Downs, which is full 40 miles. Between this town and the sea, there is the best winter-game that can be, for a gun, and several gentlemen here keep packs of dogs; but the hills hereabouts are so steep, that it is extremely dangerous to follow them, though their horses will naturally run down a precipice safely, with a bold and skillful rider. On the E. side of this town there has been a camp, and it had formerly a wall, of which few remains are now to be seen; with a castle, long since demolished. The timber of this part of the county is prodigiously large. The trees are sometimes drawn to Maidstone, and other places on the Medway, on a sort of carriage called a tug, drawn by 22 oxen a little way, and then left there for other tugs to

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carry it on; so that a tree is sometimes two or three years drawing to Chatham; because, after the rain is once set in, it stirs no more that year, and sometimes a whole summer is not dry enough to make the roads passable. It is cheap living here; and the town not being under the direction of a corporation, but governed by gentlemen, it is reckoned an excellent retreat for half-pay officers, who cannot so well confine themselves to the rules of a corporation.

Lewisham, Kent, on the river Ravensburn, between Blackheath and Surry, 8 miles from London. Between this place and Dulwich, but in Lewisham parish, is a hill with an oak upon it, called the oak of honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious princess, is long since perished, but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote might not be forgotten. The parish church is a new and elegant edifice.

Lewknor, Ox. N. W. of Stokenchurch.

Lew-North, Devon, S. W. of Hatherleigh.

Leworth, Devon, near Parkham.

Lewston-Hill, Dorset, S. W. of Bemister, which with Pilsdon-Hill, surmount all the hills between them and the sea, and by mariners are called Cow and Calf, as land-marks to those who sail on the coast.

Lewston, Dorset, a hamlet that claims to be extra-parochial, situated a mile S. W. from Long-Burton, whose church was anciently a chapel of ease to Sherborne.

Lewtrenchard, Devon, N. E. of Tavistock.

Lexden, Essex, in the liberty of Colchester, on the side of a fine heath.

Lexham, East and West, Norfolk, N. E. of Swaffham.

Ley, Devon, in the parish of Beametris.

LEYBORN, York, a considerable

age in the N. Riding, a mile and a half N. of Middleham, with four fairs, viz. on the second Fridays of February, May, October, and December: is 229 miles from London.

Leytonstone, or Low-Leyton, Eff. a village on the side of an hill, near Walthamitow, at the foot of which runs the river Lea. Here are a great many seats belonging to the citizens, the number of inhabitants are so greatly increased, that a chapel of ease has lately been erected. Here are some remains of a Roman villa, or summer camp or station, for between the manor-house and the canal, were found old foundations, with a great many Roman bricks, and several medals; in enlarging the horse-pond, large foundations were found, and a large arched gate, with mouldings, ten feet high, and six feet broad, the top of which was six feet under ground. Great number of Roman urns and antiquities have been found here and near this place at different times. It is distant 5 miles from London.

Leard-Point, Cornw. S. point of the county.

Lhan Dderwi Brevi, Cardigansh. a village about 3 miles to the southward of Tregaron: a horn of an ox is here preserved in the church, of so extraordinary a size, that at the root it is seventeen inches in circumference, it is as heavy as stone, seemingly petrified, and is said to have been preserved in the church ever since the time of St. David, who lived in the beginning of the sixth century.

Lichfield, Hampsb. has a Roman military way running by it, between Pamber, and the forest of Chute.

* *LICHFIELD, Staff.* 117 miles from London, was, in the Saxons time, an archbishoprick for a short space, and is now, together with Coventry, a bishoprick. It is a pretty large town, 3 miles from the Trent, and divided by a little river that runs into it, over which are two causeys with sluices. The S.

side of it, which is much the greatest, is called the city, and the other the clofe. It was incorporated by Edward VI. with the name of bailiffs and burgeses, and is both a town and county, governed by 2 bailiffs, chosen yearly out of 24 burgeses, a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and other officers. The city has power of life and death within their jurisdiction, a court of record, and a piepowder-court. Here is a gaol both for debtors and felons, a freeschool, and a pretty large well endowed hospital, for a master and 12 brethren. The county of the city is 10 or 12 miles in compass, which the sheriff rides yearly, on the 8th of September, and then feasts the corporation, and neighbouring gentry. The clofe is inclosed with a wall and a deep dry ditch, on all sides, except towards the city, where it is defended by a great lake, or marsh, formed by its brook. The cathedral, which stands in the clofe, was originally built by Oswius King of Northumberland, about 300. It was rebuilt and enlarged by Offa King of Mercia, in 766. In 1148 was rebuilt, and greatly enlarged in 1296. At the Reformation, Coventry was divided from it. In the civil wars its spire was destroyed, and it converted to a stable. In 1776 a beautiful painted window, by the benefaction of Dr. Adenbrook, has been set up at the Western end of the cathedral. In the civil wars it was several times taken and retaken, and thereby suffered much; but was so repaired after the Restoration, at the expence of 20,000*l.* that it was one of the fairest and noblest structures of the kind in England. It is walled in like a castle, and stands so high as to be seen 10 miles round. It is 450 feet long, of which the choir is 110, and the breadth in the broadest place 80. Its portico is hardly to be paralleled in England. There were till lately 26 statues of the prophets, apostles, kings of Judah, and some kings of this land, in a row above it, as big as the life; and

on the top, at each corner of the portico, is a stately spire, besides a fine high steeple on the middle of the church. The choir is paved in great part with alabaster and channel-coal, in imitation of black and white marble. In 1789 it went under a general repair, when the massive groined arch betwixt the W. end of the church and the transcript, which had forced the side walls out of its perpendicular, was removed. The prebendaries' stalls, which are thought to be the best in England, were most of them re-erected at the charge of the country gentlemen, whose names and arms are painted at the top of the stalls. The N. door is extremely rich in sculpture, but much injured by time. The body, which is supported by pillars formed of numbers of slender columns, has lately had its decayed leaden roof replaced by a neat slated covering. The choir merits attention on account of the elegant sculpture about the windows, and the embattled gallery that runs beneath them; to which the altarpiece of Grecian architecture but ill corresponds; behind which is Mary's chapel, divided from it by a most elegant stone skreen of beautiful workmanship. Here stood St. Chad's shrine, which cost 2000*l*. The chapter-house is an octagon room. In the same close are the palaces of the bishop and dean, and the prebendaries houses in a court on the hill. Here are 3 other churches, one of which, St. Michael's, has a church-yard of 6 or 7 acres. Here was a castle, long since destroyed; and ancient camps have been discovered in its neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. The markets here are on Tuesday and Friday, and fairs on the three first Thursdays after Twelfth-day, Ash-Wednesday, May 1, and the Friday before St. Simon and Jude. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, in-

cluding its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Lickey-Bacon, *Worc.* N. of Bromsgrove.

Lidbury, *Salop.* near Bishop's castle, has a charity-school.

Liddel, *Cumb.* at the conflux of the Lid and Elk, had formerly a castle.

Lidden, or *Laden*, a river in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn, opposite Gloucester.

Lidford, *Berks.* near Pusey.

Lidford, *Devon.* on the river Lid, 2 or 3 miles E. of Brent Tor, was formerly a famous town, with a castle, which was always committed to men of quality, and twice sent burgeses to parliament. It was sadly shattered by the Danes, in 997, and though now a contemptible village, the parish may, for lands and liberties, compare with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmore being in the verge of it. The river here being pent up at the bridge with rocks, has made itself so deep a fall, by its continual working, that passengers only hear the noise of the water, without seeing it.

LIDFORD-EAST, *Som.* between Somerton and Bruton, has a fair on Aug. 1.

LIDFORD, EAST and WEST, *Som.* lie on the opposite banks of a river, that runs from Bruton to Glastonbury; fair Aug. 1.

Lidgate, *Suff.* near St. Edmundsbury; here is a charity-school and the ruins of a castle.

Lidiard-Bishops, *Som.* between Stokegomer and Taunton.

Lidiard-Laurence, *Som.* between Bishops-Lidiard and Stokegomer. In 1666, a pitcher, full of Roman medals, was dug up here, of no less than 80 pound weight.

Lidlyncb, *Dorset.* W. of Sturminster, three miles and a half from Bishop's-Candal.

LIDNEY, *Gloc.* 10 miles S. E.

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Monmouth, 8 miles N. E. from *Ceipitow*, 20 S. W. from *Glocester*, and 71 from *London*, seated on the W. bank of the river *Severn*, 10 miles S. of *Dean*; has a market on Wednesdays, with two fairs on May 4, and Nov. 8. Here are the remains of a large Roman encampment with foundations of many ancient buildings, among which are the ruins of a Roman hypocaust, or bath of arched form, great number of Roman antiquities and coins are found here. *Mr. Bathurst* has a very fine seat here called *Sydney-Park*, with very extensive woods adjoining.

Lidlow, Devon. on the river *Lid*, near from *Holdsforth*.

Lidyard-Millicent, and *North*, *Wilt.* N. W. of *Wotton-Basset*.

Lidyard-Tregoeze, *Wilt.* near *Wotton-Basset*.

Lid, Camb. near *Wulsty-castle*.

Linton, Devon. 4 miles E. of *Launceston*, in *Cornwall*, with three fairs, on February 2, Holy Thursday, and October 28.

Ligh, Wilt. near *Westbury*.

Ligo-Abbots, or *Ligo-upon-Mendip*, *Somerset.* near *Bedminster* and *Bristol*.

Ligh-and-r-Mendip, *Som.* W. of *Whalley* and *Frome*.

Ligotick, *Northumb.* in the manor of *Langley*.

Ligotcliff, *York*, W. Rid. in the parish of *Halifax*.

Ligotborn, *Warw.* at the head of *Tholesford brook*, near *Wasperton*.

Ligraue, *Bedf.* in the parish of *Tusington*, near *Hockley*.

Lilburn, *East and West*, *Northumb.* near *Woller*, whose ancient tower and mansion are in ruins.

Lilford, *Northamp.* near *Oundle*.

Liding, *York*, N. Rid. near *Bulmer*.

Lillingston, *Bucks.* on the *Ouse*, near *Luffield*.

Lillingston-Dairrell, *Bucks.* near *Luffield*.

Lillingston-Lovel, *Oxf.* lies near the former, and W. of *Stony-Stratford*.

Llington, *Dorset.* S. of *Sher-*

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born, one mile and a half from *Thornford*.

Lillington, *Warw.* on the N. E. side of *Warwick*.

Lilliput-Castle, *Som.* near the *Brow* of *Launston*.

Lilly, *Dorset*, a hamlet to *Wotton-fitzpaine*.

Limbery, *Notting.* near the *Lime* river, W. of *Sherwood-Forest*.

Limbrey, *Bedf.* in the parish of *Luton*.

Limbrook, *Heref.* between *Pres-tayne* and *Wigmore-castle*.

Limburgh, *Dorset*, a mile and a half S. W. of *Todberre*.

Lime, a river in *Dorsetshire*, which runs into the *British Sea* at *Lime-Regis*, dividing it from *Devonshire*.

Lime, *Cheshire*, near *Stockport*.

* *LIME, Dorset.* 23 miles from *Dorchester*, 28 from *Exeter*, 148 miles from *London*, is also called *Lime-Regis*, or *King's-Lime*. April 28, 1786, above 2000l. worth of silver and gold coin of *Charles I.* and *II.* were discovered here by some labourers. It had the same privileges as *Melcomb-Regis*, and indeed as *London* itself, with a court of hustings, and freedom from a toll, lastage, &c. which were confirmed by *Edward II.* and *III.* by *K. James I. K. Charles I. K. Will. and Q. Mary.* The corporation consists of a mayor, (who is justice of peace during his mayoralty, and the year after, and in the third year both justice and coroner) a recorder, 15 capital burgesses, and a town-clerk. It lies near the sea on the very borders of *Devonshire*, in a cavity between two rocky hills, which makes it difficult of access. It is about 5 furlongs long, and contains about 200 houses. As it lies on the declivity of a hill, the houses make a good shew, one above another, and some of them are built of freestone, and covered with blue slate. It had formerly a very flourishing trade to *France*, *Spain*, the *Streights*, *Newfoundland* and the *West-Indies*, during which, the customs amounted, some years, to 16,000l. but it stands on such a high steep rock, that the

merchants are obliged to load and unload their goods at a place a quarter of a mile off, called the Cobb, originally built in the reign of Edward III. which costs a great sum to maintain, but forms such a harbour as, perhaps, is not to be equalled in the world, the ships being sheltered by a high thick stone wall, raised in the main sea, a good way from the shore, broad enough for carriages, and warehouses, and the custom-house officers have one upon it. The cellars of the low part of the town near the sea, are often overflowed by the spring-tides, 10 or 12 feet. There are guns planted for defence both of the Cobb and the town, the shore here being very proper for batteries. The custom-house stands on pillars, with the corn-market under it. Here was formerly a house of Carmelite Friars, of which there are no remains. There is an alms-house in church-street, also Presbyterian and Anabaptists meeting-houses. The town-hall is near Broad-street. The church stands at the E. end of the town on a rising ground, moderately large but not high. The western end is the most ancient. Adjoining the church is a large stone building, and over it a school. The market here is Friday, the fairs Feb. 2, and Sept. 21. Its list of members of parliament commences the 23d of Edward I. We read, that in 774, the Saxon King Kinwulf gave land hereabouts to the church of Sherborn, for the boiling of salt there to supply its necessities. Here the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685.

Limehouse, Midd. E. of London, by Poplar and Isle of Dogs.

Limerdale, Cumb. W. of Bramp-ton.

Limerstone, Isle of Wight, in the West-Medina.

Limme, Kent, near Hithe, and 4 miles from Romney, was formerly a port, till choaked up by the sands; and though it is thereby become a poor town, yet it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur, and used to be the place

where the Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports was sworn at his entrance upon his office. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane-Street, ended here, and from the brow of the hill may be seen the ruinous Roman walls almost at the bottom of the marshes: and Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. Here formerly was a castle, now converted into a farm-house. When by whom this edifice was erected, is not known. It has, however, great marks of antiquity, as has also the adjoining church; one of which is its west door, and in it are several old tomb-stones with crosses on them, which perhaps, belonged to some of the hermits of the chapel here at Court Street.

Limington, Som. near Licheter, is noted for a school kept here by the famous Wolfey, who being put in the stocks by Sir Amias Paulet, for a misdemeanor, he so repented it when he came to be Cardinal, and in the highest favour with King Henry VIII. that when he was soliciting a court-favour, he made him dance attendance at London for it several years.

Limpensbow, Norfolk, near Rotherham.

Limpole, Nott. is a hamlet in the manor of Hartworth.

Limpsfield, Surry, near Croydon, on the road to Kent.

Limpsbam, Som. W. of Axbridge.

Limpston, Devon. near Powderham-Castle.

Lin, Staff. S. W. of Litchfield.

Linam, Devon. near Plympton, on the bank of the Yalm.

Linan, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Sea N. of Levenny.

Linby, Nott. between Sherwood-Forest and Codnor-Castle.

Linch, Suff. N. W. of Penthuill.

Linch, East and West, Dorset. is the Isle of Purbeck, near Kingdon.

Lincham, Wilts. S. W. of Wootton-Basset.

Linches, Glouc. near Bisley, where different branches of the woollen manufacture are carried on.

Lincoln, Hampsh. on the border of Surrey, S. E. of Bramshot.

Lineblade, Bucks. E. of Winslow.

Linchmere, Suff. S. W. of Haverhill.

* **LINCOLN, Line.** 132 miles from London, was formerly called *Lincolne*. It stands on the side of a hill, with the river Witham running along the bottom in three small channels, over which are several bridges. Vorimer, that valiant Briton, who so often defeated the Saxons, died and was buried here. The Danes took this city twice by storm, and the Saxons as often retook it. In Edward the Confessor's time it is said to have had 1070 houses; and Malmsbury relates, that in the Normans time it was one of the most populous cities in England, and a mart for all goods coming by land or water. King William I. built a castle here; and, about the same time, the bishop's see was translated hither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire. This is still reckoned the biggest diocese in all England, though Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford, have been taken out of it. King Edward III. made this city a staple for wool, leather, lead, &c. It was once burnt, once besieged by King Stephen, who was here defeated and taken prisoner, and once taken by Henry III. from his rebellious barons. It is said to have had 52 churches, which in the reign of Edward VI. were by act of parliament reduced to 18, and they are now but 14; three of which are in ruins, and the meanest that are to be seen any where, except its Cathedral, or minster, which is a stately gothic pile, the glory of Lincoln, being brought by several bishops to such a pitch of magnificence and elevation, that the monks used to say, the devil must needs frown at so noble a structure for divine worship; from whence it became a proverb to say of a man who has malice and envy, that *he looks at the devil over Lincoln*. It is so lofty, and the hill it stands on is so high, that it may be seen in five or six counties, 50 miles to the N. and

30 to the S. and is one of the largest in England; which has lately had a thorough repair, and has received the addition of several finely painted windows, and a large altar of masonry. Here is also the famous great bell called *Tom of Lincoln*, which is near 5 tons in weight, almost 23 feet in circumference, and will hold 424 gallons ale-measure. This city abounded heretofore with monasteries, and other religious houses. There is a great pool here, formed by the river on the W. side of it, called *Swan-Pool*, because of the multitude of swans on it. The Romans' north-gate still remains entire, by the name of *Newport-Gate*. It is one of the noblest of this sort in Britain. It is a vast semicircle of stones of very large dimensions laid without mortar, connected only by their uniform shape. This magnificent arch is 16 feet in diameter, the stones are 4 feet thick at the bottom; from the injuries of time, but worse of hands, it is somewhat luxated; yet seems to have a joint in the middle, not a key-stone; on both sides, towards the upper part, are laid horizontal stones of great dimensions, some 10 or 12 feet long to take off the pressure, very judiciously adapted. This arch rises from an impost of large mouldings, which are not perceivable now; there are also divers fragments of the old Roman wall. Over against the castle is an entrenchment cast up by King Stephen; and here are carved the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who lived here like a king, and had a mint. The city has a communication with the Trent, by a canal called the *Fossdyke*. In the centre of the ruined old castle there is a handsome modern structure for holding the assizes. Its walls are almost entire, and very substantial; the Keep or principal tower is situated on a high and very steep mount, which yet continues in its original state, but the remains of the tower on it are only 5 or 6 yards high. The outer walls of the castle are of very considerable height, which appear still higher than they really are

from their lofty situation and the moat below them. The great gateway is still entire. This city is a county of itself, and has a viscountial jurisdiction for 20 miles round, which is a privilege that no other city in England equal. It now consists principally of one street above 2 miles long, well paved, besides several cross and parallel streets well peopled. Here are some very handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones; upon the whole it has an air of ancient greatness, arising in a great measure from the number of monastic remains, most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. Upon the hill in the Castle are the ruins of the Bishop's palace, and other ruins of ancient grandeur and magnificence. The city is supplied with water by several conduits, among which is a modern one, somewhat in the pyramidal stile enriched with sculpture, is neat. Here is a large market-house, but very dark. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a recorder, 4 chamberlains, a sword-bearer, 4 coroners, and above 40 common-councilmen. Here are 4 charity-schools, where 120 poor children are taught by the widows of clergymen. The neighbouring course is noted for its frequent horse-races. On the down of Lincoln, towards Boston, that rare fowl the bustard is seen sometimes, as well as on Salisbury-Plain. Lincoln-Heath extends above 50 miles, viz. from Sleaford and Ancaster S. to the Humber N. though it is but three or four miles over, where broadest. Five miles from Boston on this extensive heath, the late Lord Le Despenser built a few years ago a tower on this heath for the direction of strangers. It is a lofty square building with a staircase, which terminates in a flat roof, and round the base is a square courtyard. Great part of this extensive heath is lately inclosed. The markets here are Tuesdays and Fridays; the fairs 1st Tuesday after April 12, July 5, 2d Wednesday in Sept. and November 12. We read that David

King of Scots met King John here, on the 22d of November, in the 3d year of his reign, and performed homage to him on a hill without the city, in presence of the archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Ragusa, 13 bishops, and a vast number of temporal lords, knights, and esquires, English and Scots. King Henry VII. kept his court here at Eather, in 1486. The Jews were once its chief inhabitants, till they were forced to remove, after having impiously crucified the child of one Grantham, and thrown it into a well; to this day called Grantham's-Well.

* LINCOLNSHIRE is 77 miles in length, and 48 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German ocean; on the W. by Nottinghamshire; on the N. by Yorkshire; on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 4590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 31 market-towns, whereof five send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nenn, the Welland, the Ankhram, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of this last is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marshes. The soil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply them with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town. By the late inland navigation, this county has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Darwent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles through divers counties.

Lincomb, Devon. in the parish of Ilfracomb.

Lincomb-Sparw, Som. near Bath.

Lincoton, Wilts. N. E. of Bradford and Trowbridge

L I

Lindfield-Bardolph, and *Lindfield*, *D. Archet, Suffex*, E. of Cuckfield.

Lindburst, Hampsb. in the New-Forest. See *Lyndburst*.

Lindly, Leic. near Fenny-Drayton.

Lindley, Salop. near Wenlock.

Lindrige, Worc. W. of Aberly, on the borders of Shropshire near the river Teine; in whose church are several ancient monuments.

Lindsay, the N. division of the county of Lincoln.

Lindsew, Suff. 13 miles E. of Ipswich, with one fair on July 5.

Lindsey, Suffol. near Hadley.

Lindsey-Level, Linc. the great fen beyond the river Glen. Lindsey is the third division of the county, which runs into the ocean, that washes it on the E. and N. as does the Trent on the W. Is bigger than the two other divisions, Holland and Kesteven, from which last it is parted by the river Witham and the Foss-dyke.

Lineham, Oxf. not far from Chadlington, has a barrow, supposed to have been the works of the Danes. between this place and Pudlicot, a subterraneous passage leads down to Evenode river.

Liner, or *Liver*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the Tamar opposite Tovey.

LINFIELD, Suff. 8 miles S. of E. Grinstead, with three fairs, on May 6, on Whit-Tuesday, and on October 28.

Linford, Norf. between Mundford and Buckenham-Parva, has a passage over the river Ickburgh. In 1720, two Roman urns were dug up here, as was another near it in 1735, with pieces of bones and ashes. The scite of its church, which has been long demolished, is inclosed and planted with Scotch fir. This place is assessed to the land-tax at 189l. 16s. 8d.

Ling, Norf. S. of Foulsham,

Ling, Som. near Petherton-Park, and the river Tene.

L I

Lingan, Heref. S. of Pedwardin.

LINGFIELD, in the Weald of Surry, on the S. side of Crowhurst. Here is a good church, erected about the reign of Henry VI. A school stands near it with a dwelling for the master. Here are two inconsiderable fairs on May 12, and June 29, the last for cows and heifers, but no fat cattle. In the common there is a fine spring paled in, of the same virtue with that at Tunbridge.

Lingfield-Street, Surry, E. of Reigate.

Lingorvil, or *Lleyngorill*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish Sea above Llangyllyn.

Lingwell-Yate, Yorksb. W. Rid. between Wakefield Out-Wood and Thorp on the Hill, where in 1697, were found certain moulds of clay that were invented for counterfeiting the coins of some of the Roman Emperors.

Lingwood, Norf. W. of Acle.

Lingwood-Grange, Linc between Lincoln and Tatterhall-Chace.

Linbope-Spout, Northumb. a cataract near Rodham, which falls 36 feet perpendicular, which passing over several pointed rocks, makes a fine white sheet of foam.

Linkenham, Cornwall, S. W. of Launceston.

Linon, or *Llynon*, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Allow before Llanvorog.

Linstead, Kent, 4 miles from Feverham.

Linstead, Great and Little, Suff. W. of Halesworth.

LINTON, Camb. 10 miles from Cambridge, 49 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Whitsun-Monday, and August 4. A Roman military-way falls here into the Ikening.

Linton, Derby, near Gresley-Castle.

Linton, Gloc. a hamlet to Churchham, near Gloucester.

Linton, Northumb. a fee belonging to the barony of Whalton.

Linton, Devon, on St. George's-Chanell, E. of Comb-Martin.

LI

Linton, Heref. to the N. E. of Ross.

Linton, Kent, near Cox-heath, 4 miles S. of Maidstone.

Linton, York, W. Riding, has a bridge on the Where, N. of Barden-Tower.

Linwood, Linc. S. of Market-Raisin.

Lippard, Worc. a manor N. E. of Worcester.

LIPPOCK, Hampsb. in the parish of Bramshot, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in March, and on June 11.

Lipwood, Northumb. in the manor of Langley.

Lisford, Cheshire, in Wire-Hall.

Lisse or Lisse, Hampsb. N. of Petersfield.

Liss, Hampsb. has a fair on May 6.

Lissam-Green, Midd. a pleasant village, near Paddington, 4 miles from London.

Lisset, York, E. Riding, in Holderness near Barmeston.

Lissington, Linc. S. of Market-Raisin.

Lisfly, Devon, near Moreton-Hamsted.

Lislock, Somerset, on the Severn sea, between the Start-Point and Watchet.

Lisburney, Hampsb. near Bishops-Waltham.

Litchet-Maltravers, Dorset, near Winborn-Minster, one mile from Morden, is a parish situated on a hill.

Litchet-Minster, Dorset, 2 miles from Litchet-Maltravers, on part of the Bay of Pool, in a flat low country, in Cogdean hundred. On the S. of it is a prodigious large tumulus, which commands a very extensive prospect of Pool-Bay.

Litchurch, Derby, on the Darwent by Derby.

Lith or Leith-Hill, Surry, in the parish of Lower-Wotton, 5 miles S. of Dorking, juts itself out 2 miles beyond that range of hills

LI

which terminate the N. to the S. Downs. The hill rises almost insensibly from Wotton for 2 or 3 miles to the S. and then has a declivity for about 8 miles almost as far as Horsham. From the summit of it may be seen, in a clear day, as much land as is supposed to be not less than two hundred miles in circumference, viz. all the Wealds of Surry and Sussex, as far as the S. downs, and even beyond them to the sea, part of Hampshire, Berks, Oxfordshire, Bucks, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent; and, by the help of a telescope, some part of Wilts.

Lisberland, Lanc. near Liverpool-Haven.

Litbertshall, Bucks, near Bernwood-Forest, on the borders of Oxfordshire.

Littleborough, Linc. lies in that which was a Roman way, now the great road for the pack-horses that travel from the W. of Yorkshire to Lincoln, Lynn, and Norwich.

Littleborough, Nott. formerly in the manor of Mansfield, was long ago famous for its ferry over the Trent into Lincolnshire, 3 miles S. of Gainsborough. It is supposed to have been the Roman Agelocum, and near it have been found Roman urns, and other antiquities, besides great numbers of coins ploughed up, called swine-pennys, because these creatures sometimes rout them up. Many little coins like flatted peas, called mites, are also found here. In 1718, two altars were dug up, which are set as piers in the wall on the side of the steps that lead from the river to the inn. The Trent has washed away part of the E. side of the town, and foundations and pavements are visible on the bank, especially in the field near White-bridge. On the E. side of the river there has been a camp. There are several springs hereabouts, especially on the top of the heath, which are said to flow and ebb with the Trent, though some are 5 miles distant.

L I

Littleborough, Lanc. N. E. of Rochdale.

Littleborn, Kent, on the E. side of Canterbury.

Littleburn, Durham, near Brandspeth-Castle.

Littlebury, Essex, 1 mile from Saffron-Walden.

Littlebury, Essex, on the Roden, near Chipping-Ongar.

Littlecot, Bucks, S. E. of Winslow, in Stukley parish.

Littlecote, Wilts, on the Kennet, near Hungerford.

Littleham, Devon, near Otterton.

Littleham, Devon, near Portledge.

Littleball-Wood, Rutl. near Clipsham, on the borders of Lincolnshire.

Littlemore, Oxford, on the E. side of Oxford.

Little-Moores Dorset, near Hampton and Winborne.

Littleport, Cambridge, near Brancree, in the Isle of Ely, 22 miles from Cambridge.

Littleport, Leicester, E. side of Hinckley.

Littleton, Gloc. N. side of Marshfield.

Littleton, Hamp. between Stockbridge and Ithingstoke.

Littleton, Midd. on the river Aish, near Lalam, so called from the small quantity of ground belonging to it.

LITTLETON, Wilts, in the parish of Lavington-Bishops, has a fair at Midsummer.

Littleton, North, South, and Middle, Wore. are 3 small villages on the E. borders of the county, but only two parishes, which are only noted for a petrifying spring, on the top of that which they call Harrow-Hill, situate in the North and Middle.

Littleton, 2 miles from Evesham, whose water is nevertheless of a soft taste, and is said to be very excellent for cleansing sore eyes. There is no church at North-Littleton, and that at Middle-Littleton disused.

Littleton, Somerset, between Midsummer-Norton and Pensford.

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L I

Littleton, Surry, near Guildford.
Littleton, Suffex, N. W. side of Midhurst.

Littleton Wilts, in Steeple-Aston parish, 3 miles from Trowbridge.

Littleton Drew, Wilts, a parish near Castlecomb, by which the Roman Foss-way passes.

Littleton, upon Severn, Gloc. near Thornbury.

Littleton Wick Green, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead.

Littlewear, Devon. near Wear-Giffard.

Little-Witcombe, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Badgworth.

Littleworth, Berks, near Radcot-Bridge, over the Thames.

Littleworth, Gloc. near Gloucester.

Little-Windsor, Dorset. see Windsor-Little.

Littleington, Camb. W. of Roston, 13 miles from Cambridge.

Littleington and Park, Bedford, near Ampthill.

Litton, Derby, in the High-Peak, near Tideswall.

Litton, Dorset, S. E. of Bridport; is a large parish in a level enclosed country, at the foot of steep chalky hills that rise on the N. of it. It had a market now disused. Here is a charity school. The church stands towards the N. side of the parish, and has a neat high tower, which was rebuilt about 1500.

Litton, Som. near Stone Aston.

Livermere, Great and Little, Suff. S. W. of Great and Little Fakenham.

Livermore-Hall, Suffolk, 3 miles from Ixworth.

Liverpool, Lanc. see *Lewerpool*.

Lizard, Cornw. the Point of the land which runs into the British Channel.

LLAMAMON in **YALE, Denb.** N. Wales, with fairs on October 19, and Nov. 30.

Llanamondach, Salop, S. of Oswestry.

LLANARTH, Cardiganshire, S. Wales, with a fair on Sept. 22. This town consists but of a few straggling cottages.

LL

Llanarth, Monm. E. of Abergavenny.

Llanbadock, Monm. near Usk.

LLANBEDER, *Cardiganshire*, S. Wales, has a market on Tuesdays, fairs on Whit-Wednesday, July 10, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday in November. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Caermarthen-shire. It is but a poor place, consisting of 50 houses, and yet has one good inn. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 195 W. N. W. of London.

Llanbeder, Monm. N. E. of Caerleon.

LLANBARDARN VAWR, *Cardiganshire*, 2 miles east of Aberystwith, and 197 miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity, though much decayed, situated on the river Rheidal. The town is governed by a portreve, has a small harbour, and a market on Tuesdays.

Llanblodwell, Salop, 2 miles from the Severn, 4 miles from Oswestry.

LLANDAFF, *Glamorganshire*, distant from London 167 measured miles, is situated on the river Taff. Though it is a city, and a bishop's see, yet it is noted for little but its cathedral, which is 163 feet in length, a stately edifice in very good condition, notwithstanding it was built in 1167. It is a place of but small extent, and has no market. It is a port town, however, and carries on a good trade, as it has a very good harbour, that opens in the Severn sea, about 4 miles distant. The ruins of the Bishop's palace shews it to have been castellated. It was built in 1120, and was destroyed by Henry the IVth.

Llandebebb, Monm. W. of Stroggle-Castle.

LLANDEGLA, *Denbighshire*, N. Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, has fairs, March 11, April 25, June 23, Aug. 4, and Oct. 26.

Llandenny, Monm. near Ragland-Castle.

LL

LLANDERFEL, *Merioneth*, N. Wales, with a fair on August 17.

Llandeivaig, Monm. N. E. of Caerleon.

LLANDEWY, *Pemb.* N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with a fair on March 14.

LLANDIEBA, *Caermarthen*, S. Wales, with a fair on Whit-Wednesday.

Llandillo-House, Monm. N. of Abergavenny.

LLANDILOVAWE, *Caermar.* S. Wales, with markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair on Wednesday in Whitsun-week. It is seated on the river Towey, over which there is a bridge. It is 17 miles N. E. of Caermarthen, and 196 W. N. W. of London.

LLANDWYOG, *Caermarthen*, S. Wales with a fair on Monday before Whitsunday.

Llandinabo, *Herefordshire*, W. of Ross.

Llandogo, Monm. E. of Ragland-Castle.

Llandony-Abbey, Monm. among the Hatterel-Hills not far from the river Mydwy.

LLANDYSELL, *Card.* S. Wales with fairs on Feb. 11, Palm-Thurs. day, and September 19.

LLANEDY, *Caermarthenshire*, S. Wales, with a fair on Nov. 8.

LLANELION, *Denbighshire*, N. Wales, with fairs on Monday after Easter-week, July 26, Oct. 5, and December 3.

LLANELLECHYD, *Caermar.* in N. Wales, with a fair on Oct. 30.

Llanellen, Monm. S. of Abergavenny.

LLANELLYTH, *Caermarthen*, S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays and fairs on Holy-Thursdays, and September 30. It is seated on a river or creek of the sea, and trades much in pit-coal. It is 13 miles by E. of Caermarthen, and 216 miles W. N. W. of London.

Llaneruan, *Shropshire*, S. W. Bishop's-Castle.

Llaneruaux, *Merioneth*, N. Wales, with a fair on August 25.

Llanfist, Monm. near Aber-
gavenny.

LLANGABOCK, Caermarthenshire,
S. Wales, with a market on Thurs-
days, and fairs on March 12, Holy-
Thursday, July 9, 1st Thursday in
Sept. and on Dec. 11. It is seated
between the rivers Brane and Saw-
thy, which soon empty themselves
into the Towey, and is but an in-
different place. It is 18 miles N. E.
of Caermarthen, and 187 W. N. W.
of London.

Llangarran, Heref. between Mi-
chel-Church and Goodrich-Castle.

Llangattock, Monm. near Usk.

Llangattock, Monm. on the bor-
ders of Herefordshire.

Llangattock Vibonavel, Monm. N.
W. of Monmouth.

Llangeby, Monm. S. E. of Ponty-
Pool.

LLANGERNIEW, Denbighsh. N.
Wales, with fairs on March 29, May
16, June 29, Sept. 29, and Nov. 29.

Llangewir, Monm. near Usk.

Llangewa, Monm. on the Myn-
ny, N. W. of Grifmond-Castle.

Llangibby-Castle, Monm. between
Uk and Caerleon.

LLANGINDAIEN, Caermarthensh.
S. Wales, with a fair on August 5.

LLANGOLEN, Denbighshire, N.
Wales, 7 miles S. W. of Wrexham,
with fairs on the last Friday in Jan.
March 17, May 31, August 21, and
November 22. It has a beautiful
bridge of four arches.

Llangoven, Monm. S. E. of Rag-
land-Castle.

Llangw, Monm. near Caerleon.

Llangw, Monm. near Usk.

LLANHARN, Caermarthenshire, S.
Wales, a small town, with a market
on Fridays, and a fair on Dec. 10.
It is seated at the mouth of the river
Towey, near the ruins of two old
castles, one of which is Dinas-Brian.
It is pretty well built, and has some
trade, and is 7 miles S. W. of Caer-
marthen, and 223 W. N. W. of
London.

Llanbuck, Monm. N. of Caer-
marthen.

Llanbwlth, Monm. on the river

Elwith-Vawre, N. of Tumberlow-
Hill.

LLANIMBOVERY, Caermarthensh.
S. Wales, with markets on Wednes-
days and Saturdays; and fairs on
July 31, Wednesday after Oct. 10,
November 26, Wednesday after Epi-
phany, Wednesday after Lent-Sun-
day, and on Whit-Tuesday. It is
seated near the river Towey, and had
once a castle, now in ruins. The
houses are but meanly built, and are
about 100 in all. It is 24 miles N.
E. of Caermarthen, and 182 W.
N. W. of London.

Llanishen, Monm. S. E. of Rag-
land-Castle.

Llanlowel, Monm. near Usk.

Llanmerton, E. of Caerleon.

LLANNECHYRDD, Isle of
Anglesea, N. Wales, with fairs on
February 5, April 25, May 6, and
Thursday after Trinity, for cattle.
Market on Wednesday.

LLANWELLO, Merionethshire,
North Wales, 5 miles E. of Bala,
with fairs on February 25, July 5,
Aug. 28, and on November 14.

Llanwyth, Monm. S. E. of Grif-
mond-Castle.

Llanover, Monm. E. of Abergav-
enny.

Llanp, Monm. W. of Tintern-
Abbey.

LLANRWIDDER, Denbighshire, N.
Wales, near which is a natural cas-
cade of Rhallr river, with fairs on
May 5, July 24, September 28, and
November 8.

Llanrwbat, Heref. on the Muri-
now, N. E. of Monmouth.

LLANRWY, Denbighsh. North
Wales, with a market on Tuesdays,
and fairs on April 25, June 21, Aug.
9, September 17, and December 11.
It is seated on the river Conway,
and though it is but a small place, it
has a good market-house, a good
bridge, and a free-school. It is 15
miles W. of Denbigh, and 209 N.
W. of London. Near it is the cata-
ract of the Wennef.

*Llanruffel, a village in Cardigan-
shire, South Wales,* near Aberystwith,
remarkable for having near it two

LO

Druidical sepulchres consisting of two upright stones, one of which when perfect measured 11 feet in height above the ground, and 5 feet 6 inches in breadth.

LLANSADWIN, *Caermarthenshire*, S. Wales, with a fair on Oct. 5.

LLANSANNAN, *Denbigh*. North Wales, with fairs on April 25, June 21, August 9, Sept. 17, and December 11.

Llanfanfraidd, *Monm.* between Hardwick - Chapel and Ragland-Castle.

Llanfstephen, *Pembrokeshire*, South Wales, is a small fishing village at the mouth of the Towy. Its castle rises from the summit of a high verdant promontory, sloping regularly as well towards the land as towards the sea. It was formerly walled, the remains of which are yet in being.

Llanfey, *Monm.* S. E. of Ragland-Castle.

Llanthbervel-Chapel, *Monmouthsb.* N. W. of Caerleon.

LLANTHRAID-DYFFIN-ALWED, *Denbighsbire*, N. Wales, with a fair on October 17.

Lantilio Gressenny, *Monm.* near the river Trothy, N. E. of Abergavenny.

Llantrifben, *Monm.* near Strogles-Castle.

LLANTRISSENT, *Glamorgansb.* S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and fairs on May 1, August 1, and Oct. 18. It is seated in a hilly part of the country, and is an ancient place, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn by the deputy-constable of the castle that stands near it. It is 10 miles W. of Llandaff, and 168 W. of London.

Llantwedyne, *Heref.* above the conflux of the Bardfield and Teme, has two Roman camps near it.

LLANUFIDD, *Denbighsb.* North Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh, with fairs on March 18, May 12, Aug. 14, and November 20.

Llanvages, *Monm.* N. E. of Caerleon.

Llanvaice - Waterden, *Salop*, S.

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W. of Clun-Castle, on the borders of Radnorshire.

Llanvair, *Monm.* S. of Grismond-Castle.

Llanvaier Kilgedin, *Monm.* near Ragland-Castle.

Llanvainer-Chapel, *Monm.* N. W. of Monmouth.

Llanvopley, *Monm.* N. E. of Abergavenny.

Llanveder, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish Sea below Llandarog.

Llanuern, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into Pemble-Mere.

Llanveyrno, *Heref.* between Hay and Trewin.

Llanvibangel, *Heref.* N. W. of Grismond-Castle.

Llanvibangel, *Monm.* on the lica, S. E. of Abergavenny.

Llanvibangel, *Monm.* S. W. of Chepstow.

Llanvibangel, *Monm.* W. side of Monmouth.

Llanvibangel Crucorney, *Monm.* N. of Abergavenny.

Llanvibangel Eskes, *Heref.* on the river Esk, N. W. of Grismond-Castle.

Llanvibangel Lanternam, *Monm.* near Usk.

Llanvibangel Pontymoil, *Monm.* W. of Usk.

Llanvibangel Tonnygrois, *Monm.* N. W. of Caerleon.

Llanvibangel Veddow, *Monm.* near Tredegar.

LLANVILLING, *Montgomerysb.* N. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and fairs on Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and Oct. 5. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a neat little town. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 N. W. of London.

Llanvorda, *Salop*, near Oswestry.

Llanwrecken, *Upper and Lower*, *Monm.* N. of Caerleon.

Llanwaren, *Monm.* S. E. of Caerleon.

Llanwaren, *Heref.* near Michael Church and Pencoyd.

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Llanwenarth, Monm. near Ufk.
LLANWENEN, Cardigansb. South Wales, with a fair on December 24.
LLANWYNECK, Shropshire, 6 miles from Oswestry, with fairs on May 29, and Sept. 29.

Llanwrtyd-Well, Brecon. A most efficacious relief in all scorbutic cases, which spring was discovered about 60 years ago by a clergyman. It lies N. N. W. 20 miles from Brecon, 6 from Garth, and not far from Llandovery and Builth.

LLANYDLOS, Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs on the first Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, first Saturday in September, and Oct. 28. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 180 W. N. W. of London.

Llatons, Herefordshire, East of Weobly.

LLAUGHARN. See *LLANHARN*.
Llading, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn at Welshpool.

Lledwiche, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Teme at Great-Chapel.

Lleggy, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conwy above Bettus.

LIENNWCHLLYN, Merionethsb. in N. Wales, with fairs on Sept. 22, and Oct. 16.

Llger, Lougher, or Oger, a river in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Severn sea below Llogher Castle.

Lloyd, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn above Llanydlos.

Llue, or Tblue, a river in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Llogher near Llogher-Castle.

Llus, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee, where it passes into Pemble-Mere.

Lymigo, Salop, near Knoking.

Looc, or Low, a river in Cornwall, rises in the highest part of Wendron parish; and after running about 5 miles, reaches the borough of Helston; and about a mile below forms a lake, called Looc-Pool.

Lockerby, York, N. Rid, between

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Barnaby-Moor and the mouth of the Tees.

Lockering, Wilts, S. W. of Marlborough.

Lockerley, Hampsbire, N. W. of Rumsley.

Locking, Som. near the Severn sea, opposite to Steepholm-Island.

Locking, East and West, Berksb. near Wantage.

Lockington, Leic. N. E. of Stanton-Harold.

Lockington, York, E. Rid. N. W. of Beverley.

Locksfield, Suffex, near East-Grinstead.

Lockton, York, N. Riding. N. of Pickering.

Lockwood, York, W. Riding, near Huthersfield.

Locust, Hertf. near Hemel-Hemsted.

Lodbrook-Park, Warw. on the W. side of Umberlade.

Loddeswell, Devon. near Modbury.

Loddesworth, Suffex, near Eastbourn and Petworth.

Loddington, Leic. to the N. E. of Hallaton.

Loddington, Northamp. near Kettering.

Loddon-Bridge, Berks, between Reading and Oakingham.

Loddon, a river in Hampshire and Berkshire, which runs into the Thames near Twyford.

LODDON, Norf. 8 miles from Norwich, 114 miles from London, has a market on Friday, and a fair on November 10.

Loder, a river in Westmorland, which runs into the Eymot near Penrith.

Loders, Dorset, not far from Bridport. It is a very large parish, 6 miles in length, for the most part in a vale, 3 miles S. W. from Askerfswell. Near the church are the remains of the old Priory-House. The church is a large ancient structure. Lower Lodors is a part of it, in which the Priory was situated, as was also Lodors-Maltravers, which is a little W. of Askerfswell, and Up-Lodors

which is about a mile from Lower-Loders. Here was a chapel, the remains of which are to be seen.

Lodge, Dorset, near Winburn-minster.

Lodge, Dorset, W. of Corfe-Castle.

Lodge, Hertf. between Watford and North-Minns.

Lodge, Hertf. near Sopwell.

Lodge, Lanc. between Preston and Garitang.

Lodge, Lanc. in Loynsdale.

Lodge-Hill, Kent, N. of Rochester.

Lodge-Hill, Midd. in that which was formerly Hornsey-Park, had, by all appearance, a fort upon it, rather than a lodge.

Lodge-House, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Middleminster, on the borders of the N. Riding.

Lodge in the Woud, Notting. N. of Nether and Over-Broughton.

Lofthouse, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Gisborough.

Lolham-Bridge, Northamp. over the river Welland, between Stamford and Market-Deeping.

Lollington, Suffex, W. of Pevensey.

LONDON, *Midd.* the metropolis of Great Britain, on the banks of the Thames, is very ancient, and mentioned by Tacitus as a place of considerable trade, in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Christ 42. It is said, but with no certainty, that it was surrounded with a wall by Constantine. It had 7 gates by land, viz. Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate: which were all taken down in Sept. 1760; and Newgate, the county gaol, was also taken down in 1776, and a massive building erected a little South of it, which, by the rioters in 1780, received damage to the amount of 80,000l. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern-gate near the tower, with the greatest part of the walls. In the

year 1670, there was a gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which terminates the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is a pillar erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the remarkable structures in the city. On rebuilding the city, the following was delivered as the estimate of building 50 new churches, by Sir Christopher Wren:

	£.	s.	d.
St. Paul's cathedral	736752	2	3
All Hallows the Gr.	5643	9	0
All Hallows Bread-str.	3348	7	2
All Hallows Lombard-street	-	-	-
St. Alban's Wood-str.	3165	0	8
St. Ann and St. Agnes	2448	0	10
St. Andrew's Wardrobe	7060	16	11
St. Andrew's Holborn	9000	0	0
St. Antholin's	5685	5	10
St. Austin's	3145	3	10
St. Bennet's Grace-ch.	3583	9	5
St. Bennet's Paul's-whf.	3328	18	10
St. Bennet Fink	4129	16	10
S. Brides	11430	5	11
St. Bartholomew's	5077	1	1
Christ's Church	11778	9	6
St. Clement's East-Cheap	4365	3	4
St. Clement's Dances	8786	17	0
St. Dionis Back Ch.	5737	10	8
St. Edmund the King	5207	11	0
St. George Botolph-lane	4509	4	10
St. James Garlick-hill	5357	12	10
St. James Westminster	8500	0	0
St. Lawrence Jewry	11870	1	0
St. Michael Basing-hall	2822	17	1
St. Michael Royal	7455	7	9
St. Michael Queenhithe	4354	3	8
St. Michael Wood-str.	2554	2	11
St. Michael Crooked-l.	4541	5	11
St. Martin's Ludgate	5378	9	7
St. Matthew's Friday-street	2301	8	8
St. Michael's Cornhill	4686	18	8
St. Margaret's Lothbury	5340	8	1
St. Margaret Pattens	4986	10	4

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St. Mary Abchurch	4922	2	4
St. Mary Magdalen	4291	12	9
St. Mary Somerset	6579	18	1
St. Mary At-hill	3980	12	3
St. Mary Aldermanbury	5237	3	6
St. Mary le Bow	8071	18	1
The steeple of it	7388	8	7
St. Nicholas Cole-Abby	5042	6	11
St. Olave's Jewry	5580	4	10
St. Peter's Cornhill	5647	8	2
St. Swithin's Canon-street	4687	4	6
St. Stephen's Walbrook	7652	13	8
St. Stephen's Coleman-street	4020	16	6
St. Mildred Bread-str.	3705	13	6
St. Magnus London-br.	9579	19	10
St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane Church	1853	15	6
St. Mildred Poultry	4654	9	7
The Monument, Fish-threet-Hill	8856	8	0

The tower of London is very ancient, the founder is uncertain; however, it is said, William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which enclose several streets, besides the tower properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse armoury, among which are many figures of kings on horseback. In one of the angles of this fortress are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie of strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. Within it is one parish church, and the whole of it is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the Tower, is the custom-house, which is a large stately structure, where the King's customs are received of all goods imported and exported: London-bridge is a little farther to the W. which was so greatly admired for having fine houses on each side; but they were taken down in 1758, to render the passage more commodious, the middle arch widened,

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and the whole bridge much beautified. The stone gate-house, which commanded the passage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the S. end of the bridge, was also taken down. Gresham-College, in Bishopsgate-ward, has lately been destroyed, and the Excise-Office erected on the site; and apartments are fitted up over the Exchange for the Gresham committee. The Bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and enlarged in 1735, when a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall: to which building there has been considerable additions since, to the present 1789. The Royal-Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of its kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567: but being burnt in 1666, was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland-stone; was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000l. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, with piazzas on the outside of the walls; and over them are 24 niches, 19 of which are filled with the statues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lanthorn is 178 feet high. On the place where Stocks-Market was held is the Mansion-House, for the Lord-Mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a magnificent structure, but too heavy and too large for the use for which it was designed. Bow-church is admired for the beauty of its steeple, and that of Walbrook, behind the Mansion-House, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheapside, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. It is now under a general repair. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of King William and Queen Mary, Q. Anne, George I. and II. and Queen Caroline, and his present

Majesty, and his Queen, and all the judges who interested themselves in preventing law-suits relative to property that was contested; together with the statue of the great Earl of Earl of Chatham, and the late William Beckford, Esq. Sion-College stands by London-Wall, and has a library appropriated to the London clergy; and under it there is an alms-house, consisting of 10 poor men and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and including the portico, 500; and, the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Physicians College, the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-Hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern taste. Christ's-Hospital is for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens; of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a writing-school in 1694, and the charity has been otherwise encreased. Doctors-Commons is not far from St. Paul's, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the herald's college; a spacious building, with convenient apartments, and a good library relating to heraldry, where the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-Bar are the Inner and Middle Temples, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The Temple church was founded at first by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England, and to these may be added several magnificent halls of the trading companies of London, &c. &c. The stone bridge over the Thames, at Black-friars, is the midway between London and Westminster-bridges. The sessions-

house in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal cases eight times a year, has been lately rebuilt on a noble plan. Fleet-prison is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Bridge-street, Black-friars, which is an hospital, and a house of correction. St. Bartholomew's-hospital is near West Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's-hospital, and it is designed for the relief of the sick and lame; whose buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hospital is in Kent-street, Southwark. The Small-Pox-hospital is in Cold-bath-fields, and at Battle-bridge, the Lying-in-hospital in Brownlow-street, and another at the Surry side of Westminster-bridge. Besides these, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's-hospitals in Southwark, St. George's-hospital at Hyde-park corner, the Middlesex-hospital near Tottenham-court-road, and the London-hospital at Mile-End. Add to these Bedlam or Bethlehem-hospital, for mad-people, in Lower-Moorfields, and St. Luke's, for incurable lunatics, in Old-street-road. To which add the magnificent structure, in Lamb's-Conduit-fields, called the Foundling-hospital. — Westminster is generally reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law-tribunals, and of the high-court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a minster, and from its W. situation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the cross aisle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen at

face of the tomb is brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his Queen, of solid brass, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is supported without pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the Lords and Commons. Westminster-bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a master-piece of art. That magnificent structure Somerset-place, in the Strand, which now contains the greatest part of the public offices, cannot but attract the notice of every eye, which though not completed, this year 1789, has cost 306,134. *os.* 93*d.* of public money. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, inasmuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park wall to the W. Among them are the Prince of Wales's house in Pall-mall, the Duke of York's, in Privy-Garden, the noble houses in Piccadilly, &c. with the Adelphi, and several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Berkeley, Cavendish, Portman-square, and Queen Anne-square; but St. James's, St. John, Leicester, Golden, Red-lion, and Bloomsbury, are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-inn-fields, and several others of less note. And of late a very considerable number of inferior houses have been and are now erecting, in every direction, on St. George's-fields, which have greatly improved that entrance, into London; to which Chatham-square, and Bridge-street Black-friars, considerably contribute. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one called New Exchange, is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. Lately the number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their

liberties, were computed at 122,930; which, multiplied by 10, the number of people in each house, the inhabitants will amount to 1,229,300. But, if there is no more than eight persons in a house, the total will be 983,440, that is 16,560 less than a million. As to the number of parishes, they are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant dissenters, of all denominations, is upwards of 160, besides which there are 3 Jewish synagogues. The public schools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-tailors school in Cannon-street, mercers chapel-school in Cheap-side, the Charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's-mews. The trading part of the city of London, is divided into 89 companies, but some can be hardly called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveryes. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the Lord-Mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor; 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common-serjeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high-steward, an under-steward, a head-bailiff, a high-constable, and 14 burgesses. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, the two play-houses, and the little theatre in the Hay-market, with Sadler's-Wells, Hughes's Circus, and Aftley's Royal-Grove, &c. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are the Royal Society, the College of Physicians, the Society of Antiquarians, the Society of Arts and Sciences, &c. &c. The finest repositories of rarities and natural history, are Sir

Hans Sloane's British Museum, in Great-Russel-street; and another collected by Sir Ashton Lever, now the private property of Mr. Parkinson, and deposited in proper apartments for public inspection, near the South end of Blackfriars-bridge; and adjacent to it are that public spirited and useful erection the Albion-Mills; and a little further S. is the Magdalen-hospital in St. George's-fields. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliff-cross in the E. to Northumberland-house in the W. there is a gradual

ascent to the principal streets. The hackney-coaches are about 1000, and the sedan-chairs very numerous. There are 22 prisons, and 42 markets. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 766,880 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westminster for lamps, amounts to 400,000l. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,176,846 barrels.

A Moderate computation made of the expences in provisions in the cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality, for one year, founded upon this modest supposition, that there may be but a million of people within the said cities and weekly bills, observed by a scrupulous enquiry into most of the particulars.

Provisions spent in one Week.

	£.	d.	4.
1000 Bullocks, at 6l. a-piece	—	—	6,000 0 0
4000 Sheep, at 12s. a-piece	—	—	3,600 0 0
2000 Calves, at 1l. 4s. a-piece	—	—	2,400 0 0
3000 Lambs, at 8s. a-piece, for six months	—	—	1,200 0 0
1,500 Hogs in pork and bacon, at 20s. a-piece, for six months	—	—	1,500 0 0
2000 Pigs, at 2s. 6d. a-piece	—	—	250 0 0
1000 Turkeys, at 3s. 6d. a-piece, for six months	—	—	175 0 0
2000 Geese, at 2s. 6d. a-piece, for 6 months	—	—	125 0 0
2000 Capons, at 1s. 8d. a-piece	—	—	366 13 4
500 Dozen of chickens, at 9s. per dozen	—	—	156 5 0
4,300 Ducks at 9d. a-piece	—	—	361 5 0
1,500 Dozen of rabbits, at 7s. per dozen, for eight months	—	—	525 0 0
2000 Dozen of pigeons, at 2s. per dozen, for eight months	—	—	200 0 0
700 Dozen of wild-fowl, of several sorts, for six months	—	—	250 0 0
In salt and fresh fish, at 1d. a day, for half a million of people, for one week	—	—	14,583 0 0
In bread of all sorts, white and brown, at 1d. a day, for one million of people, for a week	—	—	19,166 0 0
300 Tons of wine, of all sorts, at 50l. a ton, one sort with another, for one week	—	—	15,000 0 0
In milk, butter, cheese, &c. at 1d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	—	—	29,166 13 4
In fruit, of all sorts, at one farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	—	—	7,291 13 4
In eggs of hens, ducks, geese, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	—	—	3,645 11 3
In beer and ale, strong and small, at 2d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	—	—	58,333 6 8
In sugar, plumbs, and spice, and all sorts of grocery, at a halfpenny a day, for a million of people for a week	—	—	14,583 6 8

	£.	s.	d.
In wheat-flour, for pies and puddings; oatmeal and rice, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In salt, oil, vinegar, capers, olives, and other sauces, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In roots and herbs, of all sorts, both for food and physick, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people for a week	3,645	11	8
In sea-coal, charcoal, candles, and firewood, of all sorts, at 1s. a day, for a million of people, for a week	29,166	13	4
In paper of all sorts (a great quantity being used in printing) quills, pens, ink, and wax, at a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	7,291	13	5
In tobacco, pipes, and snuff, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In cloathing, as linen and woollen, for men, women, and children, shoes, stockings, &c. at 3s. 6d. per week, for a million of people, for a week	175,000	0	0
Expences for horse-meat, in hay, oats, beans, 1000 load of hay a week, at 40s. a load, comes to 2,000l. in oats and beans the like value, 2000l. which is in all, for one week	4,000	0	0
Cyder, rum, brandy, strong waters, coffee, chocolate, tea, and other sherbets, at 1s. a day, for a million of people for one week	29,166	13	4

The Computation of these Expences

For one year is	23,174,908	7	4
For one month	1,712,085	5	2
For one week	445,671	6	3
For one day	63,667	6	7
For one hour	2,652	16	3
For one minute	44	4	4

In this computation there are allowed seven days in a week, and four weeks, or twenty-eight days, to a month, and thirteen of these months to a year, consisting of 364 days, the odd day not reckoned. And you are also to understand, that in these computations every thing is reckoned rather lower than higher in each computation, as may appear in these two instances. I. As to the number of people, which is computed at a million in London and Westminster, and within the compass of the weekly bills of mortality; but it is generally supposed to be a far greater. II. There is computed

only 1600 heeves spent weekly; but it is rationally supposed, that there are a great many more spent in a week, which has been plainly made out by some of the tanners in Leadenhall, that suppose, one week with another in the whole year, there are bought 1500 raw hides from butchers in a week, most of which are sold by London butchers. The same method hath been observed throughout the whole hypothesis; for, in a thing of this nature, it is impossible to come to exactness in the computation; therefore it is better to reckon under than over; for you must note, that this is but an estimate, made ac-

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ording to the best informations that could be collected from some of the best knowing persons in every particular. We may note, in this estimate, the singular providence of the Almighty, to make such a wonderful provision for the support of such a prodigious number of people; and to be supplied with plenty of all things for the life of man, in such great and populous places as these two cities are. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 690 N. by W. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, 660 W. N. W. of Vienna, 334 S. E. of Dublin, and 190 W. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 0. 0 lat. 51. 56.

London-Eastcote, Linc. among the fens upon Boston-Dyke.

London-Little, Essex, near Samford-Magna.

London Little, Midd. S. of Hillingdon-Heath.

London-Thorp, Linc. N. E. of Grantham.

Long-Aston, Som. 4 miles from Bristol.

Long-Ball, Dorset, near Brandsey-Island.

Longbeach, Kent, near Charing.

Longborough, Gloc. 3 miles N. from Stow, 7 S. from Campden, and 25 E. from Gloucester.

Longbredy, Dorset, between Dorchester and Bridport, 3 miles from Winterborne-Abbas, on the river Bride, at the foot of high chalky hills. Here is a good seat of the Richards. Near it is Little Bridy, where is a chapel of ease to Long Bridy, and an ancient seat, now of the Meeches, and a quarry, whence the stones that built Winterbourne-Abbas temple were dug. Here is the source of the river Bridy.

Long-Burton, Dorset, a large parish 3 miles S. E. from Sherborne.

Longbridge, Dorset, N. W. of Axminster.

Longbridge, Gloc. near Ashelworth.

Longridge, Glos. N. of Berkeley, had a monastery.

LO

Longbridge, Warw. on the S. side of Warwick.

Longchapel, Salop, N. W. of Wellington.

Longcomb, Oxf. near Woodstock-Park.

Long-Coppice, Hampshire, in the parish of Warblington.

Longcot, Berks, near Farringdon.

Longditch, Northamp. a causey that runs by Collham-Bridge, through West-Deeping to Lincolnshire.

LONGDON, Staff. 4 miles from Litchfield, in the road to Chester, on a brook that runs into the Trent. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Longdon, Salop, near Drayton.

Longdon, Salop, S. of Shrewsbury.

Longdon, Worc. S. of Upton, and N. W. of Tewkesbury.

Longdridg, Cornwall, N. W. of Kellington.

Longfield, Bucks, near Fenny-Stratford.

Longfield, Kent, between Dartford and Cobham.

Longfleet, Dorset, at the bottom of Poole-Harbour, a member of Great Lansford.

Longford, Derby, W. of Derby.

Longford, Gloc. near Gloucester.

Longford, Mid. S. E. of Colnbrook.

Longford, Salop, near Drayton.

Longford, Wilts, 3 miles from Salisbury, where is an elegant seat of Lord Radnor, furnished with taste, and abounding with beauties, disposed with elegance and simplicity; but the situation of the house is low, and the ground too flat; but altogether it is a charming place.

Longford's-Burley, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Hampton.

Longham, Dorset, E. of Wimburnminster, has a bridge over the same river, built in 1740.

LO

Longham, Norfolk, N. W. of East Dereham.

Longham, Som. N. W. of Somerton.

Longhope, Gloc. 3 miles N. E. from Mitchel-Dean, and 9 N. W. from Gloucester. Part of Yartleton-hill lies in this parish, and part in several others. Annually on the first day of May, there is a custom of assembling in bodies on the top of that hill, from the several parishes, to fight for the possession of it, upon which account it is sometimes called May-Hill. What gave rise to this custom is the Campus-Martius, which was an annual assembly of the people upon May-day, when they confederated together to defend the kingdom against all foreigners and enemies, as mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor. The church is a large building in form of a cross, has a spire with five bells at the W. end. The chancel was rebuilt, and the church repaired in 1771.

Longhope, Northumb. near Hexham.

Longhorly, Northumberland, near Widdrington-Castle. The church stands at a distance from the town.

Longhorly, Northumb. N. E. of Morpeth.

Longlane-Mill, Dorset, near Fen.

Longleat, or Longflet, Wilts, 3 miles E. of Warminster, and 4 miles S. E. from Frome-Selwood in Somerset. Here the Marquis of Bath has a fine seat, containing a well-chosen collection of paintings.

Longlade, Somerset, S. W. of Ilchester.

Longlother, Dorset, N. E. of Bridport.

Longmore, Staff. near Water-Eaton.

Longney, Gloc. 7 miles N. W. from Stroud, 3 E. from Newnham, and 7 S. W. from Gloucester.

Longnon, Salop, near the river Warren, W. of Wenlock.

Longnor, Salop, by the Severn, S. E. of Shrewsbury.

LO

Longnor, Staff. by the source of Manifold river, N. E. of Leek.

Longnon, Staff. N. W. of Litchfield.

Longparish, Hampshire, between Andover and Barton-Stacy.

Longridge-Chapel and Hill, Lanc. N. E. of Preston.

Longrigg, Cumb. in the parish of Brumfield.

Longreston, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, N. E. of Beverley.

Longsdon, Staff. near Leek

Longsteddale, Wilm. near Kendale.

Longstock, Hampshire, between Dunbury-Hill and Stockbridge.

Longston, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Longthorpe, York, N. Riding, near Bedal.

Longthorpe, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Longtoft, and its Drain, Line. near Market-Deeping.

Longton, Staff. in the parish of Stoke upon Trent, near Rudgley. Its church lies on the W. side of the village, which consists of scattered houses, extending for a vast way on each side of the road. It was formerly full of gentlemen's seats.

LONGTOWN, Cumb. on the Scots borders, near the conflux of the Esk and Kirkfop, 7 miles from Carlisle, 313 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, and a charity-school for 60 children, fairs on Whit-Monday, and Thursday after November 22.

Longtown, Heref. near Old Court-Dowlas.

Longward, Heref. E. of Hereford.

Longworth, Berks, on the Thames, W. of Abingdon.

Longworth-Lower, Heref. near Hereford.

Longworth, Lanc. E. of Charley.

Longdale, Westmor. a vale on the river Lune.

Looke, Higber and Lower, Dorset, two hamlets near Abbotsbury.

Loopool, Cornw. is a lake 2 miles long near Helston, parted from th

LO

sea by a ridge, over which the waves sometimes beat with a wonderful roar. It abounds with excellent trout, &c.

Loose, Kent, S. of Maidstone, has a charity-school.

Lopham, North and South, or Great and Little, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk, W. of Diss, are two distinct parishes, but one manor. South Lopham is assessed to the King's-tax at 78*l.* a year, and North-Lopham at 77*l.* 10*s.* The houses in both are about 150, and the inhabitants 930.

Lophamford, Suffolk, N. W. of Buddesdale, in a marsh which gives rise to the Lesser-Ouse and the Waveney.

Loppington, Salep, N. W. of Wem.

Lordings, Sussex, between Stepham and Billingham.

Lorton, Cumb. N. E. of Whitehaven.

Loscomb, Dorset, between Maperton and West Milton, 2 miles and a half from Netherby.

Loseby, Leic. N. E. of Bilsdon.

Loseley, Surry, on the Wey river, between Guildford and Godalming.

Lossock Graham, Cheshire, E. of Northwich.

Lossome, York, E. Rid. N. W. of Howden.

Lothbury, Bucks. N. of Newport-Pagnel.

Lotcockbell, Devon, near Compton.

Lovard, Dorset, a tything in the parish of Piddleton, now divided into N. and S.

Lovel, Dorset, in the parish of West-Knighton.

Lovelace, Kent, in the parish of Betheriden.

Lovell's Croft and Heath, Sussex, N. E. of Horsham, on the borders of Surry.

Lovelfton, Devon, in the parish of Hewish.

Loventor, Devon, in the parish of Betty-Pomeroy.

Loughborough, Leic. 110 miles

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from London, the second town in the county, was, in the Saxon time a royal village. Its market is on Thursday, and fairs on April 2*o*, May 28, August 1, and November 2. Camden says it was the largest and best-built town in the county, next to Leicester, but it has been very much diminished by fires. It has a large church, and a free-school, besides a charity-school for 80 boys, and another for 20 girls. It is still a very agreeable town, with rich meadow-ground, on the Fosse, which runs here almost parallel with the river Soar. The new canal has made the coal-trade here very extensive.

Loughbrigg, Westmor. near Rydal, to which it is joined by a bridge, and makes one village, yet two manors.

Loughton, Bucks. between Fenny and Stony Stratford.

Loughton, Essex, 10 miles from London.

Loughton, Linc. W. of Kilton in Lindsey.

Loughon, Linc. E. of Skeaford.

Loughon, Devon, near Plympton.

Lowick-Bridge, Cumberland, near Cointon-Water.

Lowington, Hampsh. near Alresford.

Lowington, Som. between Bruton and Somerton.

Lound-East, Linc. in Atholm-Isle.

Lound-Hall, Notting. N. of Redford, on the river Idle.

Lourbottle, Northumb. S. of Whittingham.

Louth, Linc. 156 miles from London, is a town corporate, which takes its name from the river Lud. It is a considerable and handsome town, and one of the gayest in Lincolnshire, in which there are not only frequent assemblies, concerts, &c. but even masquerades. Here are several handsome houses. From hence there is a canal to the sea at Tilney, about 8 miles. Besides a charity-school for 40 children, it has a free-school, founded by Edward VI. with a large church, and a spire

LO

Lowther, which some think is as high as Grantham spire, which is 288 feet high. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and its fairs on May 24, and Aug. 16.

Lowther, Cumb. near Kirkhaugh.

Lowdham, Notting. 1 mile from Trent, between Nottingham and Southwell.

* *Low-EAST, Cornw.* 23½ miles from London, in the post-road from Plymouth, is an ancient borough by prescription, made a corporation by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, consisting of nine burgesses, one of whom is yearly chosen the mayor, a recorder, aldermen, &c. and the mayor, magistrates, and freemen, who are about 68, choose the members of parliament. This being a manor of the duchy of Cornwall, was settled by King William on Lord Somers, and is now held by the corporation at the fee-farm rent of 20s. a year. It is seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by 15 arches, which leads to West-Low, standing between two hills. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 60 S. W. of Exeter. Here is a battery of 4 guns, and a small chapel. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Feb. 13, and Oct. 10.

Lowes-Forest, Northumb. S. W. of the county.

Lowes-Water, Cumb. near Dean, and 11 miles from St. Bees.

Lowgreen, Worc. near Lindridge.

Lowick-Chapel, Lanc. N. of Ulverston.

Lowick-Chapel, Northumb. between Woller and Berwick.

Lowthorpe, Camb. 7 miles N. W. of Cambridge.

Lowyn, Northumberl. between Lowick and Berwick.

Lownd, Linc. N. of Stamford.

Lownd, Suff. near the coast, between Leithoff and Yarmouth.

Lownsborough, York, E. Rid. N. of Wighton.

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Loworthy, Dev. near Houlsworth. *Lowswater, Cumb.* on the river Cocker, N. E. of Whitehaven.

Lowtber, Westmor. on the river Loder, from whence it is supposed to take its name, is two miles from Penrith. Not far from its river there is a row of pyramidal stones, 8 or 9 feet high, which extends a mile.

Lowtborp, York, E. Riding, near Kilham.

Lowton, Lanc. near Leigh.

* *Low-WEST, Cornw.* called also Port-Pigham, is divided from East-Low, by a stone bridge of 15 arches, over the river Low, from whence both towns receive their name, as the river does from the lowness of its current between its high banks. The corporation, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, consists of 12 burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen mayor, and, with the other burgesses, has power to choose a steward. Its members, whom it has sent to parliament ever since the 6th of Edward VI. are elected by the corporation and freemen, who are about 60. Here is a pretty little harbour, and there was a chapel of ease in the reign of Henry VIII. which was afterwards converted into a town-hall; and the town lying in the parish of Talland, the people go thither to church. The market is on Saturday, and fair on April 25. St. George's, a small island near the mouth of its harbour, abounds with sea-pyes. The river here is navigable for vessels of 100 tons.

Lowye, Northumb. was a member of the manor of Woller.

Loxbrar, Devon, next parish to Studley, N. W. of Tiverton.

Loxford, Essex, near Barking.

Loxborn, Devon, not far from Barnstaple.

Loxley, Staff. near Needwood-Forest.

Loxley, Surry, S. E. of Godalming, towards Sussex.

Loxley, Warw. S. E. of Stratford upon Avon.

Loxwood-Chapel and Park, Suff.

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on the borders of Surry, towards Awfold.

Loynton, Staff. S. W. of Eccle-
shall.

Loyterton, Gloc. is a chapel to
Boxwell.

Lubbenham, Leic. near Harbo-
rough.

Lubstorp, Leic. near Leicester-
Forest.

Lucknor, Northumb. on the Warne,
W. of Sunderland.

Luckford, Dorset, near the river
Frome, a little W. from Holme, and
gives name to a river that empties
itself into the Frome, and forms the
W. boundaries of the Isle of Purbeck.
It divides E. Lulworth from Steple
and W. Tineham.

Luckham, Devon, in the parish of
Uffcolumb.

Luckington, Wilts, S. W. of
Malmesbury.

Luckomb, Som. near Porlock.

Luckome, Isle of Wight, in the
East Medina.

Luckton, Heref. near Croft-Castle.

Lucomb, Dorset, 2 miles N. from
West Chelburgh.

Ludbrook, Devon, in the parishes
of Ermington and Modbury.

Ludburgh, Linc. near Wyham,
W. of Saltfleet.

Luddenham, Kent, 2 miles from
Faversham.

Ludderton, York, W. Riding, N.
W. of Sherborn.

Luddefdon, Kent, S. E. of Hal-
sted.

Luddington, Hunt. N. W. of the
Giddings.

Luddington, Linc. in Axholm
cisle, near Burton on Trent.

Luddington, Northamp. N. E. of
Thrapton.

Luddington, Warw. S. W. of
Stratford upon Avon.

Luddington, Wilts, S. of High-
worth.

Luddington, York, W. Rid. N. W.
of Halifax.

Ludford, Heref. near Ludlow.

Ludford, Linc. near Market-
Raisin, where Roman coins have
often been dug up.

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Ludgershal, see LUGGERSHAL.

Ludgraves, Midd. near Hadley
and Entfield-Chase.

Ludham, Norf. between Acle
and Hickling.

Ludley, Suff. W. of Pevensey-
Marsh or Level.

* *LUDLOW, Salop,* 18 miles from
Shrewsbury, and 138 from London,
stands on the N. side of the Temd,
near its conflux with the Corve, on
the borders of Worcester and Here-
ford shires. This town was much
damaged by the civil wars during the
reigns of King Stephen and Henry
VI. but always recovered, especially
after Henry VIII. established the
council of the marches, whose Lord
President used to keep his courts
here, till it was dissolved in the reign
of King William III. who appointed
two Lords-Lieutenants of North and
South Wales. It receives great ad-
vantages by its thoroughfare to Wales,
and the education of the Welch
youth of both sexes. The inhabi-
tants are reckoned very polite. It
is as neat and clean a town as any
in England, and it is as flourishing
as most in this part of it. It was
incorporated by Edward IV. has a
power of trying and executing cri-
minals distinct from the county, and
is governed by two bailiffs, 12 al-
dermen, 25 common-councilmen, a
recorder, a town-clerk, steward,
chamberlain, coroner, &c. The
town is divided into four wards, has
seven gates in its walls, and a castle
over the Corve, that was besieged
and taken by King Stephen, of
which some of the offices are fallen
down, and great part of it turned
into a bowling-green; but part of
the royal apartments and the sword
of state are still left. The walls
were at first 1 mile in compass, and
there was a lawn before it for near
2 miles, of which much is now
inclosed. The battlements are very
high and thick, and adorned with
towers. It has a neat chapel, where
are the coats of arms of abundance
of Welch gentry, and over the stable-
doors are the arms of Queen Eliza-

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the Earls of Pembroke, &c. This castle was a palace of the Prince of Wales, in right of his principality. The river Temd has a good bridge over it, several weirs across it, and turns a great many mills. Here is a large parochial-church, which was formerly collegiate, in the choir whereof is an inscription relating to Prince Arthur, elder brother to King Henry VIII. who died here, and whose bowels were here deposited, though it is said his heart was taken up some time ago in a leaden box. In this choir is a closet, commonly called the God's House, where the priests used to keep their consecrated utensils, and in the market-place is a conduit, with a long stone cross on it, and a nich, wherein is the image of St. Laurence, to whom the church was dedicated. On the N. side of the town there was a rich priory, whereof there are few ruins to be seen, except those of its church. Here are an alms-house for 30 poor people, and 2 charity-schools, where 50 boys and 30 girls are both taught and clothed. It has a market on Monday, and three lesser ones on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Its fairs are on the Tuesday before Easter, Whit-Wednesday, August 21, Sept. 28, and Dec. 8. Provisions are very cheap here; and, at the annual horse-races, there is the best of company. The country round is exceeding pleasant, fruitful, and populous, especially that part called the Corvesdale, being the vale on the banks of the river Corve.

- Ludham, Suff.* near Marshfield and Cuckfield.
- Ludlow, Salop,* 5 miles from Bridgnorth.
- Ludwell, Hertf.* N. of Hitchin.
- Ludwell, Wilts,* near Wardour-Castle.
- Ludwick-Hall, Hertf.* N. E. of Hatfield.
- Ludworth, Derby,* in the High-Park.
- Ludworth, Durham,* E. of Durham.

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Luffencot, Devon, near Houlst. worthy.

Luffenball, Hertf. N. E. of Stevenage.

Luffenham, North and South, Rutland, 4 miles from Uppingham, supposed to have been anciently one town.

Luffield, part in Bucks, and part in Northamptonshire, had a priory, and is taxed in Stow parish.

Luffwick, Northamp. N. W. of Thrapton.

Lug, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye near Hereford.

Lug, a river in South Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

* *LUGGERSHAL, Wilts,* 12 miles N. of Salisbury, and 75 N. by W. of London, is an ancient borough by prescription, though but a small hamlet, near the forest of Chute, in a delightful country, and the residence of several kings. It had formerly a castle. It is governed by a bailiff, chosen yearly at the lord of the manor's court-leet. On the neighbouring downs there used to be horse-races. It has a fair on July 25, and sends two members to parliament.

Lugban, or Luggan, Cornwall, among hills, N. of Redruth.

Lugbam, Cornw. near Mountsbay.

Lugwardine, Hertf. near Hereford city.

St. Luke's, Suff. N. W. of Midhurst.

Luland-Isle, Cornw. at the mouth of Padstow-Haven.

Lullesley, Worcest. a chapelry to Sukeley, 2 miles E. of Sukeley.

Lullingston, Kent, on the Derwent.

Lullington, Derby, S. W. of Gressley-Castle.

Lullington, Som. near Philips-Norton.

Lully, Hertfordshire, S. W. of Hitchin.

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Lulsey, Worc. S. W. of Worcester.

Lulworth, St. Andrew, Dorset, in the parish of Stoke, a mile S. E. of Lulworth.

Lulworth-Cove, Dorset, is 1380 feet in diameter, and 21 feet in depth at low-water, and admits vessels of 80 tons burthen.

Lulworth, East and West, Dorset, between Weymouth and Corfe-Castle, about a mile from Combaines. Formerly here was a castle, by which title a noble seat now built on its site is called. It is a noble pile on a rising ground, commanding a fine view of the sea. About a mile from Lulworth, on the top of a very high hill E. of the Cove, is a fortification surrounded by three ramparts and ditches, whose area is about 5 acres. Its shape is an oblong square, said to have been a British camp. The church of E. Lulworth has a tower of an uncommon form, reaching from the base to the top, cone-like. The whole of the structure very ancient. At the E. end of the church is a chimney.

Lumley-Castle and Park, Durham, on the side of the river Were, opposite to Chester in the Street. Here is an hospital erected for 12 poor women, and a chapel, to which the inhabitants, being far from the parish-church, have the convenience of resorting for divine service.

Lund, York, E. Riding, N. W. of Beverley, has a fair on November 1 and 2.

Lund, York, N. Rid. N. of New Malton.

Lundy-Island, though 50 miles in the sea, off the N. W. coast of Devonshire, has springs of fresh water. It is 5 miles long, and 2 broad, but so encompassed with inaccessible rocks, that it has but one entrance to it, so narrow, that two men can scarce go abreast. It is reckoned in the hundred of Branton. It had once both a fort and a chapel. The S. part of it is indifferent and good soil, but the N. part of it is

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pretty barren, and has a high pyramidal rock called the Constable. Here are horses, kine, hogs, and goats, with great store of sheep and rabbits; but their chief commodity is fowl, with which it abounds much, their eggs being very thick on the ground at their season of breeding. No venomous creature will live in this island. In the reign of King Henry VIII. one William Morisco, who had conspired to murder him at Woodstock, fled to this island, which he fortified, turned pirate, and did much damage to this coast, but was taken by surprize at length, with 16 of his accomplices, and put to death.

Lune, a river in Westmorland and Lancashire, which runs into the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point.

Lune, a river in Westmorland and Durham, which runs into the Tees below Longton.

Lune-Forest, Yorkshire, N. Rid. in Richmond.

Lungdridge, Northumberland, near Tweedmouth.

Lungford, Hampsh. S. of Winchester.

Luntley, Heref. S. of Pembridge.

Luntun, Yorksh. N. Riding, on the Tees, N. W. of Rombald-Kirk.

Luppit, Upper and Netber, Glouc. near Stroud.

Luppit, or Lovepit, Devonsh. on the river that comes from Up-Ottery.

Lupton, Devon, in the parish of Brixham.

Lupton, Westmorl. near Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Lurbottle, Northumb. S. W. of Alnewick.

Lurgersball, Suffex, near Blackdown Beacon.

Lusby, Lincol. N. W. of Spilby.

Luscomb, Devonsh. in the parish of Battery.

Lusseleigh, Devonshire, near the river Bovey, not far from Bury-Tracy.

Lustan, Heref. M. W. of Leominster.

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Luton, Som. 2 miles from Yeovil.
Lutlingland, Suffolk, by the lake
Lutling, near Leostoff, and the
river Yare.

Luton, Bedf. three miles from
Dunstable, 8 from St. Alban's, in
the road to Okeham, 32 miles from
London, is noted for the manufac-
ture of straw-hats, and has a corn-
market on Monday, with fairs on
April 25, and Oct. 18. It is plea-
santly seated among some hills, but
is a small dirty town seated on the
river Lea, remarkable for its
church and tower steeple, prettily
shequered with flint and freestone,
and within it a remarkable Gothic
font in form of an hexagon, open
at the sides and terminating in ele-
gant tabernacle-work. Adjoining the
church is a chapel wherein are some
good monuments. Here is a large
market-house. It is 18 miles S. of
Bedford.

Luton-Her, Bedf. in the parish of
Luton, 3 miles distant is the elegant
seat of the Earl of Bute, in whose
old chapel is a beautiful piece of
Gothic wainscot, carved in 1548,
and brought hither from Tytten-
hanger in 1608; and in the wood is
a portico designed for a house to have
been built by Lord Wenlock. It is
one of the most beautiful pieces in
brick of Gothic elegance to be seen
any where; and in the park a tower
of flint and Tottenham-stone, of
great antiquity. The ground is tame
indeed, but it has received every
embellishment of art and judgment.
The house built at different periods,
by different men, with all the dif-
ference that can be in materials and
arrangements, but all these have
been corrected by Adam, who erected
something like an architectural facade
on the main, and formed such a suite
of rooms, as in grandeur of dimen-
sions, and in luxury of decoration,
are not often to be equalled. The
library, inferior only to Blenheim,
is the most magnificent receptacle
for books which Europe can exhibit
in any private possession, 146 feet in
length divided into 3 rooms, the

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books abundantly numerous, scarce,
rare, and well arranged, &c. The
grounds comprize 1400 acres. Here
is a fine botanical garden. In short,
ease, elegance, and literature is pre-
valent throughout the place. The
house stands on an elevated situation,
at the edge of Bedfordshire Downs.

Lutterworth, Leicestersh. 83
miles from London, had for its rector
the famous reformer, John Wickliff,
who died and was buried here; but
his bones were taken out of his grave,
and burnt 40 years after, by order
of the council of Constance. The
pulpit he preached in is still pre-
served in its church. The market
is on Thursday; and fairs on April
2, and Sept. 16. The Roman
Watling-street runs on the W. side
of the town. In the neighbourhood
is a petrifying spring.

Lutton, Dorset, in the Isle of
Purbeck, in the parish of Steeple.

Lutton, Northamp. S. E. of Ques-
dle.

Lutton, East and West, Yorksh.
E. Rid. E. of Malton.

Luttonborn, Linc. near Holbech.

Luxborough, Essex, in the parish
of Chigwell, about a quarter of a
mile from Woodford-bridge, and 9
miles from London, the superb and
elegant villa of Admiral Sir Edward
Hughes, was built by Lord Lux-
borough, about forty-eight years
ago.

Luxborough, Som. near Dunster.

Luxford-Lake, Dorset, the arm of
the sea which encompasses Pool.

Luxton, Som. near the Axe river,
between Axbridge and Uphill.

Luxulian, Cornw. among the mi-
neral hills, W. of Lestwithiel.

Lyebouse, Suff. near Bolney.

Lyd, a river in Devonshire,
which runs into the Tamer by
Langston.

Lydd, Kent, two miles and a
half S. W. of Romney, of which
town and port it is a member, 71
miles from London, is a populous
town, with a market on Thursday,
and fair on July 24. It is incor-
porated by the name of a bailiff.

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(elected July 22) jurors, and commonalty. In the beach near Stone-End, is a heap of stones, fancied to be the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. And near the sea, is a place called Holmstone consisting of beach and pebble-stones, which abounds nevertheless with holm-trees. Here is a charity-school.

Lyddam, Salop, N. of Bishop's-Castle.

Lydden, Kent, S. E. of Barham-Down.

Lydiat, Lanc. on a river that runs into the Alt, S. W. of Ormskirk.

Lyddington, and its Park, Rutl. between Uppingham and Rockingham. Here was in 1602 an hospital endowed for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women, named Jesus-Hospital.

Lyddon, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises on the western side of a ridge of hills in Buckland hundred, and continues running, in a northern direction, about 5 miles, to Bagborough, where it is joined by a considerable brook, and falls into the Stour a little above Sturminster-Newtown.

Lydfing, Kent, near Gravesend. Here it was that 600 Norman young gentlemen, who came over with the young Princes Alfred and Edward, the sons of King Ethelred, after the death of the Danish King Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin Earl of Kent, who sought thereby to secure it to himself and his family. Here is a chapel of ease to Gillingham.

Lye, Glouc. N. W. of Cheltenham.

Lye, Worc. S. of the Teme, near Worcester.

Lye, Surry, near Reygate.

Lye, North and South, Oxf. near Witney.

Lyfden, Northamptonshire, S. W. of Oundle.

Lyford, Berks, near Wantage.

Lygb, Hampsh. on the borders of Sussex, towards Eastbourn.

LY

Lybam, Northumberland, N. E. of Woller.

Lybourn, Northamp. to the N. of Hilmerton, near Dow-Bridge over the Avon. It is supposed to have been one of the Roman stations by its situation on the Watling Street, one of their highways, and by the pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houses, hills for castles, hillocks for bastions, &c. at and near it, and particularly by the vestiges of a fort at the mount called Round Hill.

Lylehill, Salop, S. of Newport.

Lymbergh, Great and Little, Lincol. W. of Great-Grimby.

Lyme, Chesh. E. of Warrington.

Lyning, Kent, two miles S. of Elham, in the road to Hith.

** LYMINGTON, Hampsh. a borough-town about 11 miles to the E. of Christchurch, has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The town stands about a mile from the Channel, running between the main land and the Isle of Wight. The tide flows near a mile above the town. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 11 and Oct. 13. It is seated on a hill and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 97 S. W. of London.*

Lymisser, Sussex, near Arundel.

Lynbridge, Northumb. on the Coquet, near Harbottle-Castle.

Lyndel, Lanc. near Cartmel.

Lyndholm, or Linham, Yorkshire, W. Riding, in a morass below Hatfield, where, it is said, no sparrows were ever seen, though it is a good soil for both pasture and corn.

Lyndhurst, Hampsh. in the New Forest, a seat of the Duke of Gloucester's, in the midway between Windsor and Weymouth, and where his Majesty George III. &c. in his visit to the latter place, took up a short residence, June 1789.

Lyndhurst-Wood, Netting. E. of Mansfield.

Lyndon, Rutl. in the great north road, within 5 miles of Stamford.

LY

Lyndridge, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye.

Lyntel, Essex, S. E. of Thaxted.

Lyne, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Trent above Trentham.

Lyne, a river in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent below Nottingham.

Lyne, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Sea at Carlisle.

Lynner-sack, Northumb. a member of the lordship of Woller.

Lynford, Great and Little, Bucks. near Newport-Pagnel. At the former is a charity-school. The latter was anciently a chapel in the parish of Newport.

Lynher, a river in Cornwall, which rises among the hills, about 10 miles W. of Launceston, and after a course of 24 miles falls into the Tamar. The stream of the Lynher is very small during the summer months; but during the winter, remarkable for its inundations and rapidity, frequently overflowing its banks, sweeping away, with its impetuous current, ricks, barns, houses, and other objects that oppose its passage.

Lyniel, Salop, N. W. of Wem.

Lynley, Salop, N. of Bishops-Castle.

* **LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S-LYNN, Norfolk**, 98 miles from London, was a borough by prescription, in 1208. King John, because he adhered to him against the rebellious barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointed it a borough, and gave it a silver cup of about 73 ounces, doubly gilt and enamelled, and a large silver sword, which he gave to the town, when it came into his hands by exchange with the Bishop of Norwich; after which it was called King's-Lynn, whereas before it was called Bishop's-Lynn. King Henry III. made it a mayor-town, for its serv-

LY

ing him against the barons. It has had 15 royal charters, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, under-steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen. It has two churches, besides St. Nicholas, a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, a Presbyterian, and a Quakers meeting-house, with a bridewell or work-house, and several almshouses, a free-school, a good custom-house, with a convenient quay, and ware-houses. In All-Saints parish is a small hospital, where four poor men live rent-free; and another called St. Mary Magdalen's, which was a priory founded in the reign of King Stephen, but rebuilt in 1649, and is now under the care of two of the senior aldermen, chosen by the other governors. In 1682 a ruinous old chapel was here turned into a work-house, where 50 poor children are taught both to read and spin wool, and when at fit age are put out apprentices: by act of parliament it is settled in the guardians of the poor. In Sept. 1741 the spires of its two churches were both blown down by a storm of wind; and that of St. Margaret's, which was 193 feet in height, having beat in the body of the church, it has been since rebuilt, towards which King George II. gave 1000*l.* and the late Earl of Orford, then Sir Robert Walpole, 500*l.* This church was formerly an abbey, and afterwards one of the largest parish-churches in England. All-Saints church was built on the ruins of a monastery of White-Friars. The town-house, called Trinity-Hall, is a noble old fabrick; and so is the Exchange, which is of free-stone, with two orders of columns. St. Nicholas's chapel is very ancient, and reckoned one of the fairest and largest of the kind in England. It has a bell-tower of free-stone, and an eight-square spire over it, both which together are 170 feet from the ground. There is a library in it that was erected by subscription. There is another library also at St. Margaret's. Here have been for-

merly several monasteries; but the only fabrick remaining here, that belongs to any religious order, is the Gray-Friars steeple, a noted sea-mark. The situation of this town near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ive's, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, and the north part of Bucke, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only from our own produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine; of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal; and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and by prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to enter, by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. The town consists of about 2,400 houses, and appears to have been very strong, by the ruins of the works demolished in the civil wars, which, however, are easy to be restored, and the town might

be made defensible, at least, in a very few days. St. Ann's platform at the N. end mounts 12 great guns, and commands all the ships passing near the harbour; and towards the land, besides the wall, is a ditch. Four rivulets run through the town, and the tide of the Ouse, which is about as broad here as the Thames at London-Bridge, rises 20 feet perpendicular. The town is supplied with fresh-water by conduits and pipes from the neighbourhood. In the great market-place a statue was erected in 1686 to the honour of King James II. There is another spacious fine market-place, adorned with a statue of King William III. and a fine cross, with a dome and gallery round it supported by 16 pillars. The market-house is of free-stone, supported by 16 columns, and 70 feet high, erected on 4 steps, neatly adorned with statues, &c. Every first Monday in the month, the mayor, aldermen, preachers, &c. meet to hear and determine all controversies amicably, for preventing law-suits. This was first established anno 1588, and is called *The Feast of Reconciliation*. The markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays; the fairs on February 14 for a fortnight, and a cheese-fair on October 6. The former is called Lynn-mart. The adherence of this town to King John and King Henry VIII. as above-mentioned, are not the only instances of its loyalty to its sovereigns; for, in the late civil wars, it held out for King Charles I. and sustained a formal siege of above 18,000 men of the parliament-army, for above three weeks; but, for want of relief, was obliged to surrender, and submit to the terms of paying 100. s. a-head for every inhabitant, and a month's pay to the soldiers, to save the town from plunder. There are more gentry and consequently more gaiety in this town than in Yarmouth, or even Norwich; here being such plenty of eatables and drinkables, that Spi-

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man says Ceres and Bacchus seem to have established their magazines here; the E. side of the town abounding with corn, sheep, rabbits, hares, &c. the W. side with cheese, butter, black-cattle, swans, and the wild-fowl common to marshes, besides the abundance of sea and river fish; so that he thinks there is no place in Great-Britain, if in Europe, has such a variety in so small a compass of ground. At a small distance from the town, stands that called the Lady's-Mount, or Red-Mount, where was once a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was a resting-place for pilgrims on their way towards her convent at Walsingham. The King's staith-yard, or quay, where the greatest part of the imported wines is landed, and put into large vaults, is a handsome square, with brick buildings, in the centre whereof is a statue of King James I. People pass from hence in boats into the fen-country, and over the famous washes into Lincolnshire in boats, which are often lost by venturing out at an improper season, and without guides. At the S. end of Lynn-Regis stood an oil-mill framed in Holland, that was brought from thence 100 years ago; but in the year 1737 it was consumed by fire.

Lynn North, lies at the mouth of the Ouse, open to the sea, and had a church called St. Edmond's, which was long ago entirely swallowed up by the tides.

Lynn, Old, or *West*, so called from its situation on the W. side of the river over against it, has a church in that called Marsh-Land.

Lynstock-Castle, Cumb. on the river Eden, N. E. of Carlisle.

Lynthorpe, Yorksb. N. Rid. W. of Bradford.

Lynton, Yorksb. E. Rid. N. of York-Woulds.

Lynton, Yorksb. N. Rid. on the Ouse, S. E. of Boroughbridge.

Lynton, Yorksb. W. Riding, has a bridge over the Wharfe, between Bardon-Chace and Kettle-dale.

Lynton, Northumberland, N. E. of Morpeth.

Lynton-West, Cumb. on the river Leven, W. of Brampton.

Lynwood, Hampsb. in the New-Forest.

Lyom, Northumberland, N. E. of Woller.

Lyones, Cornwall, part of the promontory overflowed at the Land's-End.

Lyonsball-Castle, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Lypiat, Upper and Lower, Gloc. 2 hamlets in the parish of Stroud.

LYSTON, Devon, 4 miles from Newport, on the river Lyd. It has a market on Saturday, and four fairs.

Lysson-Hall, Essex, S. W. of Melford, in Suffolk.

Lytham, Norf. between East-Dereham and Castle-Rising.

Lythorow, Northamp. between Towcester and Daventry.

Lythe, Yorksb. N. Riding, 3 miles from Whitby, near the allum-works.

Lythe, Westmorl. a hamlet to Hel-sington, and adjoining Crosthwaite. In this hamlet there is a large moss known by the name of Lythe-Moss, where several large trees are frequently dug up. One oak was lately taken up which contained 2000 feet of wood. In this chapelry are some very deep pits; the largest of which is said to be unfathomable, but has a subterraneous passage with the Kent river. The water from these pits runs through Thorpel-bridge.

Lythe-Chapel, Suffex, N. W. of Stedham.

Lytham, Lanc. in Amounderness, had a priory.

Lytham, Yorksb. E. Riding, near North and South-Cave.

Lytton, Yorksb. W. Riding, near Langsterdale-Chace.

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MABE, *Cornw.* a chapel appendant to Miler, or St. Meler.
Mabin, Cornw. S. W. of Camelford.

Mablethorp, or Mallerthorp, Linc. near the coast, S. E. of Saltfleet.

MACCLESFIELD, *Cheshire*, 171 miles from London, stands on the river Bollin, which with other rivers water its spacious forest on the edge of Derbyshire. It is a large old town, one of the fairest in the county, and was erected into a borough by King Edward III. It is governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and jurisdictions by virtue of the court and the liberties of the forest. In its church are two brass plates, on one of which there is a promise of 26,000 years and 26 days pardon, for saying five Pater-Nosters and five Aves. Its chief manufacture is mohair buttons; and here is a French school. The market here is on Mondays; the fairs June 11 and 30, and November 2. In Macclesfield forest are many pits dug for the sake of the turf; in which it is common to see fir-trees buried, which are dug up for various uses, but chiefly for splinters, that serve the poor for candles.

MACHYNLETH, *Montgomerysb.* *North Wales*, 198 miles from London, 32 from Montgomery. It is an ancient town, with a market on Mondays, and fairs on May 16, June 26, July 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 25, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Douay, over which there is a large stone bridge, which leads into Merionethshire. It was here that Owen Glyndwr exercised the first acts of his royalty in 1402. Here he accepted the crown of Wales, and assembled a parliament, the house wherein they met is now standing divided into tenements.

Mackworth, Derby. near Derby.

K N

Madam's-Cowel, Kent, a hill near Maidstone.

Maddenson, Wilts, 9 miles from Salisbury.

Madeley, Salop, N. of the Severn, near Little Wenlock.

Madeley, Staffordsb. S. W. of Newcastle-under-Line.

Madeley-Alpore, Staffordsb. not far from Uttoxeter.

Maden-Houfe, Linc. N. W. of Sleaford.

Maden-Loade, Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, between Welney and Helgey.

Madern, Cornw. under the hills, N. of Penzance; near which is a well formerly resorted to by pilgrims.

Madersfield, Worcesterbire, near Great Malvern, west of the river Severn, the boundary east of its parish.

Mad - Fens, Northumb. between the Picts wall and Kirkheaton.

Madingley, Cambridgesb. 3 miles from Cambridge.

Madley, Herefordsb. S. W. of Hereford, near the Golden Vale.

Madresfield, Worc. N. of Malvern Chace, has a charity-school.

MAENCLOCHOG, *Pembrokeshire*, South Wales, with one fair on the 22d of May.

Maer, Staff. between Drayton, in Shropshire and Whitmore.

Magdalen, Hampsbire, N. of Winchester.

Magdalen-Chapel, Cornwall, N. of Penryn.

* **MAGDALENE HILL**, *Hampsb.* near Winton, where there is one fair on August 2.

St. Magdalen's, Som. near Bristol.

Magben, Monm. on the river Rompney, W. of Newport.

MAGOR, Monm. near the Severn's mouth, S. W. of Caldicot, has fairs on the two last Mondays in Lent.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, *Wilts*, five miles from Frome Selwood and Warminster. Here are fairs on April 25, and September 21.

Maiden-Castle, Yorksb. N. Rid. in the road from Stanmoor-Cross to Appleby, was a Roman fort.

MA

Mageston, Dorset, near Gillingham.

Maiden-Croft, Hertfordshire, near Hitching.

MAIDENHEAD, Berks, 26 miles from London, has a stone bridge over the Thames. It was incorporated in the reign of Edward III. by the name of the gild or fraternity of the brothers and sisters of Maidenhead; and, after the Restoration, by that of warden and burgesses; but James II. incorporated it by the name of mayor and aldermen, with liberty to chuse a high-steward and a steward; so that their present magistracy consists of a high-steward, a mayor, a steward, and 10 aldermen, out of which last two bridge-makers are chosen every year. The mayor and his predecessors, and the stewards are justices. The mayor is also clerk of the market, and coroner, and is judge of the court, which he must hold once in three weeks. He, likewise, holds two sessions in a year. Here is a gaol both for debtors and felons. The town stands partly in the parish of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham; and here is a chapel peculiar to the corporation, and the minister whereof is chosen by the inhabitants, and not obliged to attend the bishop's visitation. Here is an alms-house, that was erected in the year 1589, and endowed with 40l. a year. It consists of 8 tenements for 8 poor men and their wives. Here are several other alms-houses and charities. This town, now so considerable, did not begin to flourish, till, by the building of its bridge, travellers were brought this way, who before used a ferry at that called Babham's End, 2 miles N. of it. The barge pier-bridge is maintained by the corporation, for which they are allowed the tolls both over and under it. The barge-pier divides Berks from Bucks. There is a great trade here in malt, meal, and timber, which they carry in their barges to London. As this is the great thoroughfare from thence to Bath, Bristol, and other S. W. parts of Eng-

MA

land, the adjacent wood or thicket has been noted for many robberies. The market here is on Wednesdays; fairs on the Wednesday in Whitfun-week, Sept. 29, and November 30; and here are frequent horse-races.

Maiden-Heath, Lanc. near Blackburn.

Maiden-Oak, Suffex, near the road from Petersfield to London.

Maiden-Way, Northumb. extends from Maiden-Castle on Stainmore, York, N. Riding, by Kirby Thore in Westmorland, and Whitley to Caer Voran in Northumberland, guarded by a chain of stations of the Romans. The Maiden-way is near six yards wide, the sides are formed by lines of very large pebbles, from whence in an easy bow the interior pavement rises to a crown. Where the road lays down steep descents the pavement is formed of flat thin stones placed on their edges, and laid transversely. It passes many brooks without any bridges over them.

Maiden-Bower, Bedfordsh. a very large Danish camp of a circular form surrounded with a great rampart, with a ditch on its side, situated near Dunstable.

Maiden-Castle, Westmorl. near Burg, a large Roman encampment.

Maiden-Castle, Dorset. a Roman encampment in the parish of Winterborn St. Martin, the largest and most complete of any in the W. of England, and was the summer station of the Durotriges garrison. It consists of a treble ditch and rampart, the inner ones very deep and high. The form is oval, with two entrances, one on the East, the other on the West. The ends of the ramparts at the entrances lap over each other and make the entrances winding and intricate. The area is divided in the middle by a low ditch drawn across it from N. to S. Near the S. entrance is the mouth of a cave, formed by art, but its use unknown. The W. division could contain 1800 men. The whole area is 30 acres, and including all the ramparts and ditches makes 120 acres. The Roman road

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from Dorchester to Weymouth passes near the E. part of it. From it is a most beautiful and extensive view scarce to be equalled.

Maiden-Newton, Dorset. is a large parish, 3 miles N. W. of Frampton. It had a market and fair granted by Edward I. both now disused, but there is a sale here on the 22d of November for cattle. It has a presbyterian meeting-house. The church is in the center of the village, large and ancient, consisting of a body and cross ailes, with an embattled tower.

Maidford, Northamp. N. W. of Towcester.

Maidhurst, Sussex, N. W. of Arundel.

Maidsmorton, Bucks, N. of Buckingham.

* **MAIDSTONE, Kent,** on the Medway, 10 miles S. E. of Rochester, 36 miles from London, is the county town. It was in the ancient Britons time reckoned their third chief city; was a station of the Romans; has been a considerable town in all ages since; and is now pleasant, large, and populous. It was governed by a portreeve, till Edward VI. made it a mayor-town. It was disfranchised by Queen Mary, for its adherence to Sir Thomas Wyatt; but Queen Elizabeth reincorporated it by the name of mayor, jurats, and commoners, and allowed it the privilege of sending members to parliament. It was again incorporated in 1747, by the stile of the mayor and commonalty of the king's town and parish of Maidstone. Its chief trade, besides linen-thread, which it makes to great perfection, is in hops; of which there are great plenty of plantations about the town, as well as orchards of cherries. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges, &c. of 50 or 60 tons. It has a fine stone bridge. A little river falls here into it from Lenham. One of the public gaols for the county is kept in this town; and the custody of weights and measures, renewed by the standard of K. Henry VII. was committed to it by

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parliament, as being in the center of Kent: for which reason the knights of the shire are always elected, and the courts of justice always held here, and generally the assizes. The Archbishop of Canterbury is constant patron of this parish, which is his peculiar, and served by his curate. Here are 4 charity schools, in which are above 100 boys and girls, who are visited once a week, and catechised by the minister. This is such a plentiful country, and the lands hereabouts are so rich, that London is supplied with more commodities from hence, than from any market-town in England, particularly with the large bullocks, that come from the Weald of Kent, which begins but 6 miles off; with timber, wheat, and great quantities of hops, apples, and cherries; with a sort of paving-stone 8 or 10 inches square, that is exceeding durable; and with the fine white sand for glass houses and stationers. There are some Dutch inhabitants who have divine service in the old parish-church, called St. Faith's. There are so many gentlemen seats within 10 miles, that it is rare to find a town of so much trade and business so full of gentry and good company. The market here, which is the best in the county, is on Thursday; it has another on the Tuesday in every month, granted them by George II. in 1751; and fairs on Feb. 13, May 12, June 2 (called Garlick fair), and October 17. In 1648, this town made such a stand for King Charles I. against General Fairfax with near 10,000 men, that he could not take it, till he had stormed it twice. Here was a college or hospital, erected by Archbishop Boniface and a chantry, by Archbishop Thomas Arundel, which is now the free school. About the year 1720 several canoes were dug up in the marshes of the Medway above this town. This parish was anciently taxed towards the repair of the fifth arch pier of Rochester bridge. On the eastern bank of the river Medway a small distance South of the parish

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church, stands the remains of *St. Mary and All-Saints College*, built by Archbishop Courtney in the year 1396. The gate or entrance is still remaining, with other parts of the building sufficient to shew it was once a handsome structure. It is now converted into a farm-house.

Maidwell, Lincolnshire, near Burwell.

Maidwell, Northamp. near Harborough.

Mais, Sussex, near Selmsiton.

Maitros, Northumb. on the borders of Scotland, was a seminary from whence sprang the first bishop of the see of Lindisfarne.

Maitthead, Devon, on the W. side of Exmouth.

Mainlaw, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

Mains, Lancashire, in Amounderness.

Main, Little or Frier, Dorsetshire. Here was a preceptory to the Knights Hospitallers. Here was anciently a free-chapel.

Main-Broad, Dorsetshire, a small parish 3 miles N. of Owen Main, whose church is a small fabrick.

Maise-Hill, Kent, in East Greenwich.

Maismore, Gloc. near Gloucester.

Makely, Derby, E. of Uttoxeter.

Makeney, Derby, near the Darwent river, N. of Derby.

Maker, Devon, above Hamoaze, on a hill between Mount Edgcomb and Rame-Head: though it is on the W. side of the Tamar, it does not properly belong to Cornwall, but Devonshire; but as to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it is in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. Norden thinks it has the name from the steeple; whence they discover ships at sea, which they call making-sail.

Makeshock-Castle, Warw. on the E. side of Colfhill.

Maladar, Cornw. a parish among the moors, N. of Grampond.

Malborough, Devon, on the coast, between Salcomb and Hope-Key.

Malchanger, Hampsh. S. E. of Ringelere.

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Malchway, a river in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye near Llan-Stevan.

Malden, Surry, has a powder-mill on a stream that runs from Ewel to Kingston, from which it is about 3 miles.

Malden, Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey.

Malden Jenkins, Essex, 2 miles from Malden.

* **MALDEN, Essex**, 37 miles from London; stands on an eminence at the conflux of the Chelmer and Pant, or Black-water, where they enter the sea. It was the first Roman colony in Britain, and the seat of some of the old British kings. It was besieged, plundered and burnt by Queen Boadicea, but the Romans repaired it. It was again ruined by the Danes, but rebuilt by the Saxons. It is a populous corporation, governed by 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, 18 head-boroughs, or capital burgesses, a steward, recorder, and above 400 commonalty and burgesses, who have all a vote for its members of parliament. It has a convenient haven on an arm of the sea for vessels of 400 tons, and drives a good trade in coal, iron, corn and deals. It formerly had 3, now only 2 parish churches. Here is a large library for the use of the minister, and the clergy of the neighbouring parishes, who generally reside here because of the unwholesomeness of the air where their churches are. Here is a grammar-school, a small church, school, and a work-house, where the poor weave sack-cloth. The custom of Borough English is kept up here. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 18th of September. A little beyond it begins Black-water bay, famous for the Walsfleet oysters. The channel called Malden-water is navigable to the town. King Edward the elder (of the Saxon race) resided here whilst he built Witham and Hertford castles. On the West side of the town are the remains of a camp.

Malewry, York, W. Riding, S. of Boroughbridge.

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MALHAM, Yorksb. with 2 fairs, on June 25, and October 4.

Mallerstang-Forest, Westmoreland. Here is a castle said to have been built in the time of Vortigern, called Pendragon-Castle. Here is a chapel of ease to Kirkby Stephen.

Malling-East, Kent. East of the river opposite to West Malling.

MALLING WEST, Kent 3 miles 1-half S. E. of Wrotham, 30 miles from London, near a brook that runs into the Medway; market on Saturday, and three fairs, Aug. 12, Oct. 2, and November 17. A free-school was founded here above a hundred years ago. This parish was anciently taxed, to contribute towards the repair of the 3d arch or pier of Rochester bridge. Here was formerly an abbey, founded in the time of William Rufus, by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; it was destroyed by fire together with the whole town in the reign of Richard I. It was soon rebuilt by the Nuns, assisted by the contributions of pious persons. This house is most delightfully situated, being washed by a fine rivulet, which rising at the hamlet of St. Leonard, runs by the side of the abbey and through the gardens. In the meadows above the gardens, large square excavations are still visible; these were formerly the fish-ponds for the supply of the nunnery. Although the body of the house was pulled down and rebuilt by Mr. Honeywood, many of the original offices are still remaining, particularly an ancient chapel, sometime used as a Dissenting meeting-house, but now converted into a dwelling. But, the object most worthy of notice is, a handsome tower of the church, whose front is decorated with intersecting arches and zig-zag ornaments, similar to those on the west front of Rochester Cathedral, built also by Bishop Gundulph. At some distance west of the abbey, is a very ancient stone building coeval with the abbey, and called the Old Gaol. It has narrow windows, and walls of great thickness. Tradition says, this was

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the prison belonging to the abbey. At present it is used for drying and stowing hops.

Mallocks, or Mottox, Hertf. on the river Ash, near Hunsdon.

* **MALMESBURY, Wiltshire**, 95 miles from London, 26 from Bristol, and 42 from Oxford, stands on a hill, with 6 bridges over the river Avon at the bottom; with which and a brook that runs into it, it is in a manner encompassed. It formerly had walls, and a castle, which were pulled down to enlarge the abbey, which was the biggest in Wiltshire, and its abbot sat in parliament. The Saxon King Athelstan granted the town large immunities, and was buried under the high altar of the church, and his monument still remains in the nave of it. The memory of Aldhelm, its first abbot, who was the king's great favourite, and whom he got to be canonized after his death, is still kept up by a meadow near this town, called Aldhelm's Mead. It was first incorporated by Edward, King of the West Saxons, about anno 916, and again anno 939, by his son King Athelstan. By charter of King William III. the corporation consists of an alderman, who is chosen yearly, 12 capital burgesses, and 4 assistants, land-holders and commoners. Here is an alms-house for 4 men and 4 women, and near the bridge an hospital for lepers, where it is supposed there was formerly a nunnery. This town drives a considerable trade in the woollen manufactory; has a market on Saturday; and fairs, March 17, April 17, and May 26. It has sent members to parliament ever since the 26th of Edward I.

Malmesdon, Line. North of Kinton in Lindsey.

Malmesborn, Westmorl. S. W. of Appleby.

MALPAS, Chesb. 166 miles from London, stands on a high hill, not far from the river Dee, on the borders of Shropshire, has a grammar-school and an hospital, and had formerly a castle. It is called in Latin, Mala Platea, i. e. Ill-Street, and was

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for the same reason, by the Normans, called Mal Pas; but its three streets, of which it chiefly consists, are well paved; and here is a benefice rich enough to support two rectors, who officiate alternately in its stately church. It has a good market on Mondays, and fairs on March 25, July 25, and December 8.

Malpas, Monm. near Caerleon.

Malperton, Dorset. near Charborough.

Malby, Linc. N. W. of Burwell.

Malby, Linc. N. of Alford.

Malby, Norfolk, N. W. of Yarmouth.

Malby, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Stakeley.

Malby, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Rotherham.

Maltbam-Cragg, York, W. Rid. the head of the river Aire, E. from Settle.

* *MALTON, York,* N. Rid. which has great inns, in the road from York to Whitby and Scarborough, is 215 miles from London. It is a populous borough, though not incorporated, but only governed by a bailiff, and was heretofore famous for its vent of corn, fish, and country utensils. It has a stone bridge over the Darwent, which was made navigable to this town, and from hence to the Ouse, by an act of parliament in the 1st year of Queen Anne. On the 12th of Jan. 1785, during the sitting of the general quarter sessions of the peace, the centre beam of the building gave way, and upwards of 300 persons fell into the area beneath, upwards of 12 feet, but no lives were lost. The town is 4 furlongs in length, and divided by the river into the old and new towns, which have 3 parish-churches. Its markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the latter the best in the county for horses and black cattle, and other commodities, especially tools for husbandry. It had a castle in the reign of Henry I. of which some remains are still visible, and a monastery, a great part of which was blown down in 1782; the church of which

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is still standing, though ruinous. Market on Tuesdays and Saturdays; fairs on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, and October 10 and 11.

MALVERN, GREAT and LITTLE, with the CHACE, and the HILLS, *Worcestersb.* In these two towns were formerly two abbeys, about 3 miles asunder. Since the Dissolution nothing remains of the abbey of Great Malvern, but the gateway of the abbey and church, now parochial. Part of it was a religious cell for hermits before the Conquest, and the greatest part with the tower built in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its outward appearance is very striking. It is 171 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 63 in height. Its floor is in some places paved with square bricks, painted with the arms of England, Abbey of Westminster, &c. and some ancient grave-stones. In it are ten stalls, and it is supposed to have been rebuilt in the year 1171. The nave only remains in part, the side aisles being in ruins. The windows like Great Malverton, has been beautifully enriched with painted glass, and in it are remains of some very ancient monuments. Little Malvern stands in a cavity of the Hills, which are great lofty mountains, rising like stairs, one higher than another, for about 7 miles, and divide this county from Herefordshire. There is a ditch here very much admired. On the Hills are two medicinal springs, called Holy Wells, one good for the eyes and putrid scalded livers, and the other for cancers. Henry VII. his Queen, and his two sons, Prince Arthur and Prince Henry, were so delighted with this place, that they beautified the church and windows, part of which remain though mutilated. In the lofty south windows of the church, are the historical passages of the Old Testament; and in the north windows the pictures of the holy family, the nativity and circumcision of our Saviour, the adoration of the shepherds and the kings, his presentation

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in the temple, his baptism, fasting, and temptation, his miracles, his last supper with his disciples, his prayer in the garden, his passion, death, and burial, his descent into hell, his resurrection and ascension, and the coming of the Holy Ghost. The history of our Saviour's passion is painted differently in the East window of the choir, at the great expence of Henry VII. whose figure is therefore often represented, as is that of his Queen. In the west window is a noble piece of the day of judgment, not inferior to the paintings of Michael Angelo. Malvern Chace contains 7115 acres in Worcestershire, besides 241 acres called the Prior's Land; 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire. Malvern Hills run from N. to S. the highest point 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn at Hanley, and appear to be of lime stone and quartz. On the summit of these hills is a camp with a treble ditch, imagined to be Roman, and is situated on the Herefordshire side of the Hills.

MALWOOD-CASTLE and LODGE, *Hampsb.* near Beaulieu, and the New Forest. On the north side of it is an oak, which is said to bud on Christmas-day, and to wither before night. King Charles II. ordered it to be paled in. The area of the castle, near which they say King William Rufus was killed, contains many acres.

Malwater, York, W. Rid. N. E. from Settle.

Mumble, Worc. near Lindridge, a parish about 14 miles in circuit.

Mambury, Dorset. See *Maumbury*.
Mambled, Monm. W. of Uske.

Mam-Tor, Derbysh. a mountain with lead-mines under it, in the Peak, near Castleton.

Man, Isle of. This Island lies between England and the North of Ireland, and is about 10 leagues distant from the county of Cumberland, its S. end lying over against that county, and the N. end against Scotland. Its length, from North to South, is above 30 miles, and its

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breadth between 8 and 10. Its most general division is into North and South, and it contains 17 parishes, called Kirks. Its division, with regard to its civil government, is into six sheedings, every one having its proper coroner, who is in the nature of a sheriff, is intrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals, brings them to justice, &c. The Lord Chief-Justice Coke says, "Their laws were such as scarce to be found any where else." The inhabitants are of the same religion with the church of England. The bishop is stiled Bishop of Sodor and Man. It is in the diocese of York. The bishop has under him an archdeacon, and the clergy are generally natives, none else being qualified to preach, &c. in the Manks language. The bishop was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not sit in the house of peers, but is allowed the highest seat in the lower house of convocation. The nomination of its Bishop is vested in the present Duchess Dowager of Athol, who has the title of Lady of the Isle of Man, and on her death it will devolve to the Duke of Athol as her heir. She has it as the heiress of the eldest branch of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby. The people are orderly, civilized, and courteous to strangers; and they use the Erse language, a dialect spoken in the highlands of Scotland, with a mixture of some Greek, Latin and Welch words, and many of English original. July 1, 1786, a copper coinage for the use of the Island, was issued from the Tower of London. Thin oat-cakes is their common bread. Their commodities are black cattle, lambs, wool, fine and coarse linen, coarse woollen cloth, hides, skins, honey, and tallow; but herrings were formerly their staple commodity. The soil here is very different: the Curragh, a long tract of land runs the breadth of the isle, formerly a bog, but since drained, and supplies the neighbourhood with corn, and peat for fuel. There is a

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ridge of mountains runs almost the length of the isle, from whence they have abundance of good water from the rivulets and springs; and Snafield, the highest, rises about 580 yards. The air is sharp and cold in winter, the frosts short, and the snow, especially near the sea, lies not long on the ground. Their cattle and horses are small, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Here are quarries of good stone, rocks of lime-stone, and red free-stone, and good slate, with some mines of lead, copper, and iron. Its trade was very great before the year 1726; but the late Lord Derby farming out his customs to foreigners, the insolence of those farmers drew on the island the resentment of the government of England, who by an act of parliament deprived the inhabitants of an open trade with this kingdom. This naturally introduced a clandestine commerce, which they carried on with England and Ireland with prodigious success, and an immense quantity of foreign goods was annually run into both kingdoms, till the government in 1765, thought proper to put an entire stop to it, by purchasing the island of the Duke of Athol, and permitting a free trade with England. On the little isle of Pele, on the W. side of Man, is a town of the same name, with a fortified castle. Before the South promontory of Man is a little island called the Calf of Man: it is about 3 miles in circuit, and separated from Man by a channel about 2 furlongs broad. At one time of the year it abounds with puffins, and also with a species of ducks and drakes, by the English called barnacles, and by the Scots clakes and Soland geese. The puffins, it is said, breed in the holes of the rabbits, which for that time leave them to these strangers. The old ones leave the young ones all day, and fly to the sea, and returning late at night with their prey, disgorge it into the stomachs of their young, by which means they become almost an entire lump of fat. In

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August they are hunted, as it is called, and no less than 5000 of these young ones are generally taken every year; these are mostly eaten on the island, but many of them are pickled, and sent abroad as presents. About the rocks of this island also breed an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl.

Man, or *Maun*, a river in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Meden, at Houghton.

Manacha, *Cornw.* S. E. of Helston, near Helford-Haven.

Manacles, *Cornw.* a rocky point, to the E. of the Lizard.

Manby, *Linc. W.* of Glamsford-Briggs.

Manby, *Linc. N. E.* of Louth.

Manby, *York*, N. Riding, on the Wharfe, N. W. of Thirsk.

MANCETER, *Warwicksh.* anciently a Roman station on the Watling-street, where several brass and silver coins have been dug up, and lies near Atherstone, and the river Anker. The wake here used to be kept on the Sunday after Sept. 8.

* MANCHESTER, *Lancash.* 18½ miles from London, stands near the conflux of Irk and Irwell, 3 miles from the Mersey. It surpasses all the towns hereabouts in buildings, manufactures, and trade; has a spacious market-place, and college; besides which it has an exchange. The fustian manufactory, called Manchester-cottons, for which it has been famous for near 200 years, has been much improved of late, by some inventions of dying and printing, which, with the great variety of other manufactures, called Manchester goods (of which they export vast quantities abroad, especially to the West-Indies) such as ticking, tapes, filleting, and linen cloth, enrich the town, and employ men, women, and children. It has two churches, viz. St. Mary's and St. Anne's. The latter was begun by contribution of the inhabitants, in the reign of Queen Anne, and finished in 1723. The collegiate church, which was built in 1422, is a fine large edifice, with a beautiful choir,

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and a clock that shews the age of the moon. The three most eminent foundations here are its college, hospital, and public school. The college was founded in 1421. The king, by act of parliament in 1729, is impowered to be visitor of this college. The hospital was founded by Humphry Cheetham, Esq. and incorporated by Charles II. for the maintenance of forty poor boys of this town and the neighbouring parishes; but the governors have enlarged the number to sixty, to be taken in between six and ten years of age, and maintained, lodged, and clothed, till the age of 14, when they are to be bound apprentices, at the charge of the said hospital. The founder also erected a library in it, and settled 116l. a year on it for ever, to buy books, and to support a librarian. There is a large school for the hospital boys, where they are taught to read, write, &c. The public school was founded anno 1513. Here are three masters, with handsome salaries; and the foundation boys have certain exhibitions for their maintenance at the University. Besides these there are three charity-schools. As it stands on a stony hill, where are noble quarries; and that called Kerfall-Moor is noted for horse-races. This place, in fine, is deservedly reckoned the greatest village or market-town in England; for though its chief magistrate is a constable or headborough, yet it is more populous than York, Norwich, or most cities in England, and as big as two or three of the lesser ones put together; for of the people, including those in the suburbs, there were reckoned not less than 20,000 communicants above 100 years ago, and now the inhabitants are not less than 50,000; which is ten times the number that Preston has; and it is said to return more money in one month, than that does in fifteen. Here is a firm old stone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceedingly high; because, as the river

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comes from the mountainous part of the country, it rises sometimes 4 or 5 yards in one night, but falls next day as suddenly. There are for 3 miles above the town no less than 60 mills upon it. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The weavers here have looms that work 24 laces at a time, an invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch. The market here is on Saturday, and the fairs on Whit-Monday, Sept. 21, and Nov. 6. It is a manor, with courts leet and baron. What is now called Knock-Castle was the seat of the Roman Castrum, and the foundation of the castle-wall and ditch still remain in Castle-Field, as it is sometimes called.

Mandeviles, Dorset, a member of Chidiock, in the parish of Whit-church.

Mandeviltorp, Northamp. near Chipping-Warden.

Manuden, Essex, near the Stort, 4 miles from Bishop's-Stortford, on the S. side of Berden.

Manesgate, Linc. S. of Burwell.

Mancey, Camb. in the fens, between New-Bedford river and the Grunty-Drain.

Mancey-Manor, Warw. S. of Stretton, and part of its lordship.

Manfield, York, N. Riding, on the Tees, near the road to Bishops-Aukland.

Mangersbury, Gloc. near Stow on the Woud.

Mangerton, Dorset, formerly a chapelry to Netherby, now ruined.

Mangotsfield, Gloc. 4 miles N. E. from Bristol, 7 from Chipping-Sodbury, and 32 from Gloucester. This village is one of those places in the neighbourhood of the city of Bristol, which abound with a very lasting

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kind of coal. Mr. Andrews has a very handsome seat in this parish, called Mill-House.

Mangwell, Oxford, E. of the Thames, near Wallingford on the West.

Manhood, Sussex, near Thorney.

Manie, Linc. W., of Spillsby.

Maning, Cornw. near Stow.

Manningham, York, W. Riding, N. of Bradford.

MANINGTREE, Essex, 60 miles from London, has a bridge over a branch of the Stour, which is often called Maningtree Water, and is a chapel of ease to Mistley. It is a dirty town, but has a good market on Tuesdays. Fair June 15.

Maniton, Cornw. S. W. of Launceston.

Manlefs, Gloucester, a hamlet in Brimsfield.

Manley, Cheshire, in Delamere-Forest.

Manningford, Abbots and Crucis, Wilts. N. W. of Everley-Warren.

Manney, Cornwall, a prebend founded in the church of Endellion.

Mannington, Dorset, near Holt-Forest.

Mannington, Norfolk, N. W. of Apleham.

Manner, Durban, near Lancaster.

Manner, Nottingb. W. of Work-sop.

Manfel-Gamage, Heref. between Hereford and Stanton.

Manfel-Hope, Heref. S. E. of Rofs.

Manfel-Lacy, Heref. S. E. of Weobley.

Manfergb, Westmorl. N. W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Manfergb, Westmor. near Kirkby-Lonsdale. Here is a chapel of ease to Kirkby-Lonsdale.

MANSFIELD, Nottinghamsb. 140 miles from London, was anciently a royal demesne. It has a market on Thursdays, and the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his Majesty's forest of Sherwood. Fair, June 29; and it has another

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the second Thursday in October, for which it has no charter. In 1304 this town was burnt down, with part of its church. By an ancient custom of this manor, the heirs were declared of age as soon as born. It is now a well-built town, and drives a great trade in malt. Its market is well stocked with corn, cattle, &c. Here is a charity-school for 36 boys.

Mansfield-Woodhouse, Nottingb. N. of Mansfield. In June 1786, a Roman building measuring 20 yards by 14 square, was discovered in a corn-field about a mile N. of this place, the beautiful mosaic pavement of a great part was in most excellent preservation, and esteemed a great curiosity.

Mansforth, Durb. E. of Bishops-Aukland.

Mahjton, Dorset, N. E. of Sturminster, on the same river.

Mantbop, Linc. N. of Grant-ham.

Manton, Devon, S. of Morton, near the river Bovey.

Manton, Nottingb. near Work-sop.

Manton, Wilts. in Preshut parish, by Marlborough.

Manton, Rutland, between Martinthorp and Normanton.

MANUDEN, Essex, has a fair on Easter-Monday.

Manwrothy, Devon, in the parish of Houlworthy.

Manyan, a river in Denbighshire, which falls into the Cluyd, opposite Llanelledan.

Manyfold, a river in Staffordshire, which falls into the Dove, near Alsop.

Maperley, Nottingb. on the N. side of Nottingham.

Maperton, Dorset, in the parish of Poorstock, near Bridport, and some remains of its ancient chapel.

Maperton, North and South, Dorf. South Maperton is situated on a high ground, 2 miles S. E. of Beminster, where is a good house adjoining the church, belonging to the Maperton's, and the church is built very nearly to resemble it.

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Maperton, Som. S. W. of Winton.

Mapes, Midd. near Kilburn.

Maplebeck, Nottingb. on the N. side of Southwell.

Mapleborough, Warwicksh. near Studley.

Mapledorwell, Hampsh. near Basingstoke.

Mapledurham, Hampsh. near Petersfield.

Mapledurham, Oxford, near the Thames, 4 miles from Reading.

Maplesdown, Kent, N. W. of Wrotham.

Maplested, Great and Little, Eff. near Castle-Henningham.

Mapleton, York, E. Rid. in Holderness, near Frodingham.

Mapouder, Dorset, 3 miles N. E. of Buckland-Abbas, is a large parish, with a very ancient seat of the Cokers, near the church.

Mappleton, Derby, is united to Ashborn.

Marbrook, Staff. N. of Stafford, towards the three shire stones.

Marbrook, a river in Shropshire, which falls into the Severn, below Bridgenorth.

Marbury, Chesh. near Northwich.

Marbury, Chesh. E. of Malpas.

MARCH, or **MERSH** *Camb.* in the Isle of Ely, 26 miles from Cambridge, and 80 from London, has a market on Fridays, and fairs on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Easter; and 2 fairs, viz. one on Monday and Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and another on every second Tuesday in October, and the two following days. In 1730, when the road was making from hence to Wisbich, two urns were found, in one of which were bones and ashes, and in the other about 300 pieces of silver coin (no two pieces alike) which, by their date, appeared to be near 2000 years old. It has a church, belonging to Doddington.

Marcham, Berks, near Abingdon.

Marchington, Staff. on the river Dove, 2 miles below Uttoxeter.

Marchmont, Salop, S. E. of Pres.

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Marcleave, Warw. so called from the marly cliff on the S. side of Avon, stands near Bidford.

Marsley, Great and Little, Heref. to the S. W. of Ledbury. Near the latter is a hill, which, in 1575, according to Dr. Fuller, after shaking and roaring for 3 days, was in motion for 8 hours, till it mounted to a place 12 fathoms higher, where it settled. In the place from whence it moved, it left a gap of 400 feet wide, and 320 feet long, and the whole field was above 20 acres. It overthrew Kinnaaston chapel, that stood in its way, together with causeways, trees, and houses; but carried the trees that grew on it along with it, together with the sheepfolds, and stock of sheep grazing on it.

Mardale, Westmorl. a division of the forest of Thornthwaite, and is in the parish of Shap, to which it has a chapel of ease.

Marden, Heref. on the river Lug, near Sutton valleys, where Ethelbert, a king of the East Angles, was first buried.

MARDEN, *Kent*, near Maidstone, 4 miles and a half N. of Goudhurst; has a fair, Oct. 10.

Marden, Surry, near Godstone.

MARESFIELD, *Suffex*, with one fair, on Sept. 4.

Mare-End, Gloc. near Ashelworth.

Mare-Street, Midd. in Hackney.

Margam, Glamorg. remarkable for its ruined abbey.

Margam-Street, Glamorg. where is a very ancient cross, supposed to have been an altar.

St. Margaret's, Wilts, near Marlborough.

St. Margaret's, Northumb. on the S. E. side of Alnwick.

St. Margaret's, Kent, between St. Mary-Cray and Gravesend.

St. Margaret's, Suffolk, near Bungay.

St. Margaret's, Suff. S. E. of the former.

St. Margaret's, Heref. near Morehampton.

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St. MARGARET's at Cliff, Kent, has a bay 3 miles and a half to the N. E. of Dover, and a fair July 19.

St. MARGARET's, Kent, near Dartford, has a fair July 20.

St. Margaret's, Kent, joins to Rochester.

St. Margaret's, anciently called Stansted Thele, *Hertfordsb.* half a mile from Amwell.

Margaret-Marsh, Dorset, S. W. of Melbury, 4 miles from Ewern-Minster.

MARGATE, Kent, on the N. side of the Isle of Thanet, near the North-Foreland, is noted for shipping vast quantities of corn (most, if not all, the product of that island) for London; and has a salt-water bath at the post-house, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic cases, and numbness of the limbs. It lies in St. John's parish, which is a member of the port of Dover, at the distance of 14 miles, and 12 from Canterbury, and 72 from London, and in the summer season is frequented for sea-bathing, having become one of the principal watering-places for the idle, the opulent, and the invalid, where they meet with every requisite accommodation; and the adjacent country abounds with most extensive prospects and pleasant rides.

Marget-End, Essex, by Ingatestone.

Marham, Linc. near Scrivelby and Tattershal.

Marham, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Marham, Norf. on the W. side of Swaffham.

MARIBONE, or ST. MARY LE BONE, or rather *BORNE*, from the neighbouring brook, *Middlesex*, on the N. W. side of London, is, in old records, called Tyburn. The manor appears to have belonged anciently to the Bishop of London. The houses in this parish are very numerous, comprising several extensive streets and squares, which are every year encreasing. The Paddington road from Islington passes

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through this parish; which gives it communication with the eastern part of London without passing through the streets. Here were three conduits erected about the year 1238, for supplying the city of London with water; but anno 1703, when it was plentifully served by the New-River, the citizens let them out at 700l. a year for 43 years. There were two for receiving its water at the N. E. corner of the bridge on the river Tyburn, and over them stood the lord-mayor's banquetting-house, to which (the use of coaches being not then known) his lordship and the aldermen used to ride on horseback, as their ladies did in waggons. This banquetting-house, after being many years neglected, was taken down in 1737, and the cisterns arched over. This village, if it may be called by that name, is joined by new buildings to London. The old church, which was a mean edifice, was pulled down, and a new one erected in 1741. Besides which it has a great number of chapels of every sect and persuasion, and an extensive work-house for the poor.

St. Maries, Camb. near Wisbich.

St. Maries, Devon, on the coast, N. of Torbay.

St. Maries, Devon, near Ottery.

St. Maries, Kent, 5 miles N. E. of Rochester.

St. Maries, Linc. W. of Walpole in Norfolk.

St. Maries, Linc. near Waynfleet.

St. Maries, Norfolk, S. E. of Walpole.

St. Maries, Hampsb. near Southampton.

Maring on the Hill, Linc. near Horncastle.

Marington, Salop, E. of Montgomery.

Maris, Gloc. in the parish of Winrush.

Mariston, Devon, near Lifton.

Markam, Cornw. S. of Stratton.

Markat, Hertf. in the road from St. Alban's to Dunstable, is more properly Mergate, on the river Wenmer or Womer.

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Markby, Linc. near Alford.

Mark-East, Somersf. a chapel to Wedmore.

Markesfield, Leiceſter, near Bagworth-Park and Barden-Hills.

Markesfield-South, Leiceſt. N. E. of Billſdon.

Markendale-Chapel, Weſtmorl. by the Ulles-Water.

Markes, Eſſex, near Rumford.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, Leic. with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on May 8, and July 10. It is ſeated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and graſs. It is noted for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein King Richard loſt his life and crown. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leiceſter, and 106 N. N. W. of London.

Market-End, Oxf. near Amerſden and Biceſter.

MARKET-JEW, OF MERAZION, Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, 3 weeks before Eaſter-Eve, and Sept. 29. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, called Mount's-Bay, very dangerous for ſhipping, and is but a mean place. It is 3 miles E. of Penzance, 72 W. by S. of Plymouth, and 286 from London. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was burnt by the French.

MARKET-OVERTON, Rutland, 3 miles from Okeham, had anciently a market, and was called Overton, from its ſituation on a hilly ground. Here is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtation of the Romans, many of their coins having been found here. Its market, which was on Tueſday, was procured in the reign of Edward II. together with its fairs on May 6, and Oct. 18.

Market-Street, 3 miles from Dunſtable, is a manorſhip in the pariſhes of Goldington, Studham, and Flamſtead, in *Hertfordſhire* and *Bedfordſhire*.

Mark-Hall, Eſſex, is a manor which comprehends the whole pariſh of Latton, near Harlow.

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MARKHAM, Eaſt and Weſt, Norr. near Tuxford. The former called alſo Great Markham. It is a rich and populous town, and a large pariſh and church, the living valued at 300l. a year. The latter is called alſo Little Markham, and has a charity-ſchool. Bevercote's pariſh is united to its vicarage.

Markinfield, York, W. Rid. W. of Boroughbridge.

Markinton, York, W. Riding, between Ripley and Rippon.

ST. MARK'S, Som. near Briſtol, with fairs on Sept. 15, and Tueſday before Whitſunday.

Markſbury, Som. near Penſford.

Marks-Hall, Eſſex, near Coggeſhall.

Marks-Hall, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Margaret-Roding, or Stondon-Maſſey.

Marks-Hall, Eſſex, in the pariſhes of Leighton and Walthamſtow.

Mark-Weſt, Somerſet, near Brent-Marſh.

Marlais, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which falls into Culbeth, near Leterſtone.

Marland, Lanc. near Rochdale.

*** MARLBOROUGH, Wilts,** near the ſource of the Kennet, at the foot of a chalky hill, 75 miles from London, has its name from its chalky ſoil, which was formerly called marle. It was a Roman ſtation. In the year 1267, a parliament was held in the caſtle here, which made thoſe laws called Marlborough ſtatutes. There are ſtill ſome ſmall remains of its walls and ditch. This, which is an ancient borough, by preſcription, with the name of burgeſſes only, has had ſeveral charters from King John, &c. and is now governed by a mayor, 2 juſtices, 12 aldermen, 24 burgeſſes, a town-clerk, 2 bailiffs, 2 ſerjeants at mace, &c. The town conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, with piazzas all along one ſide of it, two pariſh churches, and ſeveral commodious inns, it being the grand thoroughfare from London to Bath and Briſtol. To the S. are ſome

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remains of a priory, particularly the Gate-house, and the site of a Roman Castrum, the foundations of which have been discovered there, with Roman coins. The ditch is still in some parts 20 feet wide; and towards the river, without the garden-walls, one angle of the Castrum is very visible, with the rampart and ditch intire. The road going over the bridge cuts it off from the present castle. The mount at the W. end of the town, which was the keep or main guard of the castle, is converted into a pretty spiral walk; at the top of which is an octagon summer-house. This town has often suffered by fire, particularly in 1690, whereupon the parliament passed an act to prevent its houses from being thatched. The markets here are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs, June 29, July 20, Aug. 15, Sept. 21, and Nov. 11. Mr. Camden mentions an ancient custom here, viz. that every freeman, at his admission, gave to the mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Here is a charity-school, which was erected in 1712, for 44 children.

Marldon, Devon, in a marle soil; whence a brook runs to Torbay.

Marles, Essex, near Epping.

Marlees, Sussex, near West-Grinstead.

Marleigh, Devon, near King's and Bishop's Nemet.

Marlesford, Suff. S. E. of Framlingham.

Markwood, Gloc. in the parish of Thornbury.

Marlingford, Norf. W. of Norwich.

Marloo, Salop, near Purflow.

* *MARLOW-GREAT, Bucks*, 31 miles from London, lies under the Chiltern-Hills, in a marly soil; it is a pretty large borough, though not incorporated, with a bridge over the Thames, not far from its conflux with Wycomb, and has a handsome church and town-hall, with a charity-school for 20 boys, who are taught and clothed. It first sent members to parliament in the reign of Ed-

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ward II. Bone lace is its chief manufacture. The Thames brings goods hither from the neighbouring towns, especially great quantities of meal and malt from High-Wycomb, and beech from several parts of the county, which abounds with this wood more than any in England. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races; and here are several corn and paper mills, particularly on the river Loddon, between this town and High-Wycomb. There are, besides, the Temple-mills, for making thimbles, and another for pressing oil from rape and flax seeds. Its market is on Saturdays, and fair October 29.

Marlow-Little, Bucks, near Great Marlow.

Marlow, Heref. beyond Kinton, on the borders of Shropshire.

Marlton, Chesb. near Chester.

MARNHAMS, Nottinghamsb. two hamlets by the Trent, near Normanton, one of which has a fair on Sept. 1.

Marnbull, Dorset, on the Stour, 5 miles S. W. from Shaftesbury, the church is an ancient lofty building, the ceiling was finely carved but now much decayed; the tower fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but is handsomely rebuilt, here are several ancient inscriptions in the church.

Marple, Chesb. near Stockport.

Marr, York, W. Rid. 3 miles W. from Doncaster.

Marrick, York, N. Rid. to the S. W. of Richmond-Moor.

Marlcough, Lanc. with its Chace, near Garstang.

Marsden-Chapel, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Almondbury.

Marsden-Rocks, Northumb. they are situated a little way from the shore in the German Ocean, and are visited from Tinemouth by parties on pleasure, being perforated in several places by the waves so as to give a free passage to boats, and have some large caverns formed in them by the beating surges.

Marsfield, Suff. N. of Cuckfield,

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Marsh, Bucks., an inship of Newport-Pagnel.

Marsh, Dorset, near Beminster.

Marsh, Salop, N. of Cause-Castle.

Marsh, Som. near East and West Coker.

Marshall, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Marshall, Suff. in the parish of Fletching.

Marshalls, Essex, near the North Weald.

Marsham, Kent, near Ashford.

Marsham, Norf. near Alesham.

Marshden-Chapel, Lanc. S. of Colne.

Marshden-Chapel, York, W. Rid. S. of Halifax.

Marsh-Ditch, York, E. Riding, a fenny tract of land, between the Dun and Ouse.

Marsh-Farm, Dorset, chapel to Vern minster.

MARSHFIELD, *Gloc.* 7 miles from Bath, 12 from Chipping-Sodbury, 12 and a half from Bristol, 35 from Gloucester, and 104 from London, in the road to Bristol, on the very borders of Wilts, is a considerable clothing-town, drives a good trade in malt, and is famous for cakes. It consists chiefly of one street of old buildings, near a mile long, is governed by a bailiff, has a large church, with a well-endowed almshouse, and a chapel to it, for eight poor people, and a charity-school. Market on Tuesdays, and fairs May 24, and Oct. 24. The parish is 16 miles in circumference. There are three stones, near a place called the Rocks, to mark the limits of the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, where they meet in a point. One of those stones stands in this parish, which borders upon the two last mentioned counties.

MARSHLAND, *Norf.* is a marshy peninsula, opposite to King's-Lynn, almost surrounded with the Ouse and other navigable rivers, and an arm of the sea. It seems formerly to have been recovered out of the ocean, from whose inundations it could never be altogether defended;

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and in Sir Henry Spelman's time it suffered two general ones, viz. one from the salt-water, the other from the freshes; by the last of which the inhabitants suffered 42,000l. damage. It contains about 30,000 acres, which turn to more profit by grazing than ploughing. It is about 10 miles in the widest place, and has no less than 111 brick bridges. The commonage of it belongs to seven villages that surround it. The air is so unhealthy, that an ague is commonly called the Marshland-bailiff.

Marsh-Land, York, E. Rid. between the rivers Aire, the Dun, Ouse, and Trent; which, with Marsh-Ditch, make a river island of 15 miles.

Marsh-Salt, Gloc. by the Severn side, from Kingroad to Aust passage.

Marshside, Midd. N. E. of Edmonton.

Marsh, North and South, Devon, near Modbury.

Marsh-Street, Essex, between Walthamstow and the river Lee.

Marsh-Street, Kent, N. W. of Sandwich.

Marshwood, with its *Vale* and *Park, Dorset*, between Lyme and Beminster, 4 miles N. W. from Whitchurch. This formerly was a barony of great honour. The Vale includes the parishes of Whitchurch, Bettefcomb, and Pillefdon, and extends into several adjacent ones. Marshwood had formerly a chapel of ease to Whitchurch, but it was destroyed in the civil wars.

Marshwood, Hants, near Redbridge.

Marsh, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Swale, near Marfk.

Marston, Berks, near Bucklebury.

Marston, Linc. between Grant-ham and Clay-Pool, has a charity-school.

Marston, Derby, near the river Dove, S. W. of Derby.

Marston, Heref. near Grendon-Warren and Bishops-Grendon.

Marston, Heref. near Pembridge.

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Marston, *Heref.* between Rofs and Monmouthshire.

Marston, *Oxf.* near Oxford.

Marston, *Staff.* N. of Stafford.

Marston, *Staff.* N. W. of Lapley.

Marston, or *Marston-Sicca*, *Gloc.*

6 miles S. W. from Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 6 N. from Campden, and 34 N. from Gloucester. Here is a roasting-jack, in the possession of Mr. Tomms, said to be the same which King Charles was set to wind up, when he appeared as servant to Mrs. Lane. It is not curious in itself, but only as it is connected in story with that prince.

Marston-Bigot, *Somerfetsb.* near Frome.

Marston-St. Lawrence, *Northamp.* N. W. of Brackley.

Marston-Long, *Gloc.* in the parish of Tring.

Marston-Long, *York*, E. Riding, alias Hutton-Wanelly, near York, has a charity-school.

Marston-Montgomery, *Derby*, near the Dove, S. W. of Alhborn, is a chapel of ease to Cubley.

Marston-Moor, *York*, W. Riding, between Wetherby and York.

Marston-Mortain, *Bedf.* 5 miles from Bedford.

Marston-Potters, *Leic.* on the E. side of Hinckley, had formerly a manufactory of earthen pots, and has a chapel of ease to the church of Barwell. History says, that in the reign of King Henry IV. this town was depopulated.

Marston-South, *Wilts*, near Highworth.

Marston-Trussel, *Northamp.* by Harborough.

Marston-Wood-End, *Bedf.* near Houghton-Conquest.

Martensal-Hill, *Wilts*, between Kennet and the Savernake-Forest; on which are the traces of a camp, supposed to have been Roman.

St. Marba's-Chapel, *Surry*, on the top of a steep hill, is a burial-place to the manor of Chilworth just under it. Tradition says, that this and St. Catherine's-Chapel, about 1 mile from it, of exactly the same

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situation, were built by two sisters so named. From hence there is a large view over the Weald of Surry and Sussex to the meadows of Godalming, to the hills in Hampshire, over all the North of Surry, and a thin blue landscape of Oxfordshire.

Martball, *Cbezb.* E. of Knottessford.

Martham, *Norfolk*, towards the coast, near Winterton.

Martbelly-Chapel, *Monm.* S. of Usk.

Martbolm, *Lanc.* near Shuttleworth.

Martin, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Martin, *Linc.* near Horncastle.

Martin, *Som.* in the parish of Stanton-Drew.

Martin, *Wilts*, 6 miles from Salisbury.

Martin, *Worc.* S. of Droitwich.

Martin, *Surry*, 1 mile from Wimbledon and Tooting, had a magnificent abbey, founded by King Henry I. and an almshouse was founded here in 1656 for six women, to receive 4l. a year, and half a chaldron of coals, each. Here are copper-mills on the river Wandel, with some callico-printers; the bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles instead of brick and stone. This bridge is the boundary of three parishes, Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Martin. And its little church is built with flints, as were also the abbey-walls, which inclosed 65 acres; but little of it remains, except the kitchen, and one of its chapels with a pulpit. In this abbey King John slept the night before he signed the great charter in Runny-mead.

Martin-How, *Devon*, between Comb-Martin and Linton.

Martin-Meer, *Lanc.* on the W. side of Eccleston, was drained not long ago, when some canoes like the Indian were found in it.

St. Martin, *Cornw.* on the S. E. side of Helston, has a chapel annexed to Mawgon.

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St. Martin, Cornwall, near East-low.

St. Martin, Cornw. near Saltash.

St. Martin, Kent, between Appledore and Rumney.

St. Martin, East and West, Wilts, E. of Cranborn-Chace.

Martin's, Essex, near Maningtree.

St. Martin's, Northampt. near Stamford.

Martinsdale, Westm. is a parish of Barton, and has a chapel of ease 5 miles distant from the church. Here is a kind of forest replenished with red and fallow deer.

Martin's-Thorp, Rutl. N. W. of the Luffenhams, towards Gunthorp, and 3 miles from Uppingham, is supposed to have been once a considerable town.

MARTINSTON, Dorset, on the S. side of Dorchester, with a fair Nov 22.

Martingley, Hampsb. W. of Hartley-Row.

Martin-Hofsyntree, Worcest. a parish between Worcester and Droitwich, with the river Salwarp, part of its northern boundary.

Martinworthy, Hampsb. N. of Winchester.

Martlesbam, Suff. 5 miles from Ipswich.

Martleson, Berks, near Bucklebury.

Martley, Worc. on the Teme, near Ankerdon-Hill, W. of Worcester city, whose church is one of the best livings in the county. Here is a charity-school.

MARTOCK, or MATTOCK, Som. between Ilchester and Ilminster, with a fair Aug 1.

Marton, Chesb. E. of Delamere-Forest.

Marton, with its Mere, Chesbire, S. W. of Macclesfield.

Marton, Devon, near Hewish.

Marton, Lancsb. N. of Ormskirk.

MARTON, Linc. near the ferry upon the Trent over to Nottinghamshire, and on the N. side of the Foss dyke-river; a Roman way comes by

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the end of it from Littleborough, and goes to Lincoln, which is a great road for pack-horses from the W. of Yorkshire, to Lincoln, Lynn, and Norwich. There are yet remaining, but a quarter of a mile from the town, 3 considerable pieces of a Roman pavement or causeway.

Marton, Linc. near Gainsborough, to the N. W. of it.

Marton, Norf. S. of Watton.

Marton, Nott. a hamlet of Harworth, near Bautre, in Yorkshire.

Marton, Salop, near Chirk-Castle, in Denbighshire.

Marton, Salop, N. of Chirbury.

Marton, Warw. between Itchington and the Foss-way. Here is a bridge over the Leame, built in the reign of Henry V.

Marton, Westm. on the Troutbeck, N. W. of Appleby, whose church is situated at a considerable distance from the village.

Marton, York, E. Riding, near Flamborough.

Marton, York, E. Rid. in Holderness.

Marton, York, N. Riding, E. of Rippon.

Marton, York, N. Riding, near Stokesley.

Marton, York, N. Rid. S. E. of Kirkby-Moorfide.

Marton, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Boroughbridge.

Marton, York, W. Rid. N. W. of Boroughbridge.

Marton, York, N. Riding, E. of Easingwold.

Marton-Brook, a rivulet in Denbighshire, which runs into the Darwent near Derby.

Marton, East and West, York, W. Riding, E. of Gisborn.

Marton, Great and Little, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Marton-Moss, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Marwel, Isle of Wight, in the West-Medina, has a park.

MARWOOD, Durb. on the Tees, near Barnard-Castle, 255 miles from London, has a park, with a small

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market on Wednesdays, and a manufactory of stockings.

Marewood, Church and Middle, Devon, N. W. side of Barnstaple.

St. Maryborn, Hampsh. on the W. side of Whitechurch.

St. Mary's, Kent, between Clift and the Isle of Greane, 2 miles from the Medway and Thames.

St. Mary's, Kent, in Rumney-Martin, 2 miles N. of New Rumney.

Mary-Church, Devon, near Torbay, said to be the first that was founded in this county after its conversion.

MARY-HILL, ST. Glamorgan, in S. Wales, with one fair in Aug.

Mary-Port, Cumb. a sea-port at the mouth of the Elne. It has a good harbour, and has 70 or 80 sail of shipping from 30 to 250 tons burden, whose principal trade is coal; some of them sail up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron, &c. They have a furnace for cast iron, and a glass-house. A chapel was erected here in 1760.

Massbrook, Upper and Lower, Salop, near Olvestry.

Masengill, Lanc. near Kirkby-Lonsdale.

MASHAM, York, N. Riding, 218 miles from London, hath a cloth-manufactory, with a corn-mill, on the river Ure, and a warren in the neighbouring moor, called Ellingsfiring-Moor. Market on Tuesdays, and fairs Sept. 18 and 19.

Masbury, Essex, N. W. of Chelmsford.

Mash, York, N. Riding, near Richmond, has lead-mines.

Mash, York, N. Riding, on the sea-coast, N. E. of Gisborough.

Maskebury, Essex, near White-Roding.

Masselek, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish sea near Aberystwith.

MASSINGHAM, Great and Little, Noyf. near Rougham; the former has a market on Fridays, and a fair on St. Simon and St. Jude.

Masfborn, Cumb. near Hathwait,

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on the W. side of White-Leven river.

Maſſon, Wilts. S. of Highworth.

Matching, Essex, near Harlow.

Matching - Barnes, Essex, near Matching and Hatfield-Regis.

Matfen, Northumb. near Stamfordham and Fenwick-Tower, where was lately destroyed a mausoleum of the Druid tribe, of great antiquity, with a rude stone column 30 feet high, and a farm-house erected on the spot.

Matford, Devon, in Offington parish, near Exeter.

Matbam-Great, Kent, in the parish of Benenden.

Matbam-Little, or Lowden, Kent, near the former. The steeple, which is at some distance from its church, is very high, and has a long spire. Near the manor-house is a place called Merry-tree, which is the highest ground of any in this part of the Weald of Kent. Here is a ferry.

Matbanan, a rivulet in the Isle of Anglesea, which runs into the Irish sea below Llanbaderick.

Matbarn, Monm. S. of Chepstow, rendered remarkable by its being the burial-place of Theodoric King of Glamorgan, who was killed at the battle of Tintern, against the Saxons, which occasioned the building of the church, whose corpse Bishop Godwin in 1630 ordered to be replaced in its stone coffin, having been discovered by chance, and was nearly entire though buried above a thousand years, and the wound in his head which occasioned his death as visible as when given. Formerly the bishops of Llandaff had a palace here, which was destroyed by Cromwell.

Matharn, Heref. near the Malvern-Hills.

Matbern, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tivy at Llanbeder.

Mathfield, Upper and Nether, Staff. commonly called *Mayfield*, on the Dove, near Ashborn, in Derbyshire. In the neighbourhood, in a field called Dale-Close, Roman money

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has been found more than once; and in Church-Town field, in Upper Mathfield, about 10 years ago, was dug up a Roman urn. There are also near this town, in Harlow-Greave, and near Colwich-Common, two burial-places, supposed to have been Roman.

Mathlington, Salop, N. W. of Bishops-Cattle.

Matbon, Worcest. 7 miles from Worcester, a noke of the county, on the E. side of Malvern-Hills, almost surrounded by Herefordshire, and makes a great deal of cyder.

MATHRY, Pembroke-sh. in South Wales, with one fair on October 10.

Matlask, Norf. between North-Wallham and Holt.

MATLOCK, Derby, near Wirksworth, and on the very edge of the Derwent, has a bath, whose water is milk-warm, and would be much more frequented than it is, was it not for the stony mountainous road that leads to it; and there is a parcel of huge rocks on the E. side of the Derwent, over against it, which seem to be piled one on another, and are called the Torr. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic stile, on the steep side of a mountain, rising irregularly one above another from the bottom to nearly the summit. Near the bath are several small houses, whose situation is on the little natural horizontal parts of the mountain, a few yards above the road, and in some places the roofs of some almost touches the floors of others. There are excellent accommodations for company who resort to the bath; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, chrystals, and other curiosities of nature, and notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

Matravil, Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, at present but a poor village near Montgomery, was formerly a large fine town, and the

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residence of the princes of Powisland.

Matshall, Norf. near East-Dereham.

Matson, Gloucester, under Robin-Hood's-Hill, near Gloucester.

Matteleigh, Chesb. N. E. of Stopford, between the Mersey and Tame.

Matterdale, Cumb. N. E. of Kefwick, is in Graystock parish. Here is a chapel of ease and a charity-school.

Mattersey, Nott. has a good stone bridge over the Idle, near Bautre.

Matthew's-Green, Berks, near Oakingham.

MATTINGLEY, Hampsh. N. of Hartley-Row, with a fair July 29.

MATTISHAL, Norfolk, with a fair on the Tuesday before Holy-Thursdai.

Maugan, Cornw. N. W. of Col-lumb-Magna, near the North-Sea.

Maugersbury, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Snow.

Maulam, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Settle.

Maulden, Bedf. near Amptill, has a fine chapel, with fine monuments.

Mauld's-Meburn, Westm. in the parish of Crossby-Ravensthorpe.

Maulswick, Gloc. in Newent parish.

Mawborrow-Old, Cumb. on the coast, near Lerby.

* *ST. MAWE'S, Cornwall,* near Falmouth, though but a hamlet of the parish of St. Just, 2 miles off, without a minister, or either church, chapel, or meeting-house, has sent members to parliament ever since 1562, who are returned by its mayor or portreeve. It consists but of one street, under a hill, and fronting the sea, and its inhabitants subsist purely by fishing. King Henry VIII. built a castle here, over against Pendennis, for the better security of Falmouth haven. It has a governor, a deputy, and two gunners, with a platform of guns. Here is a fair the Friday after St. Luke's day.

Mawgan, Cornw. S. E. of Helfston, by a branch of Helford-Haven.

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Matla, Cornw. S. W. of St. Ann's, near the N. coast.

Maxling, Suff. N. of Lewes.

Maxbury, or Maunbury, Dorset. the name by which the amphitheatre is generally called by the natives; the celebrated monument of antiquity, the first discovery of which we owe to Sir Christopher Wren. It is situated on a plain in the open fields, a quarter of a mile S. W. of Dorchester, on a gentle descent all the way to it, close by the Roman road which runs thence to Weymouth. It is raised of solid chalk upon a level, without any ditch about it. On the top there is a walk 8 feet broad, gradually ascending from the ends upon the longest diameter, to its greatest elevation in the middle, upon the short diameter, where it reaches half way up the whole series of seats. On the highest part is a terrace of twelve feet broad, besides the parapet outwardly, 5 feet broad and 4 high. There are three ways leading up to the terrace. The receptacle of the wild-beasts, &c. were at the upper end, where are vaults under the body of the work. The area, which has been much deeper, is still below the surface of the field. It consists of about an acre of ground, and originally was about 140 feet diameter the shortest way, and 220 the longest. The greatest perpendicular height of the rampart is 30 feet, and is capable of containing 129,600 persons. It is said to have been constructed by Agricola. Coins of the Emperor in 240, have been dug up within it.

Marunam, Cornw. 3 miles from Penryn, near the mouth of Helford-Haven.

Marvis, York, W. Rid. S. of Skipton.

Maxey-Castle, Northamp. on the Welland, opposite to West-Deeping.

Maxfield, Suff. S. W. of Winchelsea.

Maxstoke-Castle, Warw. 3 miles from Colehill, very entire, and stands on a plain in a most sequestered spot, surrounded with trees and guarded by

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a moat. The gates are in their original state covered with iron. Much of the habitable part is still standing, but part was burnt by accident. The chapel, kitchen, noble old hall, &c. still remain. Near it is Maxstoke-Priory.

Maxwell, Hampsbire, N. W. of Bishop's-Waltham.

Mayburgh-Castle, Westmorl. near Penrith.

Mayden-Cross, Northumb. near Cocklaw-Hill, on the borders of Scotland.

May's-Hill, Gloc. in the parish of Wetterleigh.

Maye's-Hill, Kent, near Sitting-bourn.

MAYFIELD, Suffex, E. of Ashdown-Forest, has a fair on May 30, and Nov. 13.

Mayford, Surry, near Woking.

Mayland, Durh. W. of Bishop's-Aukland.

Mayland, Effex, near South-Minster.

Maylerd's, Effex, S. W. of Hornchurch.

Maynston, Salop, near Bishop's-Castle, has two charity-schools.

Maypowder, Dorset, N. W. of Middleton.

Maysemere, Gloc. 2 miles N. W. from Gloucester, the turnpike-road from Gloucester to Worcester, and to Ledbury runs through it.

Meadham, or Mendham, Norf. near Harleston.

Meadbond-Park, Suff. N. of Petworth.

Mealoe, Lanc. on the Irish sea, between the Mosse and the mouth of the Ribble.

Mean, East and West, Hampsb. near Petersfield, to the W.

Mean-Stock, Hampsb. N. E. of Bishop's-Waltham.

Mear, Som. near Glastonbury.

Mear, Staff. W. of the lordship of Weston.

Mear, Staff. near Newcastle under Line.

Mear, Staff. near Newport in Shropshire.

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Mear, Staff. near Bobbington.
Measbury, Salop, S. of Oswestry.
Measham, Derby, near Ashby de la Zouch.

Medborn-Maud's, Westmorl. W. of Appleby.

Medborn, Leic. S. of Hallaton.

Medborn, Wilts, near Swindon.

Medcomb, Devon, near Marwood.

Medeley, Salop, S. W. of Bridge-north.

Medford, Dorset, near Catstock, where is a bridge over the Frome, which is joined here by a rivulet from Benvile-lane.

Medhole, Isle of Wight, in the East-Medina.

Medler, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Medley-High, York, W. Riding, about 5 miles N. E. from Wakefield, stands between the two navigable rivers, the Calder and the Aire, near where the join, and has a bridge over the former.

Medlock, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell, near Manchester.

Medley-Low, York, W. Riding, near Leeds and Pontefract.

Mednam, Bucks, near Great-Marlow.

Medowhough, Northumb. on the river Reed, S. of Ellesdon and Otterburn.

Medowbusb-Wood, Cumb. near Sollom-Mosse, on the borders of Scotland.

Medowtown, Salop, between Hockestow-Forest and Chirbury.

Medsted, Hampshire, S. W. of Alton.

Medumsley, Durb. N. W. of Ravensworth, near Ebchester.

Medway river, rises in the Weald of Sussex, and entering Kent, near Ashurst, runs by Tunbridge, and thence continues its course towards Maidstone. It is navigable for large ships to Rochester bridge, and thence for vessels and barges to Maidstone, the tide flowing up to that town. The distance between the mouth of this river, where the fort at Sheerness is erected, and Rochester bridge,

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is between 16 and 18 miles. In this part of the river, the channel is so deep, the banks so soft, and the reaches so short, that it is one of the best and safest harbours in the world; and ships of 80 guns ride a-float at low-water, within musket-shot of Rochester-bridge. Nor is there a single instance upon record, that any of the royal navy suffered here by storms, except in that dreadful tempest, which happened in November 1703, when the Royal Catherine was driven on shore, where she sunk and was lost. On the shore of this river are two castles, one at Upnor, which guards two reaches of the river, and is supposed to defend all the ships which ride above, between that and the bridge; on the other side of the river is Gillingham castle, built for the same purpose, and well furnished with cannon which commands the river. Besides these there is a platform of guns at a place called the Swam, and another at Cockham-wood. These were added since the Dutch made that memorable attempt on the men of war riding here, on the 22d of June 1667; for at that time the river was left without defence, there being only 4 guns that could be used at Upnor, and scarce that number at Gillingham, the carriages being rotten and decayed; so that every thing seemed to invite the enemy to make the attempt. There were indeed about 12 guns at the Isle of Sheppey, where at present Sheerness castle stands; but these were soon dismounted by the Dutch, who sailed boldly up to Blackfives with their whole squadron; and seven of their largest ships went as high as Upnor, where they did all the mischief in their power, carrying off with them the Royal Charles, a first-rate of 100 guns, burning the London, and several others, besides damaging most of the ships within the reach of their cannon. But the principal fortification on this river is the castle at Sheerness. A scheme was indeed formed for continuing the naviga-

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tion of the river to its source in the Weald of Sussex, during the reign of King Charles II. and an act of parliament proposed for that purpose, but was laid aside till the year 1740, when it was again revived and passed.

Meen, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Quinton.

Meer, Cornw. N. W. of Stratton, near Beed's-Haven.

Mesden, or Mesdon, Hertf. on a hill, N. W. of the Pelhams.

Mie, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Severn at Shrewsbury.

Milborn, Camb. N. of Royston, 10 miles from Cambridge.

Melborn, Derby, near Kegworth, was formerly a royal mansion, and had a castle. Here is a charity-school.

Melborn, York, E. Riding, near Thornton.

Melbury, Dorset, S. E. of Shaftesbury, near Can.

Melbury-Abbots, Dorset, 3 miles from Shaftesbury, situated partly in a valley, and partly on a rising ground, 2 miles from Shafton. Adjoining to it is East Melbury.

Melbury-Bubb, Dorset, 1 mile N. W. from Batcomb.

Melbury-Osmond, or Lower-Melbury, Dorset, 1 mile N. from Melbury-Samford, here is a small church rebuilt in 1747.

Melbury-Samford, Dorset, near the Vale of White-Hart, where the Earl of Ilchester has a seat. It is situated on a rising ground, 1 mile N. W. from Evershot. Its church is neat and elegant.

Melcborn, Bedf. 8 miles N. W. of Bedford.

Melcomb-Bingham, Dorset, near Melcomb-Horsey.

Melcomb-Horsey, Dorset, 2 miles N. W. from Chesilbourne.

* *MELCOMB-REGIS, Dorset,* 130 miles from London, and 8 miles from Dorchester, at the mouth of the river Wey, by which it is parted from Weymouth, appears from the name to have been anciently the

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king's demefne, and from the records, to have paid quit-rent to the crown all along after King Edward I. till it was bought off by the inhabitants, before they were united to Weymouth. It is situated on the N. side of the Haven, on a peninsula surrounded by the sea on all sides except on the N. The streets are broad and well-paved, and the market-place spacious, many of the houses large and high. Here is the custom-house. It sent members to parliament in the reign of King Edward I. before Weymouth had that privilege. It was by parliament appointed a staple, in the reign of Edward III. and in the next reign the French burnt it, and it was thereby rendered so desolate a place, that the remaining inhabitants prayed and obtained a discharge from customs. On account of its quarrels with Weymouth, in the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Pool; but in that of Queen Elizabeth they were restored to it by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flourishing state of both. In the two reigns last mentioned, a wooden bridge, with seventeen arches, was built from hence to Weymouth, to which, as well as its church, the chief contributors were certain citizens of London; and upon its decay it was rebuilt in 1770. Here is a good market-place and town-hall, to which the members of the corporation of Weymouth come to attend public business, as the inhabitants do its church for public worship. For several years past the sea has retired from it on the E. the Priory formerly being bounded by the sea; but there is now a street beyond it, from which it is now several paces to the high-water mark. The priory was situated in the E. part of the town, in Maiden-street, whose site covered about an acre, now covered with tenements. On the S. side are

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the remains of the chapel, now converted into a malt-house. Near it are the remains of an ancient building formerly a nunnery. Here are three meeting-houses and a work-house for the poor. The church which is in the middle of the town, has a wooden turret for a bell, and had been an old chapel, was rebuilt 1605, and made parochial, is a handsome fabrick, with a beautiful altarpiece, painted and given by Sir James Thornhill. The port, which generally goes by the name of Weymouth, is said to be the best frequented in the county, and is defended by Sandford and Portland castles. The markets for both towns are Tuesdays and Fridays, but no fairs. This is reckoned bigger, more thriving, and populous than Weymouth. They are both but one corporation and borough, consisting of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, an uncertain number of aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses. Whoever has been a mayor is ever after an alderman. They send four burgesses to parliament, that are elected by such as have freeholds, whether they inhabit here or not; and the number of voters is near 700. Every elector, as in London, has the privilege of voting for four persons, who, when chosen, are returned, in two distinct indentures, as the burgesses of Weymouth, and the burgesses of Melcomb-Regis.

Melcribb, or *Melcraig*, *Northumb.* near Beltingham and Chester on the Wall, on the military way that runs on the S. side of it. There was an imperfect altar brought hither, which is mentioned by Camden, and on which the washer-women now beat their backs.

Meldon, *Northumb.* S. W. of Morpeth.

Meldritb, *Camb.* near Foulmere, 9 miles from Cambridge.

Melenededer, or *Melendyder*, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Conway above Cair-haven.

MELFORD, called *Long-Melford*, *Suff.* near the Stour river, between

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Clare and Sudbury, 3 miles from the latter, has divers good inns with handsome houses, and is one of the best and biggest villages in England. It has a fair on Whitsun-Tuesday. *Melkantborp*, *Wiltmorl.* in the parish of Lowther, 2 miles E. of the church.

Melksham, *Wiltsh.* 96 miles from London, to the N. E. of Bradford and Trowbridge, had a forest in the reign of Edward I. Chippenham was joined with it. Here is a considerable manufactory of broad cloth of the finest sort.

St. Mellans, *Monm.* to the N. E. of Cardiff.

Meller, *Derby*, in Glossop parish, near the High-Peak.

Melles, *Suff.* near Buddesdale.

Melles, *Suff.* near Blythford and Halefworth.

Melles, *Chebb.* near High-Lake.

Mellicchap, *Salop*, N. of Munslow.

Melling, *Lanc.* near Hornby-Castle.

Mellington, *Lanc.* S. of Ormskirk.

St. Mellin's-House, *Cornw.* N. W. of Saltash.

Mellis, *Somerse'tsh.* 2 miles W. of Frome-Selwood, has a charity-school, and a manufactory of broad-cloth.

Mellor, *Lanc.* in the parish of Blackburn.

Melmerby, *Cumb.* near Alston and Kirkland, to the S. E. of Hesketh.

Melmerby, *York*, N. Riding, near Newby.

Melmerby, *York*, on the river Cover, S. of Midlam.

Melock, *Cornwall*, a fishing-town N. E. of Bottreaux-Castle.

Melplash, *Dorset*, near Bemister.

Melplash, *East and West Dorset*, two villages about a mile S. E. of Netherby, at the latter a seat of the ancient family of More.

Meltonby, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Richmond.

Melia, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Hefsey, near Iffradwelthby.

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Melton, Suff. near Woodbridge.

Melton, York. E. Riding, on the Hamber, near Hull.

Melton, Norf. at the source of the Thurn, S. W. of Holt.

Melton-Rosse, Linc. near Great and Little Lymbergh.

Melton-West, York. W. Rid. W. of Melton on the Hill.

Melton Magna and Parva, Norf. on the banks of the Winsder, N. E. of Windham. The old map of Norfolk, by Mr. Bowen, agrees with the antiquarian Spelman, in its situation, and places Melton Contable at the source of the Thurn, or Buro, S. W. of Holt, though by other maps it is only called Melton.

Melton on the Hill, York. W. Rid. 1 mile from the river Dun, and 3 from Doncaster, is so called from its lofty situation, from whence may be seen the two minsters of York and Lincoln.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, Leic. 108 miles from London, is a large built town, in a fertile soil with a market on Tuesday, the most considerable for cattle of any in this part of the island. It is almost encompassed with a little river called the Eye, over which it has two fine bridges, and has a large handsome church, damaged by lightning, May 5, 1770, with a free-school. Here are frequent horse-races. Fairs the first Tuesday after Jan. 17, Whitsun-Tuesday, and Aug. 21.

Milverley, Salop, near Shrawarden-Castle.

Melwood-Park, Linc. in Axholme.

MEMBURY, Devon, on the S. W. side of Chard, has the ruins of a castle, is noted for the best Devonshire cheese, and has a fair August 10.

Memland, Devon, near Plymouth.

Memsted, Hampsb. in the New Forest.

Menageffey, Cornw. S. W. of Fowey, by Trewardrith-bay.

Mendam, Norf. was a priory belonging to the monks of Castle-acre.

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Mendham, Suffolk, 1 mile from Harleston.

MENCHINOT, Cornw. with two fairs, viz. on June 11, and July 28.

Mendip-Hills, Som. are the most famous in England both for lead and coals. They stretch from Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, in the E. to Axbridge in the W. and from Bedminster in the N. to Glastonbury in the S. Its coals are carried, in vast quantities, on the backs of horses, to Bath and Wells, Shepton-Mallet, Frome, &c. in this county, and even to Warminster, and other towns in Wilts. The lead is observed to be not so soft, pliant, and easy to melt, as that of Derbyshire; nor so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots; and, being of so hard a nature, is generally exported, and employed in casting bullets and small shot. These hills, in old records, are called Moinedrop. They have many knolls upon them of a steep ascent; but the highest part of them is a flat of some length, on which there are swamps, very dangerous to travellers. But, for a more particular account of this tract, the curious may consult Dr. Fuller, Dr. Beaumont, and that poetic picture given of Chedder-rocks, Wokey-hole, and other wonders of this wild theatre, by the ingenious Dr. Samuel Bowden, a physician of Frome. There was once a royal forest on those hills. The river Frome, which runs through Frome to Bradford, rises in these hills. About the west end of them is found plenty of lapis calaminaris. These hills are covered to a vast extent with heath and fern, and feed great numbers of sheep and cattle, affording the most charming of prospects.

MENDLESHAM, Suff. in the road from Needham to Norwich, 82 miles from London, stands near the rise of the river Deben, and has a market and fair granted it in the reign of Edward I. In 1758, a gold concave ring was ploughed up here, the inscription is supposed to be in the

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Runic or Slavonian language; a silver crown of considerable weight was long since found here. The market, which is on Tuesday, is not much frequented, because of its situation in deep miry roads; but though it is a poor dirty town, it has a handsome church. The fair is on Holy Thursday.

Menebilly, Cornw. between Foy and Trewardrith-bay.

Menbinnick, or Menkeniack, Cornwall, N. W. of Launceston.

Mensson, York, W. Riding, near Otley.

Menthorp, York, East Rid. S. W. of New Malton.

Mentmore, Bucks, N. E. of Ailesbury.

Meoles, Chesb. near Hyle-Lake.

Meopham, Kent, 4 miles S. of Graveland.

Mepal, Camb. in the Isle of Ely, near Fyrth-Dike, 15 miles from Cambridge.

Mepshall, Bedf. 4 miles from Biggleswade.

Merazeen. See *Market-jew*.

Merden, Wilts, 2 miles N. W. of Uphaven, has the marks of intrenchments.

Merden, East and West, North and Upper, Suff. on the borders of Hampshire, near the road from East and West Dean to Winchester.

Merden Little, Bucks, N. W. of Ailesbury.

Merden, or Meriden, Hertf. on the N. W. side of Hertford.

Merdisfen, Northumb. a member of the manor of Eland.

Mere, Chesb. near Knottesford.

Mere, Som. near Pen, has the traces of camps.

Mere, Staff. so named from a large piece of water, the head of the river Tern.

Mere, Devon. N. E. of Tiverton.

MERE, Wilts, 104 miles from London, stands in an angle of this county, bordering on Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, had a castle in the reign of Henry III. and has a market on Tuesdays, with fairs, May 6, August 24, and Sept. 29.

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Mere-Booth, Linc. near the river Witham, N. W. of Tattershal.

Mere-Ditch, Eff. between Dagenham and the Breach.

Mere-Hospital, Linc. S. of Lincoln.

Mere-House, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Barnsley.

Mere-Land, Linc. near Somerton Castle.

Mereston - Chapel, Staff. N. of Stafford.

Merevale, Warw. scarce 1 mile W. of Atherston, was anciently an out-wood to Grendon, on the other side the river.

MEREWORTH, Kent, a large parish by a stream that runs into the Medway, between Hadlow and Maidstone. The town is held in chivalry, by an entire knight's fee, and has the grant of a free warren and park. It is rich, and filled with gentry, who have many seats hereabouts, for 10 miles round, and often meet here.

Merfleet, York, E. Rid. near Headdon, on a river that runs into the Humber.

Meriam-Court, Kent, near Maidstone.

Meriden, or Mireden, Warw. 97 miles from London, in the London road, near Coventry, was anciently called Alspath. It is pleasantly situated though in a wet retaining clayey situation, and not ill-built. The church is situated on an elevated spot, and contains some good monuments. There is an inn here, about half-way from St. Clement's forest to Coventry, one of the finest in this part of England, being built like a nobleman's seat.

Merill Grange, Leic. near Worthington.

Merin, Cornw. near Padstow, near the North-Sea.

Merington-Kirk, Durham, near Bishop's-Aukland.

Mering, Nott. on the Trent, near Gresthorp.

* **MERIONETHSHIRE** is bounded on the north by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the east by Montgomeryshire; on the west by St. George's channel, or the Irish sea;

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ed on the south by the river Dyff, which parts it from Cardiganhire; extending 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. This county is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 4 market-towns, 37 parishes, about 2,990 houses, and 17,100 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and sends one member to parliament. The air of Merionethshire is very sharp in winter, on account of its many high barren mountains. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, it being very rocky and mountainous. However, this county feeds large flocks of sheep, many goats, and huge herds of horned cattle, which find pretty good pasture in the vallies. Besides these, among their other commodities, may be reckoned Welch cotton, deer, fowl, fish, and especially herrings, which are taken on this coast in great plenty.

Meriton, Salop, near Albrington.

Merkes, York, N. Riding, near Skelton.

Merland, Devon, in the parish of Padstow, so called from its situation by the Meer. Brackish waters issue out of pits in the moors here, though it is at least 12 miles from the sea. Merland-Peters, on the N. W. side of this, is so called from its church, dedicated to St. Peter.

Mernfield, Som. N. W. of Ilminster.

Merriol, Nott. in the York-road, in the parish of Elkelfey.

Merriat, Som. S. E. of Ilminster.

Merrrow, Surry, between Guildford and Clandon; on its downs are annual horse-races.

Mersey, a river that runs through the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, and empties itself into the Irish sea at Liverpool. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham,

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York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicestershire Oxford, Worcester, &c.

MERSEY-ISLAND, Essex, at the mouth of the Coln, S. of Colchester, was seized by the Danes in the reign of King Alfred, for their winter-quarters. It had eight parishes, now reduced to two, viz. East and West Mersey. In its church-yard is a mosaic pavement, supposed to be Othona. The island had a block-house, and, in the Dutch war, the parliament put 1000 men in it.

Merst, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina.

Mershall, Berks, S. W. of Newbury.

MERSHAM, Kent, 2 miles and a half S. E. from Ashford, has a fair on Friday in Easter-week.

Merstham-Hatch, or Hutton, Kent, S. W. of the former.

Merston, Bucks, S. of Winslow.

Merston, Linc. N. W. of Grantham.

Merston, Kent, near Upnor-Castle.

Merston, Norf. W. of Clay.

Merston, Suffex, S. E. of Chichester.

Merston, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Merston, Warw. near Lea, so named from the moorish ground near it.

Merston-Bigot, Som. on the S. side of Frome-Selwood, consisted anciently of two manors.

Merston-Broad, Som. near Queen Camel.

Merston-Butter's, Warw. on the S. W. side of Kineton.

Merston-Culy, Warw. near Sheldon.

Merston-Jabet, Warw. on the N. W. side of Wolsey.

Merston, or Marston-Long, Herif. in the parish of Tring, 3 miles off, and the boundary of the county, is the road to Buckingham.

Merston-Mealy, Wilts, on the borders of Gloucestershire, beyond Cricklade.

Merston-Priors, Warw. is the parish of Hardwick-Priors.

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Merston-Weaver's, Warw. in the parish of Church-Bickenhill.

Merstworth, Bucks. near Ivingo.

Merther, Cornw. S. E. of Truro.

Merther-Deiwa, Cornw. on the North-Sea, E. of St. Ives-Bay.

Merthern, Cornwall, N. W. of Helford-Haven.

Merther-Uni, Cornwall, N. E. of Helston.

Merton, Surry. See *Martin*.

Merton, Linc. W. of Tattershal-Chace.

Merton, Oxf. near Oxford, lies near two military ways, and had entrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be cast up by King Ethelred, or the Danes, whom he defeated anno 871.

Merton, Devon, near Merland, so called from its situation by a meer.

Merton-Bank, Yorksb. a labourer making a drain across a field, discovered a copper chest, containing a hundred weight of Roman silver money coined at different periods, some so early as Julius Cæsar. They were all very fresh and fair.

Mesbaw, Devon, S. of South Moulton.

MESSING, Essex, S. W. of Colchester, towards Witham, has a fair the first Tuesday in July.

Messing-Hall, Essex, alias Baynard's-Castle.

MESSINGHAM, Linc. near Butterworth and Axholm-Isle, has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

Messham, Surry, near Ryegate.

Mesybampton, Gloc. near Fairford.

Meisfield, Suffolk, 4 miles from Harleston.

Metb, Devon, near Padstow and the influx of the Ock into the Tow-ridge.

Metham, York, W. Riding, to the S. W. of Almondbury.

Metheringham, Linc. S. E. of Lincoln.

Methum, York, E. Riding, to the S. E. of Howdendike Ferry. In the neighbourhood, or moors, about 1 mile from the military road, was discovered a Roman pottery, where

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they made their urns, and pieces of broken urns and cinders are often found there.

Metbup, Westm. on the borders of Lancashire, near the Ken-Sands.

METHWOLD, Norf. 86 miles from London, has a market on Friday, and is noted for breeding excellent rabbits.

Metley, Warw. near 2 miles from the church of Tillongley, to which parish it belongs.

Mettingham, Suff. near Bungay.

Metton, Norf. near Felbrig.

Meux, York, E. Riding, on the E. side of Beverley, in a very healthful situation, had, after the Conquest, a colony from a town of that name in Normandy, belonging to the Earl of Albemarle and Holdernefs, and had a park and an abbey founded by him, where the monks at first earned their bread by the sweat of their brows, but were not long after plentifully endowed by the earl, &c. with lands and revenues.

Mevy-Church, Devon, S. of Tavistock.

Mewstone, Devon, near Dartmouth, so called from the birds that frequent it.

Mexborough, York, W. Rid. near coal-pits, N. of Rotheram.

Meyne-Amber, Cornwall, near Godolphin, a cluster of stones so piled together, as it is supposed, by nature, the uppermost of which is so equally poised, though it is of a great bigness, that a child may move it as much with one finger, as the united efforts of many strong men.

Meysey-Hampton, Gloc. part of this parish lies in Wiltshire. The church, which is a small building, stands 6 miles from Leachlade, and 6 E. from Cirencester.

* *ST. MICHAEL'S, Cornw.* between St. Colomb and Truro, 247 miles from London, though one of the oldest boroughs in the county by prescription, and of great note in the Saxons time, is a mean hamlet in the parishes of Newland and St. Eudore; yet is governed by a port-

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new, yearly chosen by a jury of the chief inhabitants, out of the six chief tenants, called deputy lords of the manor, because they hold lands in the borough. Here is no market, but two fairs. A court-leet is held here twice a year. This place was formerly called Modisbole, and afterwards Michel. Its list of members begins in the 6th of Edward VI.

Michael-Cartheis, Cornw. on the N. side of Falmouth-Haven, has a park called Trevanian-Park.

St. Michael's-Mount, Cornw. in the corner of Mount's-Bay, is a very high rock, only divided by the tide from the main land, so that it is land and island twice a day. The town here was burnt by the French in the reign of King Henry VIII. At the bottom of this mount, in digging for tin, there have been found spear-heads, battle-axes, and swords, of brass, all wrapt up in linen. On the rocks along this coast is bred the Cornish chough, a bird which will not only steal money and hide it, but fire too, with which it sometimes privately burns houses. The county is contracted here into a sort of isthmus; so that it is scarce 4 miles between the Channel and the Severn sea. There have been large trees driven in by the sea between this mount and Penzance.

Michael, Cornw. N. of Penkenel, on a creek of Falmouth-Haven.

Michael-Chapel, Cornwall, near Padstow-Haven.

Michael-Church, Hereford, near Huntington, on the borders of Radnorshire.

Michael, Heref. on the S. W. side of Ross.

Michael, Lanc. in Amounderness, near Garstrang.

Michael, Monm. N. of Abergavenny.

Michael, Som. a chapel to North Petherton.

St. Michael, Devon, near Hoxton.

St. Michael, Devon, on the Channel, S. of Modbury.

St. Michael's, Norf. on the coast,

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between Yarmouth and Winterton-Nefs.

St. Michael's, Suff. S. E. of Bungay.

St. Michael's Burro, Som. in the moors, between Bridgewater and Pitney.

St. Michael's-Chapel, Cornw. W. of Penzance.

St. Michael's-Chapel, Cumb. on the ocean, near Workington.

St. Michael's Penkevel, Cornw. N. W. of Lammoram.

St. Michael's, Rock, Devon, between the Start-Point and Plymouth.

Micham, Surry, 9 miles S. W. of London, and 2 from Tooting. In 1637, its church was burnt by lightning, and 10 bells melted, which was also the fate of 13 other churches in this county, but was soon rebuilt. On its common are frequent horse-races.

Micheldever, Hampsb. N. W. of Alresford.

Michelgrove, Suffex, between Arundel and Stening.

Michelham, Suffex, near Haylesham, had a priory.

Michelham-Park, Suffex, near Lurgenthal.

Michelmarsb, Hampsb. N. of Rumsey.

Michelflow, Cornwall, S. W. of Camelford.

Miching, Suffex, near Newhaven.

Micklebarw-Hill, York, W. Rid. S. of Rippon.

Mickleby, York, N. Riding, near Moulgrave-Castle.

Micklefield, Hertf. N. W. of Rickmansworth.

Micklefield, Suff. W. of Debenham.

Mickleham, Surry, a pleasant village at the foot of Box-Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking, is washed by the river Mole.

Mickleburgh, Cheshire, N. E. of Manchester, on the borders of Yorkshire.

Mickleton, Gloc. 5 miles N. from Campden, and 31 N. E. from Gloucester. The church is a large

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building, is handsomely pewed; with a gallery at the W. end, and a spire steeple in the middle, with six bells.

Mickleton, York, N. Riding, near Rumbald-Kirk.

Mickley, Northumb. S. W. of Newcastle.

Middenball, Wilts, N. E. of Marlborough.

Middle, Salop, 3 miles from Shrewsbury.

Middlebourn, Northumb. in the forest of Lowes.

Middle-Headley, York, W. Rid. between Snath and Sherborn.

Middlebope, Salop, near Munslow.

Middlemarsh, Dorset, a hamlet 2 miles and a half from Great Minster.

* **MIDDLESEX** is bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the S. by the river Thames; which divides it from Surry; on the W. by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire; and on the E. by the river Lea, which divides it from Essex. It extends about 23 miles in length, but hardly 14 in breadth, and is not more than 115 in circumference; but as it comprehends the two vast cities of London and Westminster, which are situated in the S. E. part of the county, it is by far the wealthiest and most populous county in England. It is divided into six hundreds and two liberties, containing 200 parishes, besides a vast number of chapels of ease, and five market-towns; exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster. The air is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contribute. The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. The natural productions of this county are cattle, corn, and fruit; but its manufactures are too many to be enumerated here, there

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being hardly a single manufacture practised in great Britain but what is also established in this county.

Middlemore, York, W. Riding, in Netherdale.

Middlefoy, Som. 3 miles from Bridgewater.

Middlethorp, York, E. Rid. near York.

Middlethorp, Notting. a hamlet of Norwell.

Middleton, Westm. E. of Kendal, in the parish of Kirkeby-Lonsdale, to which it is a chapel of ease.

Middleton-Place, Cumb. a hamlet in the parish of Corney.

Midtop, and its Dale, York, W. Riding, a chapel to Ecclesfield.

Midgley, York, W. Riding, W. of Halifax.

Midgbam, Berks, near Thatcham.

* **MIDHURST, Suffex, 52 miles from London, has been represented in parliament ever since the 4th of Edward II. It is a neat town, on a hill surrounded with others, having the river Arun at the bottom; and is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by a jury at a court-leet of the lord of the manor. The market is on Thursday, fairs on March 21, and the Thursday after. Near it there is a fulling-mill. This town has only 140 houses and cottages, containing in 1788, seventy-eight male and female inhabitants whose ages are above 70. Of this number thirty-two are 80 and upwards, and five are between 90 and 100. What is equally remarkable is, that of all the seventy-eight persons there are only four who do not follow their ordinary occupations.**

MIDDLEHAM, York, N. Rid. on the river Ure, 255 miles from London, had once a castle, where was born Edward, Prince of Wales, only son of King Richard III. and is noted for a woollen manufactory, and frequent horse-races. Its market is on Monday, and fair Nov. 6, and 7. The town stands on a rising ground, and the castle was on the S. side, and was formerly moated round by the

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help of a spring conveyed in pipes from the higher grounds. The church of Midlam is extra-parochial.

Midlam, Durham, near the river Screen, N. E. of Bishop's-Auckland.

Midlavant, Sussex, N. of Chichester, near Goodwood-Park.

Middlemarsh, Dorset, near Buckland and Maypowder.

Middlemead, Essex, W. of Maldon.

Middleton, Derby, S. of Bakewell.

Middleton, Durham, S. E. of Darlington.

Middleton, Essex, near Sudbury in Suffolk.

Middleton, Herefordsh. N. of Leominster.

Middleton, Lanc. near the Irk, 4 miles N. of Manchester, and 190 from London.

Middleton, Lanc. between Lancaster and Sunderland-Point.

Middleton, Norf. near the river that runs to King's-Lynn, to the S. E. had formerly a castle, called in our old maps Middleton-Tower, and also a monastery.

Middleton, Northamp. in the parish of Cottingham.

Middleton, Northumb. on the coast, against Farn-Island.

Middleton, Salop, N. E. of Ludlow.

Middleton, Salop, near Oswestry.

Middleton, Salop, near Prior's-Dutton.

Middleton, Suffolk, near Saxmundham.

Middleton, Sussex, W. of Arundel-Haven, is so near the coast, that its church is in danger of being washed away.

Middleton, Sussex, on the E. side of Terring.

Middleton, Warw. 4 miles from Colethill.

Middleton, York, E. Riding, near Newbiggin.

Middleton, York, N. Rid. S. E. of Kirtlington.

Middleton, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Scarborough.

Middleton, York, N. Riding, near Pickering.

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Middleton, York, N. Rid. S. E. of Yarum.

Middleton, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Danby-Wilk.

Middleton, York, W. Riding, near Rothwell, is a lordship, abounding with wood and coal.

Middleton-Cheney, Northamp. near Banbury in Oxfordshire.

Middleton-Rox and George, Durham, E. of Darlington.

Middleton-Hall, Northumb. once a part of the barony of Woller.

Middleton-Hall, Salop, W. of Bishop's-Castle.

Middleton in Teesdale, Durham, S. of Stanhope.

Middleton-Kanes, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel.

Middleton-Priors and Scriven, Salop, S. W. of Bridgenorth.

Middleton-Stony, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Middleton-Stony, Oxford, near Bicester. Here was formerly a castle, and it has a small charity-school.

Middleton-Tlax, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Richmond.

Middleton's, North and South, Northumb. between Kirk-Harle and Morpeth.

MIDDLEWICH, Chesh. 167 miles from London, stands near the conflux of the Croke and Dan, where are two salt-water springs, from which is made a great quantity of salt, the brine being said to be so strong, as to produce a full fourth part salt. It is an ancient borough, governed by burgesses, and its parish extends into many adjacent townships. It has a spacious church. Its market is on Tuesdays, and fairs on St. James's-day, July 25, and Holy-Thursday. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicestershire, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The river Wheelock, after a course of

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about 12 miles from Mowcop-Hill, runs into the Dan a little above this town.

Midlewood, Heref. W. of Bredwardine-Castle.

Midley, Kent, near Rumney.

Mierstough, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Migiam, Hampsb. near Fordingbridge.

Milborn, Wiltmorl. near Howgill-Castle.

Milborn, Wilts, E. of Malmesbury.

Milborn, North and South, Northumb. 2 parishes near Pont-Eland.

* *MILBORN-PORT, Somersetsb.* 2 miles from Sherborn, in the road from Shaftesbury, 115 miles from London, though it is represented in parliament, is no market-town nor corporation; but it appears in Domesday-book to have had a market once, and 56 burgesses. It is in a manner surrounded by Dorsetshire. Here are 9 capital burgesses, who yearly choose 2 bailiffs, that have the government of the borough under them, and jointly return the members to parliament with the two stewards, who are chosen yearly out of 9 commonalty stewards, and have the custody of the corporation-seal. These two stewards also distribute the profits of the lands given to the poor here, of which the said commonalty stewards are trustees. The inhabitants are about 1,100, the houses not much above 200. Fairs, June 6, Oct. 28.

Milborn, St. Andrew, Dorset, near Blandford, 3 miles from Milton-Abbas. It is divided into two tythings. It had a market granted by Henry III. In this parish is the fine seat of the Pleydel's. The church stands in the S. part of the village, has a low embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired 1730.

Milborn-Stibam, Dorset, W. of Bere.

Milborn-Stoke, Salop, near Brown-Clee-Hill.

Milbrook, Bedf. near Ampthill, whose church stands on the blunt point of a hill.

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Milbrook, Cornw. on the W. side of Plymouth-Haven, is also called Meloch, has a good fishing-trade, and has formerly furnished our fleet with many able hands.

Milbrook, Hampsb. near Southampton, has a small charity-school.

Milburn, Warw. stands on a water that comes from Kenilworth, near Stoneley.

Milburne, Westmorl. in the parish of Kirkby-Thore, the most northern village in the county.

Milby, York, N. Rid. on the Roman highway, between Aldborough and Catterick.

Melcomb, Oxford, near Deddington.

Milcoté, Warw. in the parish of Weston upon Avon in Gloucestershire.

Milcotton, Northamp. on the river Neyne, near Addington, shews the remains of a Roman intrenchment, and in the neighbouring fields Roman coins have been ploughed up, and an urn with ashes in it.

Milecourt, Hampshire, N. E. of Alton.

MILDENHALL, Suffolk, 7 miles from Newmarket, 12 from Bury, and 70 from London, is a large populous town on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse, with a harbour for boats. It has a well-frequented market on Fridays, especially for fish and wild-fowl. In 1507, May 17, great part of this town was consumed by fire. Its church has a tower, or steeple, 120 feet high.

Milding, Suff. between Lavenham and Lindley.

Mile-End, Essex, near Colchester.

Mileham, Norf. to the N. W. of East-Dereham.

Miler, Cornw. near Falmouth-Haven and Penryn.

Milfield, Northumb. near Brankston, now only a village, but was the residence of the Saxon Kings of Bernicia, after the death of Edwin. Near it three remarkable battles were fought between the Scots and English.

Milford, Hampsb. S. W. of Ly-mington.

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Milford, Hertf. near the Hormeads and Pelhams.

Milford, Wilts. near Salisbury.

Milford, Salop. N. W. of Shrewsbury.

Milford, Surry. S. of Godalming.

MILFORD-HAVEN, *Pembrokesh.*

S. Wales, universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great-Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays, and 13 roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which it is said, that 1000 sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from each other; nor is there any danger in sailing in or out with the tide, either by day or by night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in without either anchor or cable, she may run a-shore on soft ooze, and there lie safe till she is refitted. The spring-tide rises in this harbour 36 feet; so that ships may at any time be laid a-shore. Dale harbour is a ready out-let for small vessels, where they may ride in 2 or 3 fathoms at low-water. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before the Spanish invasion, 2 forts were begun at the entrance of Milford-Haven, 1 on each side, called Nangle and Dale block-houses, but they were not then finished. The Stack-rock rises here above water, lying near the middle of the entrance between Nangle and Dale. Penemouth is the opening of that branch of the haven, on which the town of Pembroke is seated, and where the custom-house of Milford is kept. The breadth of the entrance between rock and rock is but 200 yards at high-water, and 112 at low-water. There is a ridge of rocky ground that has the name of Carrs, which runs almost across Milford-Haven, from Peter-church towards Llanstadwell, where it renders the landing-place difficult to strangers, from its not appearing at low-water. Veins of copper-ore have been observed in the sea-cliffs, some of which, of the grey and

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purple kind, are very rich; there are also some yellow and sulphureous; but none of them were ever properly wrought. The great plenty of limestone about this haven gives the inhabitants an opportunity of improving the ground, and rendering the land more fruitful than in the other parts of the county. The great excellency and utility of this harbour is, that in an hour's time a ship may be in or out of it, and in the way between the Land's-End and Ireland. As it lies near the mouth of the Severn, a ship in 8 or 10 hours, may be over on the coast of Ireland, or off the Land's-End in the English Channel; and a vessel may get out of this place to the West much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. This harbour has been greatly improved by new works, at the expence of the government. The parliament, on April 14, 1759, granted 10,000*l.* for fortifying the harbour of Milford, all of which was expended on the fort at Neyland, which however still remains unfinished.

Milford, North and South, York W. Rid. near Tadcaster and Sherborn.

Milgate, Kent, near Maidstone.

Milkbourn, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne near Wilam.

Milkhouse, Kent, near Cranbrook.

MILKINTHORP, *Westmorl.* near Whitfield-Forest, has a fair on May 12.

Milkley, Hertf. near Puckeridge. MILKSHAM, *Wilts.* with one fair, on July 16.

Mill, Devon, near Witheredge.

Mill-End, Gloucestersh. in Nibley parish.

Mill-End, Bucks. in Hambledon parish.

Millenthorp, Westmorl. near Levens-Bridge, over the Ken.

Millers-Green, Berks, near Windsor-Forest.

Mill-Hall, Kent, near Aylesford.

Mill-Hill, Midd. in the parish of Hendon, and has a most beautiful and extensive prospect.

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Mill-Houses, Durham, S. E. of Stanhope.

Millington, Chesh. N. W. of Knottesford.

Millington, York, E. Riding, near Pocklington.

Millum, Cumb. the most southern lordship in the county, lying between the rivers Dudden and Esk, and extending from the West sea to the mountains above the manor of Thwaites. Here is an old castle, and a stately park, on the W. side of this castle, above the park, ariseth gradually a very high mountain, called Blackcomb; and from the top of which you may see several mountains in N. Wales, seven English counties, and as many in Scotland, together with the Isle of Man. This mountain, and the ridge of hills which run N. W. from thence, are esteemed the best sheep-heaths in the country. The soil is pretty fertile. Here are iron mines. The place is so thinly inhabited, that the market hath been long discontinued. Here is a charity-school.

Milly-Chapel, Salop, N. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Milne-Thorp, Nott. in the parish of Cokeney.

Miln-Hill, Cumb. near the Solway-Frith and borders of Scotland.

Miln-House, Chesh. W. of Macclesfield.

Miln-House, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Miln-Row, Lanc. near Rochdale.

Miln-Town, Derby, N. W. of Alfreton.

Millplace, Suffex, near East-Grinstead.

Millpool, Chesh. E. of Nantwich.

Millsted, Kent, near Sittingbourn.

Milston, Wilts, on the Avon, N. of Ambresbury.

Milthorp, Linc. S. E. of Fokingham.

MILTHORP, *Westm.* at the mouth of the Can, is 5 miles from Kendal, and the only sea-port in the county. Goods are brought hither in small

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vessels from Grange in Lancashire. Here are two paper-mills. It has a market on Friday, and a fair on Old May-day. It has a good stone bridge over the river Betha, which runs through it

Miltborp, York, W. Riding, on the borders of Westmorland, N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Milton, Berks, S. of Abingdon, by a stream that runs into the Thames at Sutton-Courtney.

Milton, Bucks, near Newport.

Milton, Camb. 3 miles N. of Cambridge.

Milton, Derby, N. E. of Reppington.

Milton, Devon, upon the sea-coast, between Hope-Key and Dudbrook.

Milton, Dorset, on the Stour, a mile N. of Gillingham, and had formerly a chapel.

Milton, Dorset, with Preston makes a tything near Gillingham.

Milton-West, Dorset, N. side of Bridport, a chapelry to Poordlock, from whence it is 2 miles W.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, *Dorset.* S. W. of Blandford, near the road to Dorchester, 114 miles from London, is chiefly noted for its abbey, built by K. Athelstan. The church stands near the S. side of the abbey. The form of it is that of a Roman tower, it is a large and magnificent pile of Gothic architecture, and in it are several ancient monuments. Here is an almshouse for six people, who have 12s. a week, and three yards of cloth for a gown, one pair of shoes and stockings, and 10s. each on St. Thomas's-day, yearly. Here is a free-school, and a market on Tuesdays.

Milton, Hampsh. between Lynton and Christ-Church.

Milton, Heref. on the river Arrow, near Pembridge.

Milton, Kent, near the Stour, 1 mile and a half S. W. of Canterbury.

MILTON, *Kent*, near Sittingbourn, and the Isle of Sheppey, 6 miles N. W. of Faversham, and 40 from Lon-

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Milton, is also called Middleton, from its situation near the middle of the county, *i. e.* from Deptford to the Downs. The kings of Kent had a palace here, which was castellated, and stood below the church, but was burnt down in Edward the Confessor's time, by Earl Godwin, &c. Its church stands near a mile off. As we approach the town up the Thames, by the East-Swale, it seems hid among the creeks; and yet it is a large town, has a considerable market on Saturdays, and a fair on July 24. The oysters taken hereabouts are the most famous of any in Kent. This town is governed by a portreeve, chosen yearly on St. James's-day, who supervises the weights and measures all over the hundred of Milton.

MILTON, Kent, 1 mile on the E. side of Gravesend, was incorporated with it in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, by the name of the portreeve, jurats, and inhabitants of the towns of Gravesend and Milton. King Henry VIII. raised a platform or block-house here, for the defence both of this town and Gravesend, and the command of the river. It has a fair Jan. 25.

Milton, Northamp. in the parish of Catfor, near Peterborough.

Milton, Northamp. S. W. of Northampton.

Milton, Oxford. on the S. side of Banbury, has a spongy sort of earth, which proves a good cement for their walls.

Milton, Oxford. on the Sorbrook, between Adderbury and Bloxham.

Milton, Surry, near Egham.

Milton, Surry, in the parish of Darking.

Milton, Wilts, near Pewsey, 5 miles S. from Marlborough.

Milton, Upper and Nether, Oxf. W. of Wichwood-Forest.

Milton, Upper and Nether, Salop. beyond Bridgenorth, on the borders of Staffordshire.

Milton, Upper and Nether, Som. N. W. of Bruton.

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Milton, Upper and Nether, Som. W. of Queen-Camel.

Milton-Abbots, Devonsh. near Brentor.

Milton-Brian, Bedf. near Woburn-Abbey.

Milton-Damerell, Devon, on the N. W. side of Padstow.

Milton-End, Gloc. near Arlingham.

Milton-Ernesf, Bedford, near the Ouse, 4 miles from Bedford. Here is founded and endowed an hospital for six poor men or women.

Milton, Great and Little, Oxford, near Thame. The latter has potters clay.

Milton, alias Middleton-Hall, Essex, near Prittlewell. The situation of this place is between Canvey-Isle and Southchurch. It is an excellent nursery for oysters, which are brought hither small, and spread about with a shovel, till they come to a proper growth.

MILVERTON, Som. near Wivelscomb, on a river that runs to the Tone, was one of the boroughs of this county excused from sending members to parliament. It is 13 miles E. of Dulverton, and has three fairs, viz. on Tuesday in Easter-week, July 25, and October 10.

Milverton, Warw. below Guy's-Cliff, on the S. E. side of the Avon.

Milwich, Staff. E. of Stone, on a brook that comes from Hilderston.

Mimere, a river in Hertfordshire, which runs into Bean-above Ware.

Mims-Hall, Midd. N. E. of South-Mims.

Mims-North, Hertf. 2 miles from Hatfield, and 13 from London, on the E. side of Colney. Here is a charity-school.

Mims-South, Midd. 2 miles from the former, and 15 from London, lies in the most northern angle of the county. Here is an almshouse for six poor people, endowed in 1689.

MINCHING-HAMPTON, Gloc. 3 miles from Tetbury, 6 from Cirencester.

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cester, 20 from Bath and Bristol, and near 90 from London. Market on Tuesdays, fairs on Oct. 18, and the Monday after Trinity. The parish is pretty large, being bounded on the N. by the Stroud, and on the S. by the brook Avening, and has 12 hamlets belonging to it, with a common, called Amberley. Here is a good large rectory church, built in form of a cross, and worth 200l. a year. Near it are very large camps, with deep trenches; and near Dunkirk in this parish are fulling-mills.

Minchington-Hall, Midd. near Southgate.

Mindrum, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

* *MINEHEAD*, Som. 166 miles from London, is an ancient borough, with a harbour in the Bristol-Channel, near Dunster-Castle, much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with great privileges, on condition the corporation should keep the quay in repair; but its trade falling off, the quay was neglected, and they lost their privileges. A statute was obtained in the reign of King William, for recovering the port, and keeping it in repair, by which they were to have the profits of the quay and pier for 36 years, which have been computed at about 200l. a year; and they were at the expence of new-building the quay. In pursuance of another act, confirming the former, a new head has been built to the quay, the beach cleared, &c. so that the biggest ship may enter, and ride safe in the harbour. The town contains about 500 houses, and 2000 souls. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, and now by two constables, chosen yearly at a court-leet held by the lord of the manor. Its chief trade is with Ireland, from whence about 40 vessels used to come hither in a year with wool; and about 4000 chaldrons of coals are yearly imported at this place, Watchet, and Porlock, from South Wales, which lies directly opposite to it, about 7

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leagues over, the common breadth of this channel all the way, from the Holmes to the Land's-End. Here are several rich merchants, who have some trade also to Virginia and the West Indies, and they correspond much with the merchants of Barnestaple and Bristol in their foreign commerce. Three or four thousand barrels of herrings, which come up the Severn in great shoals about Michaelmas, are caught, cured and shipped off here every year, for the Mediterranean, &c. The market here is on Wednesday, and fair on Whitfun-Wednesday.

Mineries, Som. near Chewton-Mendip.

Mines, Dorset. E. of Pool.

Minbencit, Cornw. on the river Loo, not far E. from Leskard, is noted for the best slates for covering houses.

Minley, Hampsb. near Blackwater.

Minsenden, Midd. near Barnet-Friarn and Southgate.

Minsbul-Church, Chesh. on the Weever, N. of Nantwich.

Minsbul-Vernon, Chesh. S. E. of Church-Minsbul.

Minsingbury, Hertf. near Barley.

Minskip, York. W. Riding, near Boroughbridge.

Minsted, Hampsb. in the New Forest.

Minster, Cornw. near Bottreaux-castle, by the Irish sea.

Minster, Kent, in the isle of Thanet, 3 miles and a half from Sandwich, has a charity-school.

MINSTER, Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, near Sheerness. Fair on the Monday before Easter.

Minster-Lovel, Oxf. 3 miles from Whitney. Here are the remains of a priory. It is situated in a valley close to the northernmost bank of the rivulet Windrush, and about 100 yards south of the parish church. It appears by its ruins to have been a large and elegant building. The conventual church and part of a gateway are the chief remains. Some other buildings, formerly offices to the monastery, are converted to out-houses for an adjoining farm.

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Minster-South, Eff. near Burnham and Tillingham.

Minsteracres, Northumb. N. W. of Ebechurch, near Slealey.

Minsterley, Salop, near the forest of Hayes.

Minsterworth, Gloc. 4 miles from Gloucester. Has a very large common lying on the south side of it next the Severn. The turnpike road from Gloucester to Newnham runs through it.

Mintern Great, Dorset is a small village 2 miles from Cerne-Abbas, is situated in a pleasant vale.

Minting, Linc. N. W. of Horn-castle.

Mintling, Norf. near Lynn-Regis.

Minton, Salop, S. of Church-Sutton.

Mintown, Salop, near the river Onney, E. of Bishop's-Castle.

Minety, Wilts, N. E. of Malmshury. Part of this parish lies in Gloucestershire.

Mintworth, Warw. near Castle-Bromwich.

Mircaston, Derby. N. W. of Derby.

Mireden, Warw. See *Meriden*.

Misfield, York, W. Riding, on the W. side of Wakefield.

Misferden, Gloc. 2 miles and a half from Bitley, and 9 from Gloucester. Here is a park seven miles in circumference, full of fine beech-wood. In a valley in this park is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. It is the scite of an ancient castle, built in the reign of King John, part of the moat which encompassed the building is still to be seen, and large hewn stones were dug up and an apartment discovered beneath the rubbish on this mount a few years ago, but of no great extent. The manor-house stands upon an eminence in the park, which is a stately old building.

Misfcre-Haven, Suff. S. of Dunwich.

Missen, Nott. to the N. E. of Bautre, it stands on the river Idle, which is navigable thus far, and brings goods to both places by boats, from the Trent.

Missenden-Little, Bucks, between the former and Amerisham.

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Missenden-Great, Bucks, to the N. W. of Amerisham, on the same river, 31 miles from London.

Misterton, Leic. E. of the Avon, opposite to Lutterworth.

Misterton, Nott. on the N. side of the country, by a channel that runs from the Trent to the Idle, is a large parish. The soil hereabouts is a stiff clay, and the inhabitants call this part of the county North Clay.

Mistley, Essex, near Maningtree, 62 miles from London.

Mistole, Kent, S. W. of Canterbury.

Misson, Berks, between Wantage and Abingdon.

Mitcham, Surry. See *Mitcham*.

Mitredale, Cumb. N. E. of Ravenglass.

Mitford, Som. near Bath.

Mitford-Castle, Northumb. near Morpeth. It was probably built soon after the Conquest; it stands in a park on an eminence, not far from the river Wansbeck, very little of it is remaining, it never having been repaired since its destruction by the Scots in the time of King Edward II. There is but a very narrow prospect from this eminence, the vale is so shut up on every side.

Mitton, Worc. a chapel of ease to Bredon, and is a little N. of Tewkesbury. The chapel is now in ruins.

Mitton, Lanc. S. W. of Clithero.

Mitton, Salop, N. W. of Shrewsbury

Mitton, Staff. W. of Penkridge.

Mitton, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Mitton, Worc. a chapel of ease to Kidderminster, with a small charity-school, contains 140 houses.

Mixbury, Oxf. to the N. E. of Somerton on the borders of Northamptonshire, has a large ditch of an old fortification near the church, which, from its being called Beaumont, is supposed to have been a work of the Normans.

Moate-Hall, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

Mobberley, Chesb. N. E. of Northwich, had an abbey.

Mockes, Herf. near Hereford.

Mockley, Warwicksh. near Umberley.

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MODBURY, *Devonsh.* 207. miles from London. It has a market on Thursday, and a fair on April 23, and is noted for white ale. It once sent members to parliament, viz. in the 34th of Edward I.

Modlicot, *Salop*, N. W. of Church Stretton.

Mogerhanger, *Bedf.* N. W. of Biggleswade.

Mokebeare, *Devon*. near Halberton.

Molands, *Kent*, near Sandwich.

MOLD, *Flinsh.* in N. Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with five fairs, on Feb. 13, March 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22.

Moldasby, *Kent*, joins to Godmersham.

Moldsworth, *Chebb.* in Delamere-Forest.

Mole, a river in Surry, which runs under ground from Boxhill, near Darking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again. It rises near Okely, S. W. of Darking, runs E. for several miles, and continues its course to Boxhill, as above. From Leatherhead it continues its course N. till it falls into the Thames, opposite Hampton-court in Middlesex.

Mole, *Kent*, N. of Tunbridge.

Mole-Hall *Essex*, near Tending.

Molecop, or **Mowcop**, *Staff.* on the borders of Cheshire, towards Congleton, where grindstones are dug from its rock as from a quarry.

Mole, or **Moad-Hall**, *Essex*, near Bardfield.

Molefworth, *Hunt.* S. W. of the Giddings.

Molington, *Chebb.* near Chester.

Molland, *Devon*. N. E. of South Moulton.

Mollerbang, *Westm.* gives name to its forest, near Pendragon-castle.

Moll-Hall, *Essex*, West side of Thaxted.

Mollington, *Oxf.* and *Warw.* lies to the N. of Banbury.

Molliston, *Northumb.* in the barony of Mitford.

Moncafter, *Cumb.* near Ravenglass, has remains, called the old walls,

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still appearing. Roman and Saxon coins, pieces of battle-axes, arrow-heads, &c. have been found hereabouts. Here are good copper, lead, and iron mines.

Monderfield, *Heref.* S. of Bromyard.

Monethisloven, *Monm.* N. W. of Caerleon.

Monewdon, *Suff.* S. W. of Framlingham.

Monybridge, *Linc.* in Holland division.

Monford, *Salop*, 3 miles from Shrewsbury.

MONGHAM - GREAT, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half S. of Sandwich, has a fair October 18.

Mongham Little, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half S. E. of Sandwich.

St. Mongan's, *Monm.* N. W. of Monmouth.

MONHALL, *Eff.* N. E. of Bumpsted. Fair on Oct. 29.

Moningsby, *Linc.* near Bullingbrook.

Monington, *Heref.* near Stanton.

Monington, *Heref.* on the Dour, near Morehampton.

Monk-Breton, *York*, W. Rid. near Barnesley.

Monkey-Island, *Berks.* is situated in the centre of the river Thames, between the bridges of Maidenhead and Windsor and in the parish of Bray.

Monk-Frison, *York*, W. Rid. S. E. of Sherborn.

Monkland, *Heref.* near the Arrow river, N. E. of Pembridge.

Monkleigh, *Devon*. on the S. side of Frithelstoke, on the same river.

Monklesden, *Durb.* on the Ocean, N. W. of Hartlepool.

Monks-Ely, *Suff.* near Bildeston.

Monks-Park, *Warw.* in the parish of Shustoke, though two miles from it.

Monkspath, *Warw.* supposed to have its name from the frequent passages of the monks this way, from their convent, at Stoneley to Bordesley-abbey in Worcestershire, is a large uninhabited tract, yet reputed a manor, as is another, called Little Monkspath.

MONKTON, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 miles and a half N. W. of Sandwich. Here are two fairs on July 22, and Oct. 11.

Monk-Seton, Northumb. on the Ocean, N. W. of Tinnmouth.

Monk-Silver, Som. W. of Stoke-gomer.

Monk-Sobam, Suffolk, N. W. of Framlingham.

Monkston, Hampsire, S. W. of Andover.

Monkton, Devon. in the parish of Colliton, N. of Honiton, on the same river.

Monkton, Dorset, S. W. of Cram-born.

Monkton, or Winterbourne Monkton, Dorset. from that river running through it. It is one mile from Winterborne and Farrington. It has a small church, and had formerly a priory.

Monkton, Kent, N. E. of Lenham.

Monkton, Som. N. E. of Taunton.

Monkton, Wilts, East of Calne, has in its field a remarkable barrow, incircled with stones, 6 or 7 feet high.

Monkton-Bishop's, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Boroughbridge.

Monkton-Farley, Wilts, where is a seat of the Duke of Somerset's brother. In 1744, labourers being employed to level a piece of ground used for a toney-warren, belonging to Webb Seymour, Esq. at Monkton-Farley abovementioned, found the pillar of a church, and, about four foot under the rubbish, discovered a chancel of a very curious Roman pavement in chequer-work, adorned with various figures; the bricks about four inches square, and an inch thick: this place consists of about 24 feet each way, its situation being East and West. In the front are four flat stones, under which persons are interred: the second stone from the southward has a French inscription on it, and Prior Lawrence, who is represented in his prior's habit, in the posture of praying: he was buried A. D. 616. The

substance of his inscription is, He desires you to pray for his sins, &c. The other three stones are without inscriptions. In the north angle of the chancel is a tomb like a seat, with an inscription on its surface in gothic characters thus rendered:

Hic jacet, Ibertus, de Chatboniate de Se,

*Qui cum Brotona, dedit hic per-
pluvia dona.*

Thus Englished:

Here lies Ibertus de Chatboniate of Seend, who with Brotona gave here several gifts.

It has also the same inscription on the side in Roman and Saxon characters, after the present way of writing. About two thirds of the chancel, to the eastward, is a step ascending to the altar, where a sepulchre was opened; discovering the skeleton of a man, who was upwards of six feet high. On the flat stone of this sepulchre is carved in basso relievo his bust, and under that a lyon, as an hieroglyphical emblem of his character. This person, by his near interment to the altar, we may suppose might be the founder of this abbey or monastery. To the south side of the altar is a floor, about four foot under the rubbish of the same pavement with the former, and about 10 feet square, but no body interred there. On the N. side of the altar, which its imagined was in the church-yard, was another sepulchre opened, with the lower part of a skeleton, but the upper part wanting. Farther to the northward is a yew-tree, which is a plain demonstration that this was a church-yard belonging to the abbey. To the west and northward are several very large stone pillars with various figures cut on them, which appear as fresh as if immediately hewn out of a quarry. As to the dimensions of this church, it is impossible to give an exact account how far it extended; for there were, about 20 years ago, to the southward, at a considerable distance, dug up three more sepulchres, but without any inscriptions on them.

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Also an heap of bones, from which it is evident there was a charnel-house belonging to this church. It is very probable when the rubbish shall be cleared away, many more curiosities will be discovered in the body of the church. The labourers found a silver cup, spoon, and thimble.

Monkton-More, York, W. Riding, S. of the Nyd.

Monkton-Nun, York, W. Riding, N. of the Nyd, S. E. of Borough-bridge.

Monkton-West, Somersetsire, between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Monkwood, Dorset. a little N W. of Armswell and Buckland-Abbas, and near Alton.

* **MONMOUTH, Monmouthsire,** 129 miles from London, between the rivers Mynow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third over the Frothy, which comes in just below the others. It is a large handsome town, and has been of note ever since the Conquest, when the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice, and the remains of its fortifications shew it was very strong. King Henry III. granted it large privileges, and Henry V. was born here, from whence he was stiled Henry of Monmouth. It was incorporated by Charles I. and is governed by 2 bailiffs, 15 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. Its chief trade is with Bristol, by the Wye, that runs into the Severn. It has a good corn-market on Saturdays; fairs Whit-Tuesday, Sept. 4, and November 22.

* **MONMOUTHSHIRE** was formerly a part of Wales, and as such is described by Camden, and other authors; but all the later writers have placed it in England. It is bounded on the north by Herefordshire; on the east by Gloucestershire; on the south by the river Severn; and on the west by the Welch counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from north to south is about 30 miles, from east to west 26, and in circumference 110. It is subdivided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 mar-

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ket-towns, 127 parishes, about 6494 houses, 38,900 inhabitants; but sends only three members to parliament, that is, one for Monmouth, and two for the county. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle, and the vallies produce plenty of grafs and corn, especially of the latter, of which there is as good wheat as in any county in the kingdom. This county is extremely well watered by several fine rivers; for, besides the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Mynow, which runs between it and Herefordshire, and the Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, it has, peculiar to itself, the Usk, which enters this county a little above Abergavenny, runs mostly southward, and falls into the Severn by the mouth of the Ebwith; which last river runs from north to south, in the western side of the county. All these rivers especially the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, particularly salmon and trout.

Monsecomb, Suffex, N. of Bright-helmston.

Monfil-Lacy, Heref. N. W. of Kenchester.

* **MONTGOMERYSHIRE, North Wales,** is bounded on the north by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the north-east and east by Shropshire; on the south by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire; and on the west by the last-mentioned county and part of Merionethshire. It extends 40 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. This county is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 6 market-towns, 47 parishes, about 5660 houses, and 33,960 inhabitants. It lies in the three several dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford; but sends only two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery. The air is pleasant and salubrious; but this county, being extremely mountainous, is not very fertile, except in the vallies, which afford some corn, and plenty of pasture; however, the south, south-

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east, and north-east parts, being much more level, and extremely fruitful, especially a pleasant vale, through which the Severn glides in beautiful meanders.

* **MONTGOMERY**, the county-town, 158 miles from London, and 22 miles from Hereford. It is pleasantly situated on an ascent of a hill, with a rich soil. It had formerly a strong castle, and was walled, now in ruins. The government of it is vested in bailiffs, and sends one member to parliament. Market on Tuesdays; fairs March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14.

Montgrace-Abbey, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Northallerton.

Montisford, Hampsh. near the Somborn, had a priory.

Monsione, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina.

Morwood, Warw. W. of Anstey.

Mony-Ash, Derby, in the High Peak.

Moor, Chesb. S. of Warrington.

Moor-Hull, Lanc. near Bolton.

Moor-Hall, Hertf. on the S. W. side of Buntingford, stands at the E. end of that called Moor-Green.

MOOR-KIRK, York, with one fair on June 24.

MOORLANDS, in the North part of Staff. where the land rises gradually into small hills, which run through the midst of England in one continued ridge, rising higher and higher to Scotland, and sending forth many rivers. The soil here is so foul and cold, that the snows lie almost all the year on the tops of the hills; and it is withal very rugged and barren, yet yields plenty of coal, lead, copper, rance-marble, and mill-stones; and some of the lime-stone hills bear such a sweet though short grass, as is very grateful to the oxen, of which here is a very good breed. It is observed here, that the W. wind always brings rain, and the E. and S. fair weather; that though this tract is full of bogs it as healthy as any other part of the county, and that it produces the same plants as the Peak of Derby.

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MOOR-LYNCH, Som. with one fair on August 20.

Moor-Place, Hertf. near Great-Hadham.

Moor-Winstow, Cornw. on the Irish channel, N. of Stratton.

Moor-End, Gloucestersb. a hamlet to Hartpury, where is a common by the side of the Leden.

Moor-End, Gloc. in the parish of Slimbridge.

Moor-Park, Surry, near Farnham.

Moran, Cornw. S. W. of Tregony.

Moran's Court, Kent, near Sevenoke.

Morborn, Huntingdonshire, N. W. of Stilton.

Morbatb, Dorset. a member of Chidiok in the parish of Whitchurch.

Morbard-Bishop's, Devon. S. E. of Chisleigh.

Morbard - Cruwys, Devon. 4 miles S. W. of Tiverton.

Morbel, Essex, near Harlow.

Morcote, or *Boyfield*, Gloc. is a hamlet in Minterworth parish.

Morcomb-Lake, Dorset. one mile and three-quarters W. of Chidiok. Its ancient chapel is now no more.

Morden, Dorset. N. of Wareham.

Morden, Surry, between Chipstead and Kent.

Morden-Upper, Surry, South of Wimbledon.

Morden-Gilden and Steeple, Camb. near Royston, 15 miles from Cambridge.

Mordford, Hertf. S. E. of Hereford.

Mordon, Durb. S. E. of Bishop's Auckland.

More, Hertf. near Hereford.

More, Devon, in the parish of High-week.

More, Hertf. a manor in Rickmansworth.

More, W. re. on the banks of the Teme, 10 miles from Worcester.

More, Northumb. in the barony of Bothal.

More, Suff. N. E. of Petworth.

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More, Salop. North of Bishop's Castle.

Mre, Suff. N. E. of Petworth.

Morebarn, Leic. near Orton.

MOREBATH, or MURBACH, Devonshire, N. of Bampton, with one fair, on Monday after Aug. 24.

Moreby, Linc. near Bullingbrook.

More-Church, Dorset. West of Horton.

Morecat, Hantsire, S. W. of Rumsley.

Morecot, Oxf. between Bicester and Whatley.

Morecot, Rutl. on the S. side of the Luffenhams. An alms-house was founded here in the reign of King James I. for 6 poor men and women unmarried, who were each to have 6l. a year.

Morecot-Hall, Warw. in the parish of Berkefwell, near Mereden, is an ancient place, in a black moorish soil.

Moreball, Eff. near Harlow.

More-Hall, Suff. S. of Ashburnham.

More-Hall, Midd. near the Colne, N. W. of Uxbridge.

More-Hall, Warw. N. of Bitford.

More-Hall, Warw. N. E. of Sutton.

Morehampton, Heref. near the Golden-Vale.

Morehatch, Midd. a hamlet of Enfield.

Morehayes, Devon. on the Culme, opposite to Columpton.

More-House, Hertf. near Watford. The house stands on the side of a hill, facing Cashioberry, on the other side of the river. It has been allowed one of the best pieces of brick-work in England. It has a S. front of stone, with colonades, with an opening made through the hill, that obstructed its view towards Uxbridge. A north front was also erected, and the hill towards Watford cut through for a vista; in digging of which were found veins of sea-sand, with muscles.

Morehouse, Durb. N. E. of Durham.

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Morehouse, Notting. a hamlet of Lexington.

Morehouse, York. E. Rid. in Hol-derness, near Froddlingham.

Morehouses, Derby. N. W. of Chesterfield.

More-Lees, Lanc. near Leigh.

Moreley, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

Moremead, Hertf. near Hitchin.

Morend, Gloc. a hamlet in Mangotsfield parish, here is a small camp, at a place called Bury, with a deep foss and high agger thrown up, as supposed, by the Romans under Ostorius.

More-North, Oxfordshire, W. of that city.

Moresey, Cumb. is a harbour a little above Whitehaven; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones with inscriptions on them; and several caverns found, called Pic's holes. Here is supposed to have been a Roman fortification.

Mores-Court, Dorset. near Sturminster-Marshall.

Moresbam, York. N. Rid. in the parish of Skelton.

Moresley, Durb. N. E. of Durham-city.

Moressted, Hantsire, S. E. of Winchester.

Moreton, Cheshire, near Hyle-Lake.

Moreton, Staff. E. of Aquilate-Meer, and W. of Stafford-town, has a work which is thought to have been cast up by the Romans, who had an action in that neighbourhood.

Moreton, Staff. near the river Dove, N. of Needwood-Forest.

Moreton, Worc. S. W. of Aulcester.

Moreton - Alcamlow, Chesh. by Congleton.

Moreton-Corbet, Salop, S. E. of Wem.

MORETON-HAMESTED, Devon, on the skirts of Dartmore, 189 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday; fairs on the first Saturday in June, July 12, and Nov. 30, for

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Moat. It is seated on a hill, and is a pretty large place, with a noted large market for yarn. It is 14 miles S. W. of Exeter.

Moreton-Jefferys, Heref. between Bromyard and Hereford.

Moreton Little, Gloc. a hamlet in Moreton-Vallence parish.

Moreton-Say, Salop. near Drayton.

Moretown, Northumberland, near Tasedmouth.

Morewent-End, Gloc. a hamlet in Harbury parish.

Mose-Hill, Staff. near Bridgeforth, has a fine horse-course.

Motland, Westm. W. of Appleby, with a neat church and a tower-people.

Morlus, a river in Caermarthen-shire, which runs into the Tave at Eglismair, in Caerdyth-Forest.

Morley, Derby. 3 miles N. E. of Derby, has a church greatly admired for its painting in the windows, and some fine tombs.

Morley, Devon. between Totness and Kingtbridge, had a fort, now little more than a heap of stones, called Stanborough, once so considerable as to give name to the hundred wherein it stands. Its church was built, as penance, for having killed the parson of Woodleigh, in a quarrel about tithes.

Morley, St. Botolph's and St. Peter's, Norf. to the S. W. of Windham. St. Peter's is only a chapel of ease to St. Botolph's, the mother-church, from which it lies three-quarters of a mile to the S. W. in the road to Attleborough.

Morley, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Leeds.

Morley-Hall, Ess. near Birchingham, is also called Hallingbury.

Morley-Nether, Northumb. N. of the Picts-wall, near Chipcase.

Morlineb, Somersetsh. near Bridgewater.

Morningthorp, Norf. S. of Saxlingham.

* *Morpeth, Northumb.* 14 miles from Newcastle, 286 miles from London, is an ancient borough by prescription, with a bridge, over the

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Wansbeck. It had once an abbey, and a castle, now in ruins, situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town and river Wansbeck, on an eminence which overlooks them both. On it are part of two watch-turrets; it is built of squared stone. In it are stairs ascending to the top, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. The whole of the ruins consist of a gateway tower, and part of the outward wall which enclosed the interior buildings. The market-place is conveniently situated near the centre of the town; and an elegant town-house was built by the Carlisle family in 1714, in which the quarter-sessions is held for the county. It is built of hewn-stone, with a piazza. The market-cross is convenient, built in 1699. The church is a quarter of a mile distant from the town, but a tower with bells stands near the market-place. Near the bridge is the county goal, a modern structure. Here is a free grammar-school, and the school-house, and a chapel stands near the river, on the site of a chantry that was granted for the support of the foundation of the school, which was part of the old structure. Here is an hospital for infirm people. In 1215, the townsmen themselves burnt their town, in mere spite to King John. Here is a good market on Saturday for corn, cattle, and all necessary provisions, and another on Wednesday, the biggest in England, except Smithfield, for live cattle. This is a post-town, and a thoroughfare, with many good inns, and plenty of fish; and here are several mills. The earl of Carlisle's steward holds a court here twice a year; one of them the Monday after Michaelmas, when 4 persons are chosen by the free-burgesses, who are about 107, and presented to the steward, who names 3 of them to the bailiffs; who, with 7 aldermen, are its governors for the year ensuing. Its fairs are on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Whitunday, and the Wednesday before July 22.

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Morrick, Northumb. near Warkworth.

Morris, Cornw. N. E. of Botreux-Castle.

Mort-Bay, and Mortbow, Devon. S. W. of Ilfarcomb, near the coast.

MORTIMER, Berks, with one fair on October 25.

Mortimers, Kent, near Cowling-castle.

Mortimers, Hampsh. 5 miles from Reading.

Mortlake, Surry, a hamlet of the parish of Wimbledon, 10 miles from London on the banks of the Thames, between Putney and Richmond, about 1 mile W. of Barnes, had a manufactory for weaving tapestry hanging (which was first set up in the reign of Charles I.), and two charity-schools. Here was formerly a royal palace, in which King Henry III. and other succeeding kings resided, down to Henry VIII.

Morton, Eff. on the N. side of Shelly, between Rothing and a brook that comes from High-Laver.

Morton cum Eastwood - Park, Gloc. in the parish of Thornbury.

Morton, Notting. in the parish of Fiskerton, is on the south side of Southwell, near the Trent.

Morton, Worc. to the S. W. of Aulcester.

Morton, Chesh. near the ferry over the Mersey into Lancashire.

Morton, Derby. N. of Alfreton.

Morton, Dorset. near the Frome, S. E. of Puddleton, 3 miles N. of Winfrith. Here is a seat of Mr. Frampton. The church was built in the year 1410, small but neat.

Morton, Durham; E. of Raby-Castle.

Morton, Worcestershire, N. of Leominster.

Morton, Lincolnsh. near Gainefborough.

Morton, Linc. between Fokingham and Bourn.

Morton, Northumb. near Tyne-mouth.

Morton, Notting. near Retford.

Morton, Salop, West of the Morda, near Trevelock-Forest.

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Morton, Westm. N. E. of Appleby, has a hill called Morton-Pike.

Morton, York, N. Riding, W. of Barnard-Castle.

Morton, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Northallerton.

Morton, York, N. Rid. N. E. of York.

Morton York, W. Rid. between Bradford and Skipton.

Morton-Abbots, Worc. N. of Evesham.

Morton-Bagot, Warw. to the S. W. of Ullenhale.

Morton-Banks, York, W. Rid. near the river Aire and Keighley.

Morton-Birts, Worcest. near the Malvern-hills.

Morton-Castle, Worc. N. of the former, in the parish of Langdon; where on a hill near the chapel-yard was the keep of a castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of William the Conqueror. It is a chapelry to Langdon.

Morton-Underbill, Worc. where formerly stood a chapel, whose traces are obliterated. It is situated in the parish of Inkborough, on the borders of Warwickshire.

Morton in the Marsh, Gloc. 4 miles from Stow, 5 from Campden, 29 from Gloucester, and 83 from London, near the Evenlode, in the great road from London to Worcester; and the Roman Fosse-way, passeth through it. Fairs on April 5, and October 10. In the London road, about one mile from hence, are the 4 shire-stones, where the 4 counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Oxford, and Worcester join. The church is a chapel of ease to Burton on the Hill.

Morton-Merial, Warw. North of Kington, on the Thelsford, that runs into the Avon, is so called, because it is divided into two parts, the latter being a quarter of a mile from Morton, where the church stands.

Morton North and South, Berks, S. W. of Wallingford.

Morton-Pinkney, Northamp. N. of Weedon.

Morton-Valence, Gloc. 4 miles from Painswick, and 6 from Glo-

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Over the church door is a representation of St. Michael fighting with the dragon, very rudely carved in stone.

Morton upon Lug, Heref. N. of Hereford city.

Morton upon Swale, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Northallerton.

Morton, Devon, near Mortton, W. of Ilfracomb.

Morta, Cornw. on the Irish sea, near Madarn.

Mreale, Cornw. between the Loo and Liskard, has a small charity-school.

Morwath, Cornw. N. of Penzance, near the sea.

Morvil, Salop, near Bridgenorth.

Morvil-Hill, York, N. Riding, in Linc-forest, near the sources of the Ene and Swale.

Mossarrow, Lancast. S. W. of Wigan.

St. Myseea, Cornw. near St. Mawes-Castle.

Mose, a river that runs through Leicestershire, Derby, and Stafford, and empties itself in the Trent, near Croxhall.

Mose, Essex, near Pewet-island, S. W. of Harwich.

Mosedale, Cumb. S. E. of Ierby.

Mosedale, Westmorl. a wild, bleak, mossy, mountainous dale, which yields little besides blue slate.

Moseley, Worc. is a chapelry in the parish of Brooms-grove.

Mosfergh, Cumb. in the parish of Brigham, near Cockermouth.

Mossdale, Cumb. in the parish of Caldbeck, near Hesketh.

Moston, Dorset, N. W. of Beaminster, a chapelry to S. Perrot, from whence it is distant about a mile S. W.

Moston, Chesh. N. of Chester.

Moston, Chesh. near Sandbach.

Moston, Salop, E. of Wem.

Motcomb, Dorset, in the liberty of Gillingham, 3 miles distant from it, and distinct in its parochial affairs, where are some wells, from which Shaftsbury used to be supplied with water on the backs of horses, for which, as an acknowledgment, the

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mayor and burgesses used, on the Monday before Holy-Thurday, to dress up a prize-besom, as they call it, not unlike a May garland, with peacock's feathers, and plate borrowed of the neighbouring gentry, and carry it to a green in this parish, half a mile below the hill, and present it to the lord of the manor, together with a raw calf's head, and a pair of gloves, which was received by the steward, distributing at the same time twelve penny loaves among the people, and three dozen of beer. After the ceremony was over, the prize-besom was restored to the mayor, and carried back to the town by one of the officers, with great solemnity.

Mote, Cumb. in the parish of Arhurth, near Longtown.

Mote, Kent, 1 mile from Maidstone.

Motesford, Hampsb. near Winchester.

Motbecomb, Devon, near Plymouth.

Motberby, Cumb. in the parish of Graystock.

Motberfal, Staff. N. E. of Stone.

Mottingham, Kent, 2 miles from Elham.

Motley, Chesh. near Hollinworth.

Motteston, Hampsb. Isle of Wight, West-Medina, and occupies part of the sea-coast. This parish is very small, and its church old.

Mottram-Andrew, Chesh. 3 miles from Macclesfield.

Mottran in Longendale, Chesh. N. E. of Stoptord.

Moule, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Towridge, near the Severn-sea.

Mouleford, Surry, on the W. side of the Thames, N. of Wallingford.

Moulgrave-Castle, York, N. Rid. 2 miles from Whitby.

Moulbam, Dorset, in Swanwich parish.

Moulsey-East, Surry, on the Thames, against Hampton-Court.

Moulsey-West, Surry, 1 mile and an half W. from Kingston, takes its

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name, as well as the former, from the river Mole, which runs between both into the Thames.

Moulso, Bucks., near Newport.

Moulsham, Essex, 1 mile from Chelmsford, of which it is a hamlet, had a little monastery, still called the Friars, built by Malcomb, King of Scotland.

Moulsham, Essex, between Peldon and Wigborough, on the S. side of Colchester.

Moulshorp, York, N. Rid. S. W. of New Malton.

Moulton, York, N. Riding, near Richmond.

Moulton, Suff. E. of Newmarket.

Moulton, Chesh. near Sandbach.

Moulton, Northamp. 3 miles from Northampton.

Moulton, Linc. in Holland division near the Wash.

Moulton, Norf. W. of Yarmouth.

Moulton-Chapel, Linc. S. E. of Spalding.

Moulton-Second, Linc. N. E. of Spalding.

Moulton - Little and Michael, Norf. E. of New Buckenham.

Moulton-Park, Northamp. N. E. of Northampton.

MOULTON-NORTH, Devon, on the river Moul, and the N. side of South-Moulton, of whose hundred it is a member, and anciently gave name to it, as the latter does now, with two fairs, on Tuesday after May 11, and on Nov. 12.

MOULTON-SOUTH, Devon, on the same stream, 182 miles from London. This, as well as the former, was anciently royal demesne. This corporation, which once sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. consists of a mayor, 18 capital burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. Here is a market on Saturdays, and of them two considerable ones, viz. Saturday before the 10th of April, and Saturday before Michaelmas-day, which are well furnished with all sorts of cattle, wares, and merchandize. Fairs the first Tuesday after May 11, and Nov. 12. Their chief

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manufactures are serges, shalloons and felts; and great quantities of wool brought from the country are bought up here every Saturday. In the year 1684, a merchant of London, a native of this town, built and endowed a free-school here; besides which here is a charity-school.

Moundford, Norf. S. E. of Methwold.

Mounsted, Surry, S. E. of Godalming.

MOUNTAGUE, or MOUNTACUTE, Som. 3 miles W. of Yeovil, is said to have had the name from its hill rising to a sharp point, wherzon, as Lediard reports from the common tradition, there was anciently a castle, as well as a chapel, and at the bottom a priory, all long since demolished; so that the chief building now is a house, one of the most remarkable in the W. of England, being all of square free-stone, very large, with a magnificent front. It has a fair May 6.

Mount-Roone, Devon, near Dartmouth.

Mount-Drake, Devon, in the parish of Musbury.

Mount-Grace, Devon, N. Riding, N. E. of Thirsk.

Mount-Harry, Suffex, W. of Lewes.

Mount-Marsh, Kent, near Foots-Cray.

Mount-Nasing, Essex, N. W. of Billericay.

Moulton-Chapel and Hall, Monm. in the parish of Llanvaren.

Mount-Ottery, or Upper-Ottery, Devon, on the N. W. side of Axminster, is the place where the spring of the Ottery, or Autre river, makes the first shew of a stream.

Mount-Pleasant, Middlesex, near Hornsey.

Mount-Pleasant, Hertf. N. of East-Barnet.

Mount-Poynings, Dorset, near the Lulworths.

Mount-Sautre, Devon, N. W. of Axminster.

Mounsbay, Cornw. in the British

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channel, so called from the neighbouring Mount St. Michael, is a safe harbour against the S. and E. winds. See *Michael's-Mount*.

MOUNTSOREL, Leic. 105 miles from London, is properly Mount Soar-Hill, from the river Soar, on the W. side of it, over which it has a bridge, and a hill in the middle of the town. It is part in Burrow parish, and part in Rodeley parish, and had two chapels formerly, now but one. In the reign of Henry III. it had a castle, which was besieged and demolished by the country people, who had suffered much by the excursions of the garrison. Its market is on Monday, and fair on July 10.

Musball, Staff. S. of Wolverhampton.

Muskele, Cornw. on the W. side of Mounts Bay, 200 miles from London, a harbour for fishing-boats, is called in the British tongue Port-lais, or the port of the island, because there is a little island before it, called St. Clement's. This town, with some adjacent villages, was burnt by the Spaniards, anno 1595.

Musley, Leic. N. W. of Harborough.

Mowan, Cornw. near St. Austel.

Mowcap, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh and Alston-Moor.

Mowbrick, Lanc. near Kirkham, in Amounderness.

Mowswell, Northumb. between Woller and Sunderland.

Moxall, Warw. in the parish of Withaw.

Moxby, York, N. Rid. near Stillington.

Moxon, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina.

Moyles-Court, Hampsh. near Ringwood.

Moynes-Court, Monm. near Caerleon.

Moynes in Hemsted, Essex, between Radwinter and Steeple-Bumsted. Its church has been annexed as a chapel to the vicarage of Great Samford, ever since the reign of William Rufus.

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Muaker, York, N. Rid. in Swaledale.

Muchelney-Isle, Som. a river-island on the S. side of Langport, formed by the conflux of the Ivel and another river, had a monastery, said to have been built by King Athelstan.

Muckenfeld, Devon, near North Tawton.

Mucking, Essex, on the Thames, N. of Tilbury.

Mucking-Hall, Essex, between Sutton and the Wakerings.

Muckings, Midd. E. of Tottenham.

Muckleford, Dorset, near Frampton, in the parish of Bradford-Peverel, from whence it is distant about a mile W. on the S. bank of the Frome. It had formerly a chapel, the foundation of which is visible.

Muckleston, Staff. near Bloreheath, on a rising ground, from whose church Margaret of Anjou, the faithful and spirited consort of Henry IV. saw the fatal battle of Bloreheath, where her husband's troops had a defeat.

Mucklewick, Salop, N. E. of Bishop's-Castle.

Muckley, Salop, between Wem and Wellington.

Mudford, Som. between Ilchester and Sherborn.

Mudgbill, Wilts, between Bradons Forest and Wotton-Basset.

Mudgian, Warw. near Helford-Haven.

Mugginton, Derby, N. W. of Derby.

Muggleswick, Durham, N. W. of Lanchetter.

Mulberton, Norf. between Harlowton and Norwich.

Mulkaster, Cumb. near Ravenglass and the river Esk.

Mulcote-Abbey, Warw. between Atherston and Tamworth.

Mulle, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, at Castle-Dolevern.

Mullian, Cornw. on the sea-coast, between Helston and the Lizard-point.

M U

Mulnemesse, Staff. near the Sow river, N. of Eccleshall.

Mulynton, Cheshire, N. W. of Knottesford.

Mumby or Numby Chapel, Linc. N. E. of Spillby, near the coast.

Munchelsey, Kent, S. W. of Lenham.

Munck, Northumb. on the West-
Allow river, near Whitfield.

Munck-Rise, Northumb. S. of El-
lesdon.

Munckton, Durb. on the Tyne,
between Newcastle and Shields.

Munck-Wermouth, Durb. on the
Were opposite to Sunderland.

Munck-Weston, Salop, S. of Wen-
lock.

Mundesley, Norf. on the shore, E.
of Gimmingham and Gresham.

Mundfeld, Suff. S. E. of Eching-
ham.

Mundford, Kent, S. E. of Ash-
ford.

Mundham, Norf. near Loddon.

Mundham, North and South, Suff.
S. E. of Chichester.

Mundon, Essex, on the W. side
of a creek, which parts it from
Steple, and on the S. side of Osth-
island.

*Mundon-Furnival, or Great Mun-
don, Hertf.* whose church is on a hill,
to the S. W. of Puckeridge.

*Mundon-Frewell, or Little Mun-
don, Hertf.* in a vale, 1 mile and a
half to the S. W. of the former, and
N. from Sacomb. There is a custom
here, that the lord shall not plough
or break up two acres near the
church, because it was heretofore
granted for the recreation of the
youth of the parish after evening ser-
vice every Lord's day.

Munibefne, Salop, N. of Knigh-
ton, on the borders of Radnor.

Munkforce, Cumb. in the parish of
Bootle.

Munroe, or Mynew, a river in
Monmouthshire, which runs into the
Wye at Monmouth.

Munsley, Heref. N. W. of Led-
bury.

Munslow, Salop, W. of Brown-
Clee-Hill.

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Murcot, Gloc. a hamlet in the
parish of Wickham, 6 miles W. from
Campden.

Muriot-End, Northamp. N. E. of
Daventry.

Murfley, Bucks, near Winflow.

Murston, Kent, N. of the county
1 mile E. of Milton.

Murton, Cumb. in the parish of
Lamplugh, near St. Bees.

Murton, Westm. near Appleby,
having near it a remarkable hill
called Murton-Pike, resembling a
pyramid. It is 3 miles distant from
the parish church of St. Michael.

Musbery, Devon, near Upper
Ottery.

Muscomb, North and South, Notts.
near Newark.

Musden-Grange, Staffordsb. near
Crockden.

*Musgrave, Great and Little,
Westmorl.* N. W. of Kirkby-Steven.
The church is small, which as well
as the parsonage near it, is subject to
inundation.

Muston, Leic. near the Dean
river, S. E. of Normanton.

Muston, Dorset, N. E. of Bere.

Muston, York, E. Rid. near the
coast and Hunanby.

Muswell-Hill, Midd. lies N. E.
N. of Highgate, 5 miles and a half
from London, was also called Pinfen-
nall-Hill, but takes its present name
from a well on the hill. Here was
a chapel, with an image of our Lady
of Muswell, to which there used to
be continual resort by way of pil-
grimage.

Musford, Suff. between Beccles
and Kessingland.

*Muibrey, a river in Caermarthen-
shire,* which runs into the Towy
below Llangadock.

*Muibrey, a river in Merioneth-
shire,* which runs into the Avon at
Kemmer-Abbey;—another of the
same name in Cardiganshire, that
runs into the Tivy below Istrad-
myrk.

MUURAS, Caermarth. S. Wales,
with one fair on Aug. 21.

Mydloe, Hunt. near Hailwellton,
is extra-parochial.

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MYDRIN, *Caermarth.* S. Wales, with one fair on March 12.

Myles, *Essex*, near Kelvedon.

Mylton, *Salop*, near Clebury.

Myres-Royal, *Cumb.* near Keswick.

Mynchinobarrow, *Som.* not far from Bath.

Myffe, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Rippon.

Mythe, *Gloc.* in the parish of Tewkesbury.

Myton, *York*, N. Riding, between Thoroughbridge and Ten-Mile-Hill. Here the Swale river leaps into the Ure, as it were from a precipice.

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NABORN, *York*, E. Riding, E. of the Ouse, S. of York.

Naby, *York*, N. Riding, near Barnard's-Castle.

Nackington, *Kent*, 1 mile and a half S. E. of Canterbury.

Nacton, *Suff.* near Ipswich.

Nadder river rises near Over-Dunhead, on the borders of Dorsetshire, and directing its course to the N. E. falls into the Willy at Wilton.

Nafferton, *York*, E. Rid. S. W. of Kilkham.

Nafford, *Worcest.* near Eckington, a small parish without a church, N. of Bredon-Hill.

Nailby, *Westm.* E. of the Eden, near Kirkby-Steven.

Nailsworth, *Gloc.* near Minchinghampton, in the parish of Avening.

Nallers, *Dorf.* in Alkerwell parish.

NAMPTWICH, or NANTWICH, *Cesh.* on the Weever river, 14 miles S. E. from Chester, 162 miles from London, lies in the Vale-Royal; and, though burnt down in July 1438 and Dec. 1583, is one of the largest and best built towns in the county, the streets being very regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houses. The inhabitants drive a trade not only by its large market on Saturday for corn and cattle, and its

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great thoroughfare to Ireland, but by its cheese and its fine white salt, which are made here to the greatest perfection, and by shoes made here and sent to London to the warehouses. It is governed by a constable, &c. who are guardians of the salt-springs. It is divided by the Weaver in two equal parts, which is not navigable any further than Winsford-bridge. The Chester canal is now completed, and is finished in a handsome broad basin near this place. In this town were several religious foundations now no more. The church is a handsome pile of building in the form of a cross, with an octangular tower in the middle. The chancel has a carved stone roof with neat stalls, brought from the abbey of Vale-Royal. Fairs, on March 26, Sept. 4, and Dec. 15.

Naneby, *Leic.* N. E. of Bosworth.

Naneby, *Linc.* S. of Lincoln.

Naneworth, *Westmorl.* near Penrith.

Nani, *Cornw.* in a valley, W. of Redruth.

Nantgiffel-Cove, *Cornw.* at the Land's-End.

NANTGLIN, *Denbighshire*, North Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and Oct. 27.

NANTWICH, See NAMPTWICH.

Nappay, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Settle.

Nappay, *York*, N. Riding, by the Ure, near Ascrig.

Napsbury, *Herts.* near London-Colney.

NAPTON, *Warw.* near Ladbroke, has a market on Thursday, and a fair for three days, at the Assumption of the Virgin-Mary. In this parish was formerly St. Lawrence's chapel.

NARBETH, *Pembrokeshire*, South Wales, is situated on the summit of a hill, on the eastern side of the county, 231 miles from London. This town had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are still visible. Market on Wednesday; fairs, March 21, June 4, July 5, Sept. 26,

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and Dec. 11. Near it is *Piston-Castle*.

Narborough, Northamp. near East Deeping.

Narborough, Norfolk, on the W. side of *Castle-acre*. Near here, on a hill, is an old military entrenchment.

Narford, Norf. on the E. side of the former, stands on the *Nar*, which falls into the sea at *Lynn*.

Narrowdale, Staff. E. of *Leek*, where the *Dove* is pent up by mountains.

Naseby, Northamp. is supposed by some to be in the very center of England, and that therefore its right name is *Navelsby*, near which the parliament gained a decisive victory over the royalists in 1645. It is 12 miles N. of *Northampton*.

Nash, Bucks. in the parish of *Whaddon*.

Nash, Dorset, a hamlet in the parish of *Broad Windsor*.

Nash, Hampsb. near the Channel, E. of *Christ-Church*.

Nash, Heref. on the *Wadels*, near *Prestayne*, *Radnorshire*.

Nash, Kent, in the parish of *Boughton* under the *Bean*.

Nash, Monm. near *Newport-Haven*.

Nash, Salop. E. of *Ludlow*.

Nash, Suff. in the parish of *Steyning*.

Nash-Court, Kent, near the N. *Foreland*.

Nash-Mill, Hertf. N. of *King's-Langley*.

Nasing, Essex, near *Waltham*, and between *Epping* and *Harlow*.

Nash, Gloc. a hamlet in *Lidney* parish.

Nasse-Fair, Nasse-Sbell, and *Nasse-White, Kent*, E. of *Margate-bay*.

Nasset-Sbarr, Nasset-Sbeer, and *Nasset-Peter, Kent*, near the *West Swale*.

Nassington, Northamp. N. E. of *Fotheringay-castle*.

Nashide, Hertf. near *Hatfield*.

Nashwood, Hampsb. near *Wood-hay*.

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Nately, Hampsb. N. E. of *Bass-stoke*.

Nately-Hall, Lane. in *Amolderness*, near *Garritang*.

Natby, Westm. near *Kirk Steven*. It has a dissenters meeting house, and a chapel of ease to *Kirk Steven*.

Natland, Westm. S. E. of *Kend* where an old chapel was rebuilt in 1735. Here are the remains of a Roman station, a floor 16 inches deep having been discovered, with reservoirs, &c. within an area 100 yards square, with many foundations and vacuities like ovens.

NAVENBY, Linc. with 2 fairs on Aug. 18, and Oct. 17.

Navestock, Essex, near *Brentwood* and 3 miles from *Ongar*.

Naughton, Suffolk, E. of *Bildston*.

Naunton, Gloc. in the parish of *Cheltenham*.

Naunton, Gloc. in the parish of *Winchcombe*.

Naunton, Gloc. 6 miles S. W. from *Stow*, 7 from *Winchcombe* and 19 E. from *Glocester*, and the turnpike-road from *Stow* to *Glocester* runs through it. The church is a handsome building, with a new tower, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. The whole church was formerly ornamented with painted glass, but time and mischievous hands have in a great measure destroyed it.

Naunton, Suff. near *Letheringham*.

Naunton, Worc. N. of *Pershore* W. by *Worcester*, a parish whose church bears evident marks of great antiquity.

Naxworth-Castle, Cumb. 10 miles from *Carlisle*, near the *Celt*. This castle is still intire and inhabited. It is a large pile, square, and built round a court. On the N. it stands over the river *Ithing*, at a great height, the banks shagged with woods. The whole house is a very irregular building, the rooms numerous, accessible by 16 stair-cases, with most frequent and sudden ascents and

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accents. The great hall has a gallery at one end, adorned with 4 vast carvings in wood, viz. a griffin and dolphin, with the scollops; an unicorn, and an ox with a coronet round his neck. In front is a figure in wood of an armed man; two others, perhaps vassals, in short jackets and caps; a pouch pendant behind, and the mutilated remains of Priapus to each; one has wooden shoes. These seem the Ludibrium Male in those gross days. The top and upper end of the room is painted in squares, to the number of 107, representing the Saxon kings and heroes. The chimney here is 5 yards and a half broad. Within is another apartment, hung with old tapestry, a head of Ann of Cleves; on one side of her a small picture of a lady in full length, &c. and many others; many of these paintings were brought from Kirk-Oswald-castle when that was demolished. The chapel has a ceiling, and part of its wainscot of the same kind, being paintings of Patriarchs, Jewish kings, &c. It has a floor of pavement of Paris, as have some other of the rooms. Some of the apartments are very large and spacious. The small popish chapel is above the library, and joining to this chapel is the library, which has a wooden roof; the books are old, there are now above one or two of the manuscripts here now. This castle was built by one of the Dacre's, about the reign of Henry III. In the garden-walls were stones with Roman inscriptions, which the late Earl of Carlisle gave to Sir Thomas Robinson, and were by him removed to this museum at Rookby.

Nayland-Point, Kent, near Margate-bay.

Naylesey, Som. between Clevedon and Bristol.

Naylesworth, Glouc. near Minsterhampton, is in 3 parishes.

Naze-Point, on the Essex shore, 3 miles from Beachy-Head, with the North Foreland in Kent 60

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miles to the S. forms the mouth of the Thames.

Neagh, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Conway above Tihierion.

NEATH, Glamorg. South Wales, has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Trinity-Thursday, July 13, and Sept. 12. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty, and in its neighbourhood are immense copper-works and iron-forges, tin-works, and coal-mines. It is an ancient town, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy-constable of the castle of Neath. It had formerly a castle, of which few remains are now extant. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, but the house belonging to it, being a large structure is kept in good repair. It is seated near the Bristol channel, 32 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 202 W. by N. of London.

Neath, a river in Brecknock and Glamorgan shires, and runs into the Severn sea near Coidfrank-Forest.

Neb, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea at Peel-Castle.

Nechels, Warw. near Aston.

Nechels, Staffs near Wolverhampton.

Neckton, Norf. E. of Swaffham.

Nedam-Grange, Derby, S. W. of Bakewell.

Nedderton, Northumb. N. W. of Rothbury.

Nedging, Suff. near Bildeston.

Nedingworth, Hunt. a hamlet of Holywell.

Needham, Norf. near Harleston.

NEEDHAM, Suff. 73 miles from London, stands on the Orwell, 9 miles from Ipswich, in the road to Huntingdonshire. Its market is on Wednesday; and fair on October 28.

Needles, Hampsb. sharp-pointed rocks, N. of the Isle of Wight. They

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are situated at the western extremity of the island, which is an acute point of high land, from which they have been disjoined by the washing of the sea. There were of these lofty white rocks formerly three, but about 14 years ago the tallest of them, called Lot's Wife, which arose 120 feet above low-water mark, and in its shape resembling a needle, being undermined by the constant efforts of the waves overset, and totally disappeared.

Needwood-Forest, Staff. between the Trent, Dove, and Blythe, and near Uttoxeter, is said to exceed all the forests in England in the excellency of its soil, and the fineness of its turf.

Neen-Savage, Salop, N. of Clebury.

Neesdon, Midd. 3 miles S. E. of Harrow on the Hill.

Nesern, Pembroke-sh. a village in whose church-yard is a remarkable old cross. The church has no pavement in it, and the frequent burials have raised the ground within it to seven or eight feet higher than without. In proofs of time instead of a church it will be only a sepulchre. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of a river of the same name, near Newport.

NEFIN, Caernarv. North Wales, with three fairs, on April 4, the Saturday before Whitsuntide, and Aug. 25.

Neland, Suff. near Cuckfield.

Nelmes, Essex, on the E. side of Rufford.

Nelson, Leic. near Market-Bosworth.

Nemet-Bishops, Devon, on a rivulet that comes from Molland.

Nemet-Broad, Devon, not far from Biddisford.

Nemet St. George, Devon, near South Moulton.

Nemet-King's, Devon, on the N. side of Chilmington, near the river Moule, was anciently the king's demesne.

Nemet-Rowland, Devon, S. of Chilmington.

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Nemet-Tracy, Devon, on the W. side of Crediton, near Bow.

Nemmet, Som. near Chewton.

Nen, or Nine, a river in Northamptonshire, crosses the country from Peterborough, where it is the widest, to Daventry; and is navigable to Allerton-Mills, about 6 miles above Peterborough: it might, however, be easily made navigable to Northampton. It empties itself into the German ocean near Sutton in Lincolnshire.

Nene-Sollers, Salop, S. of Clebury.

Nenfield, Suff. S. of Ashburnham.

St. Neot's, Cornw. on the N. side of Lescard, has a handsome church, with many Jewish traditions painted in the glass windows.

ST. NEOTS, vulgo NEEDS, Hum. 6 miles from Huntingdon, 58 miles from London, so called from the monument of a saint of that name in it, which was burnt by the Danes, is a large well-built town, having a handsome strong church, with a prodigious fine steeple, and a good stone bridge over the Ouse, by which coals are brought to it, and sold through the country. It has a charity-school for 25 poor children. Its market is on Thursday; fairs on Holy Thursday, Aug. 1, Corpus-Christi Thursday, June 13, and December 17; and it is famous for a medicinal spring.

Neptune's-Court, Hampsh. near Portsmouth.

Neroche-Forest, Som. W. of Lymington.

Nesbit, Durham, near Haslepool.

Nesbit, Northumb. in the barony of Vesev.

Nesbe, Kent, S. of Rumney.

Nes, Chesb. by the Dee, N. W. of Chester.

Nesi, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Slingsby-Castle.

Nesi, Great and Little, Salop, N. W. of Shrewsbury.

Nesi-Cliff, Salop, on the N. W. side of Shrewsbury, has a noted cave.

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Nisfield, York, N. Riding, E. of Masham.

Nelson, Chesh. on the river Dec, N. W. of Chester.

Neswick, York, E. Riding, near Watton-Abbey.

Netham, Hampsb. E. of Alton.

Netham-House, Linc. S. W. of Dunnington upon Bane.

Netherbworth, Durb. E. of New-castle upon Tyne.

Netherbury, Dorset, 1 mile S. of Bemister, being 6 miles and a half long, and 3 and a half broad, abounding with orchards. It has some good quarries of stone, and manufactures of wool and flax. It is a prebend to Sarum. Here is a charity-school, and a large handsome church, built on an eminence, with a large high tower.

Netherby, Cumb. on the Esk, N. W. of Brampton. In the walls of the house is a Roman inscription, set up in memory of the Emperor Adrian, by the *Legio secunda Augusta*. By the great ruins in the neighbourhood, there appears to have been a city, which is judged to have been the old *Æsica*.

Nether-Cerne, Dorset, 1 mile and half from Cerne-Abbas.

Nethercot, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Bourton on the Water.

Nethercote, Warton. was anciently called Little Flekeno, of which parish it was a hamlet.

Nethercourt, Kent, W. of Ramsgate.

Netherdale, York, W. Riding, is a tract on the N. side of Patley-bridge, through which runs the river Nid, from the bottom of Craven-hills. The road through it to Ripley, the next market-town, is much shaded with trees.

Netherex, Devon, near Bradninch.

Netherfield, Suff. W. of Battel.

Netherhall, Cumb. near Egremont.

Netherhall, Essex, in the parish of Roydon, it stands about 1 mile and half S. S. W. of the town and church, it is a very ancient building,

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built before the year 1230; on the N. side of Chipping-Ongar.

Netherball, Essex, near Great and Little Parndon, and the conflux of the Lea and the Stort.

NETHERHAM, Som. S. of Axbridge. Fair Aug. 15.

Netherington, Wilts, near Salisbury.

Netherleigh, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Westbury.

Netherfet, Leic. S. of Ashby de la Zouch.

Netherfoke, Dorset, is a small hamlet in the parish of Halstock.

Netherhorp, Derby, N. W. of Bolsover.

Netherhorp, Oxf. near Banbury.

Netherton, Chesh. near Frodsham and the Mersey.

Netherton, Devon, near Sidmouth.

Netherton, Northumb. S. E. of Morpeth.

Netherton, Worcest. between Evesham and Elmsley-Castle, a hamlet in the parish of Crophorn. The remains of an old chapel is now visible in a barn.

Netherton, York, W. Rid. 3 miles S. W. of Wakefield.

Netherton-Hall, Worc. near Bewdley.

Nether-Went, Monm. the low lands of the county.

Netherwich, Worc. near Droitwich, has salt-pits.

Netherwood, Heref. N. W. of Bromyard.

Netisbeard, Norf. S. of Tunsted.

Netley, Hampsb. near Southampton-Water.

Netley, Salop, near Longnor.

Netwell-Croft, Essex, near Sa-bridgworth.

Netteswell, Essex, a small village on the S. W. side of Harlow.

Nettilham, Linc. N. E. of Lincoln, has a charity-school.

Nettlebed, Oxfordsb. 4 miles and a half from Henley, 7 from Reading, and 40 from London, is in the road to Watlington and Tame; and it lies also in the road from London to Wallingford, by the way of Hen-

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ley. In this parish is a spring never known to fail in the driest summer; which may be reckoned a blessing in this part of the county, where no wells are to be found.

Nettlecomb, Dorset, N. E. of Bridport, a hamlet to Poorstock, to which it is near.

Nettlecomb, Som. near Taunton.

Nettleden, Bucks. a hamlet with a chapel of ease to Pitston.

Nettlepots, York, N. Rid. on the river Lune, near Stainmore.

Nettlebitch, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Nettlested, Kent, by the Medway, 3 miles S. of West-Malling.

Nettlested, Suff. S. of Needham.

Nettleston, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Nettlewell, Essex, on the S. W. side of Harlow. Here is a charity-school.

Nettleton, Linc. near Thong-Castle.

Nettleton, Wilts. near Keynton-West; where its poor children are taught.

Nettleworth, Durb. E. of Lancaster.

Nettleworth, Nott. a hamlet of Mansfield, to the N. E. of Mansfield-Woodhouse.

Nevedon, Essex, S. E. of Billericay.

NeVERN, a river in Pembroke-shire, which runs into the Irish sea opposite Dinas-head.

Nevil's-Cross, Durham, near that city, where anno 1346, David Bruce, King of Scots, was defeated and taken prisoner by the English.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, *Caernarv.* N. Wales. It is seated on the shore of the Irish sea, opposite Pulhelly, and is a very poor town. It has a very small market, and three fairs, on April 4, Saturday before Whitsuntide, and August 25. It is 22 miles S. W. of Caernarvon, and 250 N. W. of London.

Newark, Gloc. near its city, had a priory:

Newark, Northamp. by Cardike, near Peterborough.

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Newark, Surry, in the parish of Send, had an abbey.

Newark, Essex, is partly in Norton, and partly in High Ongar.

*** NEWARK, Nott.** is a great thoroughfare, in the York road, 12 miles from London. It has bridge over the Trent, which forms an island here, by dividing itself into two streams two miles above the town, which meet again two miles below it. A magnificent castle was built here in the reign of King Stephen, which held out stoutly in the barons wars for King John, who died here, October 19, 1216; and it also stood out for King Charles I. to the last; but after he had put himself into the hands of the Scots army then before it, the governor, by his order, surrendered it, after which it was demolished. It was situated near the river; the walls of the towers are very thick, and of a very great height, and were there no historical testimony these remains are sufficient evidence that it was formerly of great importance. In the court before these ruins is a very fine bowling-green, and near it a manufactory of sackings. The town being subject to inundations from the river Trent, and often from that circumstance made impassable, a turnpike-road, at the instigation of a publican, was made about 20 years ago, so high as to be passed with safety in the greatest floods, by arches of brick being made in several places to carry off the water, constructed by Mr. Smeaton, at the expence of 12,000l. Near the town there is a bridge constructed for the same purpose, made mostly upon dry land, consisting of nine arches. It has a neat though small new street, and a market-place that is handsome though not very spacious. Its church, which is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was built by Henry VI. and has a lofty spire. It was incorporated by King Charles II. with a mayor and 12 aldermen. The same king, in gratitude to the town for its loyalty to his father,

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it the privilege of sending members to parliament. Here is a most spacious market-place. It has a good trade in corn, cattle, wool, &c. and has a charity-school for 36 boys. In market is on Wednesday; fairs on the Friday before Passion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 12, Nov. 1, and Monday before Dec. 11. Here was an abbey of Augustine fairs. A free-school was founded here, endowed with the lordship of Evertton, in this county; and the vicar of Newark, and the brethren of the Trinity-guild for the time being, who were then the chief governors of this town, were made perpetual trustees for this foundation. Many Roman urns and other antiquities have been found about this town, and it is supposed the Romans had some town in the neighbourhood.

Newarne, Glocest. a hamlet in Lidney.

Newbarn, Herif. S. of St. Albans.

Newberns, Camb. N. of Ely.

Newbertys, Herif. near Aldenham.

Newbery, Essex, near Abury-Hatch.

Newbiggin, Cumb. S. E. of Carlisle.

Newbiggin, Durb. W. of Lancaster.

Newbiggin, Durb. near the forests of Teesdale and Lune.

Newbiggin, Durbam, S. W. of Bishop's-Aukland.

Newbiggin, Lanc. near the Ken-Sands and Foulney-Isle.

Newbiggin, Northumb. near New-castle.

Newbiggin, Northumb. near Northam-Castle.

Newbiggin, Northumb. on the coast, S. of Coquet-Island, near Seaton, where is a fine bay for shipping, secure from storms, and capable of receiving vessels of sixty tons burthen. The town is small, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The church stands on the N. side of the haven, on a point of land that projects a considerable way into the sea, and it is said there are the remains of a pier there. The church has been

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much larger, and its spire is a landmark for the shipping on the coast.

Newbiggin, Northumb. S. of Hexham.

Newbiggin, Northumb. S. W. of Rothbury.

Newbiggin, Westmorl. N. of Appleby, a parish 3 miles in circuit. Near it, upon the rocks, Mr. Camden says, were found characters and ancient inscriptions, now no more.

Newbiggin, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Rumbald-Kirk.

Newbiggin, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Whitby.

Newbiggin, York, N. Rid. near Burrowby.

Newbiggin, York, N. Riding, in Bishopsdale, W. of Midlam.

Newbiggin, York, W. Rid. near Leeds.

Newbiggin, York, W. Riding, on the river Aye, S. of Skipton in Craven.

Newbold, Cheshire, by Astbury.

Newbold, Derby, near Chesterfield.

Newbold, Leic. N. E. of Ashby de la Zouch.

Newbold, Staff. near Burton upon Trent.

Newbold, Worc. near Alderminster.

Newbold-Comin, Warw. on the N. side of Leame, in the parish of Lemington-Priors.

Newbold, North and South, York, E. Riding, near North and South Cove.

Newbold-Pacis, Warw. 1 mile from Morton-Merial.

Newbold-Revel, Warw. between Brinklow and Monks-Kirby.

Newbold upon Avon, Warw. near Rugby.

Newbold-Verden, Leic. E. of Bolworth.

Newborn, Suff. S. of Woodbridge.

NEWBOROUGH, or NEWBURGH, *Isle of Anglesey,* N. Wales, distant from London 254 miles, though but a small town, situate over against Caernarvon in N. Wales, about 17 miles S. W. from Beaumaris, is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a recorder. Its Welch name is Rhôffir, or Rhofvair. Its weekly markets,

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which are pretty well supplied with provisions, are kept on Tuesdays; and its annual fairs on the 22d of June, Aug. 10, and 21, Sept. 25, and Nov. 11.

Newborow, Staff. in the forest of Needwood, 5 miles from Litchfield.

Newbottle, Durb. N. E. of Durham.

Newbottle, Northamp. 2 miles from Brackley.

Newbottle, Northamp. 1 mile from Harpole.

Newbottle, Rutl. N. E. of North-Luffenham.

New-Bounds, Kent, near Tunbridge-Wells.

NEW-BRIDGE, Berks, has 2 fairs, on March 31, and Sept. 28.

New-Bridge, Cornw. S. W. of Kellington.

New-Bridge, Kent, near Stapleherst.

New-Bridge, Suffex, N. E. of Petworth.

New-Building, York, N. Riding, near Burrowby, in the road from Thrusk.

NEWBURGH, Lanc. W. of Wigan, has a fair June 21.

Newburgh, Northumb. near Hexham.

Newburgh, York, E. Riding, near Bridlington.

Newburgh, York, N. Rid. near Rhidale-Vale, 10 miles from York, had formerly an abbey.

Newburn, Northumb. on the W. side of Newcastle, chiefly inhabited by miners, but was a place of consequence before the Conquest. Here Charles the First's army were routed, Aug. 28, 1640.

NEWBURY, Berks, 16 miles from Reading, and 56 from London, arose on the decay of Spinham-Land. Notwithstanding its name signifies New-Borough, it is as old almost as the Conquest. It made so much broad-cloth formerly, that in the reign of Henry VIII. here flourished John Wincomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, one of the greatest clothiers that ever was in England,

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who kept 100 looms in his house; and, in the expedition to Flodden-field against the Scots, marched with 100 of his own men, all armed and clothed at his own expence; and he built all the West part of the church. Also Mr. Kenric, the son of a clothier here, though afterwards a merchant in London, left 4000l. to the town, as well as 7500l. to Reading, to encourage the woolen manufactory. It makes a great quantity of shalloons and druggets, but not near so much broad-cloth now as formerly; yet it is a flourishing town, with spacious streets, and a large market-place, in which is the guild-hall. The church is a good one of stone, supposed to have been built about 1640. It has seven sets of alms-houses. In the neighbourhood on the banks of the Kennet, there is a stratum of petrified wood dug out for firing, when they frequently find trunks of large oaks yet uncayed, with petrified hazel-nuts, fir-cones, &c. with the bones and horns of stags, antelopes, &c. tusks of boars, and heads of beavers. The river Kennet, which abounds with excellent trout, eels, and cray-fish, runs through the town, and here is plenty of all other provisions. It was made a corporation by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, aldermen, &c. It sends a great quantity of malt to London, has good inns, and has a charity-school for 40 boys. Its market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Thursdays, and fairs on Holy-Thursday, July 5, August 24, and Oct 28.

Newby, Cumb. in the parish of Irthington.

Newby, York, N. Rid. near Scarborough.

Newby, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Stokesley.

Newby, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Thrusk.

Newby, York, W. Riding, near Settle.

Newby-Hall, York, W. Rid. on the Ure, 2 miles from Boroughbridge.

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Newby-Stones, Westmorl. W. of Appleby, in the parish of Morland.

Newby upon Swale, York, W. Riding, in Richmond.

Newby upon Wisk, York, N. Rid. E. of Bedall.

Newcastle, Salop, near Clun-Forest.

* **NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE,** *Staff.* on a branch of the Trent, is 15 miles N. of Stafford, 33 S. S. E. of Warrington, and 149 from London; had a castle, now in ruins; and is so called from an older castle, which formerly stood 2 miles off, at Chesterton under Line. It was incorporated by King Henry I. and again by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, 2 justices, 2 bailiffs, and 24 common-council. The clothing-trade flourishes here; but its chief manufactory is hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. The streets are broad, and well-paved; but most of the buildings low and thatched. The market is on Mondays; fairs on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, first Monday in September, and Nov. 6, for cattle. It has also a great beast-market every Monday fortnight. The corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions under 40l. Its castle, of which there is little to be seen now, was built in the reign of Henry III. It had four churches formerly, which are reduced to one, the town having suffered much in the barons wars. There are frequent horse-races in the neighbourhood, though it is in a manner surrounded with coal-pits; particularly one at Hamley-Green. It is softer than the cannel-coal, and is cut out in slices; but consumes so fast, that it is only fit for forges. There is the greatest quantity of stone-ware made near this place of any part of England; so that, one year with another, they are said to export 20,000l. worth of it.

* **NEWCASTLE, Northumb.** 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, 63 S. by E. of Berwick, 60 E. of

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Carlisle, and 271 from London; stands at the end of the Picts wall, on the N. side of the Tyne, over which it has a stately bridge into the bishopric of Durham, in which its suburb, called Gateside, is situated for the liberties of Newcastle extend no farther than the great iron-gate upon the bridge, which has the arms of the Bishop of Durham carved on the E. side, and those of Newcastle on the W. side. It is admitted to have been a Roman station, though no evidence at present appears, except at Pandon-Gate, whose superstructure is of different workmanship and model from any others of the town, the arches being circular. The Carpenter's tower is also of Roman original. In the Saxons time it was called Moncafter, from the monks here, who all fled, when it was depopulated by the Danes; and afterwards Newcastle, from a castle built here by William the Conqueror's son, Robert, in 1080, to defend the country against the Scots, whose kings had this town before the Norman conquest, and sometimes resided here. Several monasteries and houses were built here, soon after the castle; and it was greatly enlarged, and enriched by a good trade to the coasts of Germany, and by the sale of its coal to other parts of England; for which, and for other merchandize, it is become the great emporium of the North of England, it being the neatest and largest town in those parts, next to York. In the reign of Edward I. it was burnt by the Scots; but a very rich burgher, who was carried off prisoner, ransomed himself soon for a good sum of money, and began the first fortifications of the place, which he extended from Sandgate to Pampendon, and thence to the Austin-Friars-Gate; which the townsmen finished, and encompassed with stout walls, which extend two miles, wherein are seven gates, - and many turrets with several casements bomb-proof. To which two other gates were added in more modern times, viz. Bridge-Gate and

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Sand-Gate, the wall between them was afterwards removed to open the quay. Edward III. granted the corporation the duties and customs of the town for seven years, to enable them to compleat the fortification. It is a borough, at least as ancient as King Richard II. who granted that a sword should be carried before the mayor; and King Henry VI. made it a town and county incorporate of itself, independent of Northumberland. Henry VII. built a monastery here for the Franciscans. Besides which it had several religious foundations, several of which structures have been converted to companies halls and private residences. In the reign of Henry VIII. this place is said to have exceeded in the strength and magnificence of its works all the cities of England, and most places in Europe. The town is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, sheriff, town-clerk, a clerk of the chambers, 2 coroners, 8 chamberlains, a sword-bearer, a water-bailiff, and 7 serjeants at mace. Its situation, especially the most busy part of it towards the river, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a steep hill, and the houses very close. The castle overlooks the whole town. That part built by Robert was of great strength, and square, and surrounded by two walls, the square was 62 feet by 54, and the walls 13 feet thick, within which was a chapel. The outward fortifications are now defaced, and their site crowded with buildings. The tower remains entire, and situated on a lofty eminence, and its principal entrance to the S. This castle belongs to the county, and makes no part of the liberties. It is now the county prison, and in the great hall the judges hold the assizes. Here Baliol King of Scotland did homage to King Edward I. in 1272; as did Edward Baliol, in 1334, to King Edward III. Here is a magnificent exchange and a custom-house; and the finest quay in England, except that at Yarmouth, being 700 yards long, it being far more

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spacious and longer than those at London or Bristol, though not equal to either for business. Here is a handsome mansion-house for the mayor, who is allowed 600l. a year for his table, besides a coach and barge. The old bridge was carried away in a flood, and the present was erected about 1775, of nine noble elliptic arches. With the old bridge 22 houses were thrown down and its lives lost. It was originally built of wood, but having been destroyed by fire in 1248, was rebuilt of stone, and consisted of 12 arches, three of which on the N. side were closed up and served for cellars; this was again rebuilt about 1450, and was crowded with wood buildings; but near the middle was a tower with an iron gate, used as a town prison. A strong building crossed the bridge, which was used as a magazine. On the S. front was a statue of King Charles II. The water which destroyed this bridge, on November 11, 1771, was upwards of 12 feet above high-water mark in spring-tides. On destroying the ruined piers of the old bridge to erect the present, by observations made and medals found, part of it is supposed to have existed from the time of the Romans. It is computed, that above 6000 keelmen are employed here, who have formed themselves into a friendly society, and, by their own contributions, built a noble hospital, containing 50 chambers, for such of their fraternity as are poor, disabled, or past their labour; and it is supported by the contribution of those that are in health. The town is extremely populous; and, notwithstanding the multitude of those employed in and about the coal-pits, with which the town is in a manner surrounded, has abundance of poor; but it has also many wealthy inhabitants, and, it is said, they pay above 4000l. a year to their relief. It is observed, that this town has the greatest public revenue in its own right, as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no less than 8000l.

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year. In 1774 the receipts of the corporation were 20,360l. 9s. 8d. and their disbursements about 19,445l. The number of inhabitants exceed 10,000. Here are four churches or chapels. That of St. Nicholas is the mother-church, a curious fabrick, built cathedral-wise by David King of Scots, 240 feet long, 75 broad, and proportionably high, with a tower steeple 194 feet in height, of Gothic architecture; also St. Andrew's, St. John's, and All Saints, lately rebuilt on the site of the old structure, of a circular form. Here are also several meeting-houses, and four charity-schools for 300 children, a fine hall for the surgeons, and a large prison called Newgate; also an hospital for lunatics, another for the lying-in of married women, as well as a fund raised for the relief of those who are delivered at their own houses. Here is a well-endowed and large infirmary. And an assembly-room that attracts attention: it contains every useful apartment, and a ball-room 93 feet by 40. The front is ornamented with six Ionic pillars, &c. In another part of the town is a new theatre. Here are a very neat set of baths. A free grammar-school was granted by James I. from an old foundation of St. Mary's Hospital, in the vestry-room of whose chapel is the election of the officers of the corporation. There were formerly several palaces in this city, viz. Pampeden-Hall, Lumley-Place, Earl's-Place, Northumberland-House, Westmorland-Place, &c. The Free-Masons have lately erected an elegant hall, richly ornamented, to hold their lodge in, near High-Friar-Chair, capable of holding above 4000 of that ancient fraternity. Here is an hospital for 39 decayed freemen, and their widows; and another for three clergymen's widows, and three merchants widows. The Maiden's-Hospital, built in 1753, is endowed with 2,400l. for six maiden women and six poor men. Dr. Thomlin, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Whigham, in the bishopric of Dur-

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ham, lately gave a library of above 6000 valuable books to the corporation, and settled a rent-charge of 51. a year, for ever, for buying new ones; and Walter Blacket, Esq. one of its representatives in parliament, built a neat repository for them, and settled 251. a year, for ever, on a librarian. The upper or North part of the town, inhabited by the politer sort of people, is much pleasanter than that part next the river, and has three level, well-built, and spacious streets. The river, all the way up from Shields to Newcastle, is broad, the channel safe, and the tide flows with a strong current to the town, and far beyond it. In the beginning of the late civil wars, this town was taken and plundered by the Scots, who here sold their king, Charles I. for 200,000l. in hand, and security for as much more. The glass-works are very curious, and have more business of the fine sort than most other places. Besides it has a considerable manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and several soap-boileries; and this place is famous for grind-stones, for which there is such a demand, that scarce a ship stirs without them; from whence came the proverb, *That a Scotsman and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world over.* Ships fit for the coal-trade are built here to perfection, with great strength. Here is a considerable manufactory of hard-ware and wrought-iron, after the manner of that at Sheffield. Its markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs, in August, which last nine days, and Oct. 29, which lasts nine days. By an act of Queen Mary, the price of the carriage of goods, hither from London, by waggon, was settled at 2d. per lb. London alone is said to consume, at least, 766,887 chaldrons of its coals every year; but as for the fish vended in that city, by the name of Newcastle-salmon, it is more properly called Berwick salmon, the fresh salmon being taken near 50 miles farther, as far as the Tweed; and is

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brought on the backs of horses to Shields, where it is cured, pickled, and sent on board for London. It is worth remembering, that, at the assizes here in 1743, two old men were subpoenaed hither, as witnesses from a neighbouring village, viz. one 135 years of age, and his son 95, both hearty, and having their sight and hearing; and that in 1744, one Adam Turnbull died in this town, aged 112, who had had four wives, the last when he was near 100 years old.

NEWCASTLE, Caermarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on June 22, July 18, and Nov. 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Tivey, over which there is a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine castle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. of Caermarthen, and 216 W. N. W. of London.

Newchapel, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Newchapel, Staff. N. E. of New-castle under Line.

Newchapel, Surry, in the parish of Burfrow.

New-Church, Isle of Wight, in the East-Medina, between Ride and Bonchurch, St. Helen's, Brading, and Shanklin.

New-Church, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Romney.

NEW-CHURCH, Lancash. S. of Leigh, has a fair on July 1.

New-Church, Monm. W. of Chepstow-Park.

New-College-Manor, Berks, in the parish of East-Hendred.

New-Court, Hertf. between the old Court-Dowlas and the Golden-Vale.

Newdigate, Surry, 5 miles S. E. of Dorking. In the E. part of this parish there is a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom. The Wyld hereabouts is observed to bear excellent oats, but its soil does not agree well with barley. The inhabitants of these parts do not yoke their pigs, to prevent them from breaking through the hedges,

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but run skewers of two or three inches long through their noses. Here is a hamlet of the same name, on the N. E. side of this parish.

New-Dyke, Hunt. between Brickmeer and Holme.

Newell-Hall, York, W. Rid. N. of Otley.

NEWENDEN, Kent, has a bridge over the Rother, which here divides the county from Sussex, 4 miles S. E. of Cranbrook. It was anciently a famous city, and the chief place for strength in this side of the county, till about 488; when the first King of the South-Saxons besieged and took it by storm from the Britons, put them all to the sword, and razed it to the ground; but it was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. Here was a priory, the first of the Carmelite friars in England, founded in 1241; and in that part of this parish called Castle-Tall there stood a castle, which was ruined by the Danes in 892. This township is governed by a bailiff, who is here as a constable is in other parts of the county, and has under him an under-bailiff, who acts here as a borougher does in those parts. There was a harbour here formerly much frequented, for the river falls 9 miles off into the harbour of Rye; but it is now a poor village, where an alehouse is the best house; and the church, which is ill-built, is out of repair. Roman coins have been dug up here. It has a fair, July 1.

Newenham, Bedf. E. side of Bedford, had a monastery.

Newenham, Devon, near Axminster, had a monastery.

Newenham, Devon, near Plympton.

Newenham, Hertf. on the N. side of Baldock.

NEWENHAM, Kent, has a fair on June 29.

NEWENT, Gloc. 114 miles from London, and 8 from Gloucester, in the forest of Dean, W. of the Severn, on a river navigable by boats, had its name from a new inn erected there, for the accommodation of tra-

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wellers passing to or from Wales. The parish is 20 miles in compass, in which are several hamlets, and gentlemen's seats with good estates. Here are three almshouses, and two charity-schools. Its market is on Fridays; and fairs on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitfuntide, August 1, and Friday after Sept. 8.

Newenton, Kent, near Sittingbourne, 2 miles and a half W. of Milton.

Newenton, Wilts, N. W. of Everley-Warren.

Newenton, Wilts, 2 miles N. of Malmesbury, is in some maps called Long-Newenton, has a noble prospect to the S. as far as Hackpen-Hills, over Malmesbury and Charlton-House and Park. Near here is a fine fountain of free-stone, from whence water was brought in pipes to Malmesbury-Abbey, to which its church was a chapel of ease; some of the pipes were found in the last century.

New-Eye-Course, Kent, W. of Hithe.

Newfield, Durham, N. W. of Bishop's-Aukland.

Newfield, Linc. near Glanford-Bridge.

New-Forest, Hampsh. a tract of at least 40 miles in compass, which had many populous towns and villages, and 36 mother-churches, till it was destroyed, and turned into a forest, by William the Conqueror. There are nine walks in it; and to every one a keeper, under a lord-warden, besides two rangers, and a bow-bearer. As this large tract lay many ages open and exposed to invasions from foreigners, King Henry VIII. built some castles in it; and it has now several pretty towns and villages. It is situated in that part of Hampshire which is bounded on the E. by Southampton river, and on the S. by the British Channel. It possesses advantages of situation, with respect to the convenience of water-carriage and nearness to the dock-yards, superior to every other

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forest, having in its neighbourhood several ports, and places of shelter for shipping timber, among which Lymington is at the distance of only two miles, Bewley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles from the Forest; and the navigation to Portsmouth, the most considerable dock-yard in this kingdom, is only about 30 miles from the nearest of those places. This is the only forest belonging to the crown of which the origin is known. Domesday-book contains the most distinct account of its afforestation by William the Conqueror: the contents of every field, farm, or estate afforested, in hides, carucates, or virgates, by which the extent of land was then computed, together with the names of the hundreds and villages, and of the former proprietors (which are for the most part Saxon) the rent or yearly value of each possession, and the tax which had been paid for it to the crown during the reign of Edward the Confessor, before the inhabitants were expelled, and that part of the country laid waste, are all to be found in that most curious and venerable record. Wishing to discover the original extent of the forest, we extracted, for our own information, all that relates to it in that ancient survey. The extract is far too voluminous to be inserted. The names of many of the places having been changed since that time, it is difficult to ascertain with precision what were then the limits of the forest. The oldest perambulation we have met with is among the Pleas of the Forest, in the eighth year of K. Edward I. preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster. The boundaries there described, include all the country from Southampton river on the E. to the Avon on the W. following the sea-coast as far as the Southern boundary between those rivers, and extending Northwards as far as North Chardeford, or North Charford, on the W. and to Wade and Orebegg or Owerbridge, on the E. and the greatest part, if not the whole, of

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that extensive district, is mentioned in Domesday-book to be forest belonging to the crown. Another perambulation was however made in the 29th of the same King, which leaves out a great part of the country contained within the former. This perambulation, which is preserved in the Tower of London, confines the forest to limits which, as far as we can trace them, appear to have been followed in the 22d year of Charles II. when the forest was again perambulated. By the *Charta de Foresta*, all lands not belonging to the crown which had been afforested by Henry II. Richard I. or King John, were to be disafforested; but as no provision was made for the reduction of the more ancient afforestations, it is not easy to account for the great diminution of this forest in the reign of Edward I. who was not a prince likely to submit to any encroachment on his rights. The perambulation of the 22d Charles II. is the last which we find on record: it contains the present legal bounds of the forest, and was given to the surveyors as their guide, in taking the plan which they have made lately by direction. From that plan, with the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, an engraving was made. According to the last mentioned perambulation, and the plan, the forest extends from Godshill on the N. W. to the sea on the S. E. about twenty miles; and from Hardley on the E. to Ringwood on the W. about fifteen miles; and contains within those limits about 92,365 acres, statute measure. The whole of that quantity, however, is not forest-land, or now the property of the crown: there are several manors and other considerable freehold estates within the perambulation, belonging to individuals, to the amount of about 24,797 acres; about 625 acres are copyhold or customary lands belonging to his Majesty's manor of Lyndhurst; about 1,004 acres are leasehold, under the crown, granted for

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certain terms of years, and forming part of the demised land-revenue, under the management of the surveyor-general of crown lands; about 901 acres are purprestures or encroachments on the forest; about 1,193 acres more are inclosed lands held by the master keepers and groom keepers, with their respective lodges; and the remainder being about 63,845 acres, are woods and waste lands of the forest. To perpetuate the spot where William Rufus was killed, by the glance of an arrow shot at a stag, a triangular stone was erected in 1745. George III. visited this spot in 1789. In August 1782, a curious ancient golden cross was found here, by a labouring man digging turf. It weighed above an ounce of gold, and had on one side an engraving of our Saviour, and on the other, the ladder, spear, nails, and other emblems of his sufferings.

Newgate, Linc. near Boston.

New-Grange, York, W. Riding, to the N. W. of Leeds.

New-Hall, Chesh. S. E. of Stockport.

New-Hall, Chesh. W. of Lyme.

New-Hall, Derby, not far from Mansfield.

New-Hall, Essex, near Harlow, formerly called Brent-Hall, because it was burnt.

New-Hall, Essex, 2 miles N. E. from Chelmsford. This house was enlarged by Henry VIII. who, for its charming situation, called it Beaulieu. It has a fine broad walk of large regular trees, near 1 mile long, to the road. The house is very spacious, but irregular, with a large noble park.

New-Hall, Essex, to the S. E. of Malden.

New-Hall, Hertf. near Wadefmill.

New-Hall, Lanc. N. W. of Rochedale.

New-Hall, Lanc. near Warrington.

New-Hall, Lanc. near Ormskirk.

NE

New-Hall, Warw. near Birmingham.

New-Hall, Warw. on the S. side of Sutton-Cotfield.

New-Hall, York, W. Riding, near Morley.

New-Hall, York, W. Rid. near Burnesley.

New-Hall, York, W. Rid. near Settle.

New-Hall, York, W. Riding, not far from Leeds, was called Stank; but took this name from a house built here.

Newham, Northumb. N. of Easingham.

Newham-Cumin, Northumb. belonging formerly to the barony of Vesey.

NEWHAVEN, Derby, with one fair, on Oct. 30.

Newhaven, Kent, near the Isle of Thanet.

NEWHAVEN, Suff. 57 miles from London, at the mouth of the Ouse, near Seaford, is a small, but populous town, with a convenient, though little harbour; from whence coals, deals, &c. are carried to Lewes, which is 8 miles up the river, and here they load corn, timber, tann, &c. Its market is disused, but it has one fair on Oct. 10. Some small vessels are also built here; but the port would not admit of vessels of above 50 or 60 tons, being choaked up with sand and beach; to remedy which, an act passed in 1731, as well as for repairing its timber piers.

New-Hith, Kent, N. of Malling.

New-House, Cornw. near Launceston.

New-House, Middlesex, S. W. of Twickenham.

NEWICK, Suff. N. of Ifield, has a fair, June 1.

Newington, Kent, near Sittingbourne, where have been dug up Roman urns and coins.

Newington, Kent, near Hith and Folkston.

Newington, Oxf. near the Tame, N. E. of Dorchester.

Newington-Bagpath, Glocest. 6

NE

miles from Tetbury, and 17 from Gloucester.

Newington-Blossomvill, Bucks, near Oulney.

Newington-Butts, Surry, between Southwark and Lambeth, or Walworth, had the name of Butts, as some think, from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised here, and in other towns of England, in the reigns of Henry VIII. King James I. and King Charles I. to fit men for their service in the regiment of archers. The Drapers and Fishmongers of London have almshouses here; from the last of which the village extends to Kennington-Common, as it begins at the S. end of Blackman-street, in Southwark. At this place the peaches were first planted, which have been so much esteemed, and distinguished by the name of Newington peaches.

Newington-Green, Midd. between Islington and Newington-Stoke, a pleasant village chiefly consisting of a handsome square, with a grass plat in the middle. It is partly in the parish of Islington, and partly in that of Newington.

Newington-Longville, Bucks, near Water-Eaton.

Newington-Stoke, or Canoncorum, Midd. the first village in the road from Shoreditch, London, to Edmonton, where a great number of the citizens of London have built houses, and rendered it extremely populous. The church is a small, low, Gothic building, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, where the inhabitants resort for the benefit of shade, and which is known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's walk.

Newinham, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. W. from Faversham. It has a charity-school.

New-Inn, Warw. near Birmingham.

Newkirk, Cumb. in the parish of Graystock, near Carlisle, here is a chapel of ease.

Newland, Cumb. in the moun-

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tains, called the Darwent-Fells, near the head of the Derwent; where or nigh unto which, were discovered those rich copper-mines, by Thomas Thurland, and Daniel Hetchletter, a German, of Augsbury, in Queen Elizabeth's time, which occasioned a suit between the Queen and Thomas then Earl of Northumberland, in whose lordship of Derwent-Fells these mines were found. But in regard of the Queen's prerogative, there being in those mines more gold and silver than copper or lead, they were judged to be due to the Queen upon the defendant's demurrer in law.

Newland, Dorset, in Sherborn parish.

Newland, Dorset, in the parish of Batcomb.

Newland, Gloc. on the W. side of the forest of Dean, near the Wye, 3 miles S. E. of Monmouth, is a parish reckoned 30 miles in compass. Here are divers coal-pits and iron-mines, some of them exhausted, which are 60 or 70 feet deep, and as large as a considerable church, besides some copper works. Besides other charitable foundations, there is a large hospital in this parish, founded for sixteen men and women, who are allowed 2s. a week each, and a gown at Christmas. Its chaplain, who is obliged also to be lecturer at Newland, receives 100 marks yearly from the Haberdashers company in London. One of the inhabitants in this parish, is possessed of the cradle of King Henry V. who was born at Monmouth. The whole is made of oak, and the part where the infant lay is an oblong chest open at the top, with an iron ring at the head and another at the feet, by which it hangs upon hooks fixed in two upright pieces, strongly mortised in a frame which lies upon the floor. Thus suspended, the cradle is easily put in motion. Each of the upright pieces is ornamented at the top with the figure of a dove, gilt, and tolerably well executed.

Newland, Kent, in the parish of Stoke, to the W. of the Isle of Greane.

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Newland, Warw. in the parish of Exhall.

Newland, Worcest. near Great Malvern, to which it is a chapelry.

Newland, York, E. Riding, E. of Howden.

Newland, York, E. Riding, N. of Hull.

Newland, York, W. Rid. on the Are, to the S. W. of Howden.

Newland, York, W. Rid. on the Calder, just above Wakefield, where are several little bridges over the dikes made for drains of their land.

Newlatbes, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Newlatbes, York, W. Rid. N. of Barnesley.

New-Leam, Camb. near Wisbich.

Newlin, Cornw. N. W. of St. Michael's.

Newlin, Cornw. within Mountsbay, near Penzance, was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595.

Newlodge, Surry, S. W. of Chertsey.

NEWMARKET, Camb. 13 miles from Cambridge, 13 from St. Edmundsbury, and 60 from London, is a town with one long street, the N. side in Suffolk, the S. side in Cambridgeshire. It is a healthy place, and a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norfolk; but gets much more by the horse-races every year, in April and October, here being the finest course in England; on which there is a house for the King, when he comes to the races, which was built by King Charles II. The King gives a plate or two every year, besides those given by the nobility; and wagers are laid upon the horses, which are seldom under 500l. and often above 1000l. Here are two coffee-houses, at which, every night and morning during the races, there is gaming, as there is also at the houses of the nobility and gentry. Here are also cock-matches. Here is a little chapel, which is a chapel of ease to the mother-church at Ditton; and another in the Suffolk side, which is parochial. The town was burnt in 1683, but soon rebuilt.

NE

Here are two charity-schools, one for twenty boys, another for twenty girls, supported by 50l. a year, first settled by Queen Anne. Here is a market on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and fairs on Oct. 28, and Whitfun-Tuesday.

NEWMARKET, Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Asaph, with 4 fairs, viz. on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December.

Newmarket-Heath, Camb. near the town, has that running through it which the vulgar call the Devil's-Dyke, though cast up by the hands of men to be the boundary of the two Saxon kingdoms of the East-Angles and Mercians. The gentry call it Rech-Dyke, from Rech, a little town near the Heath, where it begins.

Newmeadow, Derby, in the High-Peak, near Tideswell.

New-Mills, Gloc. in the parish of Stroud.

Newminster, Northumb. near Morpeth, had formerly an abbey.

Newmore, Camb. near Carlisle.

Newmore, Northumb. a member of the lordship of Bothal.

Newnham-Park, Suffex, near Ashdown-Forest.

NEWNHAM, Gloc. 10 miles from Colford, 5 from Mitchel-Dean, 16 from Chepstow, 8 from Gloucester, and 116 from London, is a parish 8 miles in compass, in the forest of Dean. This town is governed by a mayor, has a market on Fridays, and fairs June 11, and Oct. 18. It has to this day the sword of state which King John gave with their charter; and the remains of the first glass-houses that ever were in England. Here was the first fortification erected on the W. side of the Severn against the Welch. This was the manor by which the office of high-constable of England was held, down to the execution of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521. Here is a ferry over the Severn, and a spacious road leading to the forest.

NE

Newnham, Hampshire, between Hartley-Row and Basingstoke.

Newnham, Northamp. S. of Daventry.

Newnham, Northumb. S. of Bamburgh-Castle.

Newnham, Salop, S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Newnham, Warw. a hamlet of Aston-Cantilupe.

Newnham-Bridge, Wore. N. E. of Tenbury.

Newnham-Courtney, Oxf. near Chislehampton.

Newnham-King's, Warw. on the Avon, opposite to Rugby. Its church was united to Lawford in 1595. Here are three springs, whose water is reckoned a good medicine for the stone. Being drank with salt it is laxative, but with sugar restraining.

Newnham-Paddox, Warwicksh. 5 miles from Rugby, was anciently called Newnham-Juxta, Monks-Kirby, Newnham-Parva, and Cold-Newnham.

Newnham-Warren, Oxford. near Wallingford.

Newnis, Salop, S. W. of Ellesmere.

Newnton-Long, Wilts. by the Lower-Avon, between Ashley and Brokenborough.

New-Park, Gloc. S. of Berkeley.

New-Park, Hunt. S. of Kimbolton.

New-Park, Lanc. near Ormskirk.

New-Park, Surry, between Kingston and Richmond, one of the best parks in England, made in the reign of King Charles I. and enclosed with a brick-wall, said to be 11 miles in compass.

New-Park, Wore. near Evesham.

New-Place, Hertf. S. W. of Sa-bridgworth.

* **NEWPORT, Cornw.** 12 miles distant from Launceston, and 214 from London, in the parish of St. Stephen, was so called of late years, from a new gate built to it. It has sent members to parliament ever since the 6th of Edward VI. who are returned by two officers, called vianders.

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Newport, Devon, 1 mile from Barnstaple, was once a borough, and had a mayor.

NEWPORT, Essex, formerly called Newport-Pond, joins to Debden, in the road from Stortford to Walden and Cambridge, and stands on the river Grant, or Cam. Here was anciently a market till removed to Walden. In this parish was the monastery, called St. Leonard's-Hospital, for the benefit of which, a fair was appointed on the 17th of November, which is commonly called Colt-Fair, and another on Easter-Tuesday. Here are sold many Welch, and other cattle; and great quantities of saffron, the product of the neighbouring fields.

Newport, Gloc. in the parish of Berkeley.

NEWPORT, Monm. has a bridge on the Usk, 16 miles from Bristol, 141 from London, 19 S. S. W. of Monmouth, 12 from Cardiff, and 16 from Chepstow, and is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven, and a market on Saturdays; fairs on Holy-Thursday, Whit-Thursday, Aug. 15, and Nov. 6. It arose upon the ruins of Caerleon, and had a castle, which stands on the westernmost bank of the river Uske, a small distance N. of the bridge, and at the E. end of the town. It was apparently erected for the defence of the passage over the river, towards which it has three strong towers, but towards the town it has only a common wall, without any flanks or defences. It is in figure a right angled parallelogram, measuring about 46 yards by 32, the greatest length running from N. to S. or in a direction parallel to the course of the river. It was built with small rubble-stones, but coigned with square ones. It seems to have been neatly finished, and the windows, many of which are of what is called the Gothic sort, elegantly decorated. At present it is used for a farm-yard. Near it was a Roman military way, called Julia Strata; and they shew a ford here in a stream, called Nant-Pentharn,

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where King Henry II. found no small advantage by his freckled face; because he no sooner passed this ford, though by mere accident, but the Welch, who were very credulous of old prophecies, submitted, because their oracle, Merlin Sylvester, had foretold they should be conquered by a prince of that complexion, who should pass the ford.

NEWPORT, Salop, near the Watling-street, on the borders of Staffordshire, 140 miles from London, has a market on Saturdays, and fairs on the eve of Palm-Sunday, and July 7. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by a native, William Adams, haberdasher, of London, and endowed by him to the value of 7000*l.* with a library, and a house for the master (who is presented by the Haberdashers company) whose salary he appointed at 60*l.* a year, with 30*l.* for the usher; but now said to be worth 100*l.* to the master. Near the school he also erected two almshouses, and gave 550*l.* towards building the town-house. Here is likewise an English free-school, erected for the poor children of the town, and endowed with 20*l.* a year, by a private gentleman, to which the crown has added 5*l.* a year. Here was once a monastery.

* *NEWPORT, Isle of Wight*, a large populous town, the chief of the island, called in Latin *Medina*; from whence the whole island, on the E. and W. sides of it, is called East-Medina and West-Medina. It stands on Cowes river, which falls 7 miles below into the sea. Vessels of small burthen bring merchandise to its quay from Cowes, where the larger are forced to unlade. It was a very ancient borough by prescription, with the title of bailiffs and burgesses; but did not send members to parliament till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. King James I. incorporated the town, with the privileges of a mayor, 12 aldermen, recorder, and 12 common-council. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large and well-frequented

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Went. Here are markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. It has one church, built with stone, and three streets, which extend from E. to W. and are crossed at right angles by three others, they are spacious, clean, and paved in the modern fashion, with foot-paths on the sides, and contain about 500 neat houses, built with brick and stone. Here are two elegant assembly-rooms. Over the largest of the market-houses is the town-hall. The number of the people amounts to about 2500, but it has no manufactory but that of starch. It is situated about the middle of the island, 4 miles from the channel, which separates it from the main land; and small vessels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 97 S. W. of London. Its church is a chapel of ease to Carebrook, in which the pulpit is a curious piece of antiquity, of carved wainscot. The mayor is chosen out of the aldermen on the Thursday preceding the Sunday before Michaelmas. Here is a free-school well endowed, which is a plain stone building, with convenient apartments. The school-room is 50 feet long; and in it the treaty between Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners held their communication. It was formerly much larger, and it had once a priory.

Newport. a town of *Pembrokeshire*. in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on July 27, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, and near the sea-shore, and is an ill-built place, but has a handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, and 6 constables. It has one church, with about 150 houses, with broad paved streets. The *Nevers*, a fine navigable river, runs by the end of the town, and empties itself into the Bristol channel. Near it are a great

N E

number of Druidical sepulchres of altars, one of which is upwards of 9 feet in diameter, like a mushroom. It is 18 miles N. E. of St. David's, and 237 W. N. W. of London.

Newport-Key, *York*, N. Rid. on the Tees, E. of Stockton.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, *Bucks*, 53 miles from London, had its name from Paganel, or Paynel, its ancient lord. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, and 13 W. S. W. of Bedford. It has two stone bridges over the Ouse, and is a well-built small trading town, being a sort of staple for bone-lace; of which, it is thought, more is made here, and in the neighbourhood, than in any other part of England. It had three hospitals formerly, only one of which at present exists, for three men and three women, now called *Queen Anne's Hospital*, as she refounded it when only *Princess Anne*. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. It has a market on Saturdays; and fairs on April 22, June 22, Oct. 22, and Dec. 22. A river falls into the Ouse here from the South.

New-River, for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two vallies, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at *Bushill* being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest waggon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, run several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses have their passage.

Newsam, *York*, E. Riding, near Howden.

Newsam, *York*, N. Riding, in the parish of *Kirkby on the Mount*.

NE

Newsam, York, N. Rid. N. W.
of Ravenworth-Castle.

Newsam, York, N. Rid. E. of
Slingsby-Castle.

Newsam, York, N. Rid. N. W.
of Thrusk.

Newsam York, W. Riding, near
Kighley.

Newsam, York, W. Riding, N. of
Gisbourn.

Newfells-Bury, Hertf. near Roy-
ston.

Newsam, Durham, on the Tees,
5 miles from Darlington, Barnard's-
Castle and Richmond. This being
the usual ford over the river from the
South, the Bishop of Durham is
generally met here, at his first
coming to the see; when the Lord of
Sockbourn, just below it, being at
the head of the country gentlemen,
advances with his truncheon to the
middle of the river, and presents it
it to the bishop, who returns it, and
then is conducted along with ac-
clamations. Here was formerly a
nunnery.

Newsam, Northumb. N. of Sea-
ton-Delavale.

Newsam-Abbey, Linc. N. E. of
Glanford-Bridge.

Newsted, Nottingb. in the parish
of Papplewick, in the forest of Sher-
wood, 7 miles from Nottingham,
near the head of the little river
Lynn. Here Lord Byron has a fine
park, which was beautifully wooded
till his lordship cut down all the oaks
in spite to his son, with whom he
had a quarrel.

Newstede, Linc. between Stami-
ford and Uffington, had a monas-
tery.

Newstede, Linc. in the Isle of
Axholm, had a monastery.

Newthorp, Nottingb. on the bor-
ders of Derbyshire, near Codnor-
Castle.

Newthorp, York, W. Riding, near
Sherborn.

Newtimber, Suff. E. of Stening.

Newton, Berks, near Hungerford.

Newton, Camb. a chapel of ease
to Hawkston, 4 miles from Cam-
bridge.

NE

Newton, Camb. near Wisbich, 9
miles from London.

Newton, Chesh. near Chester.

Newton, Chesh. near Middlewich
has salt-works.

Newton, Chesh. N. E. of Stock-
port.

Newton, Chesh. near Malpas.

Newton, Chesh. near Hyle-Lake.

Newton, Chesh. near Tattenhall.

Newton, Cumb. near Solway-
Frith.

Newton, Cumb. in the forest of
Englewood, near Penrith.

Newton, Devon, E. of Biddiford.

Newton, Dorset, in the Isle of
Purbeck, in Studland parish.

Newton, Durh. N. W. of Dar-
lington.

Newton, Essex, in Great-Dun-
mow parish.

Newton, Glamorganshire, on the
S. side of the Bristol Channel, be-
tween Cowbridge and Pile, resorted
to for bathing. Between the church
and bathing-house, is a remarkable
spring which ebbs and flows, being
about two or three hundred yards
from the channel, to which it is upon
a level; but when the tide is highest
the well is lowest, and on the con-
trary, when the tide is lowest the
water in the well is at its greatest
height.

Newton, Hampsh. N. W. of
King's-Clear.

Newton, Hampsh. S. E. of Alton.

Newton, Heref. near Bromyard.

Newton, Heref. S. E. of Leo-
minster.

* *NEWTON, Lanc. 5 miles N. of*
Warrington, 45 S. of Lancaster, and
188 from London, in the road from
Warrington to Wigan, is an ancient
borough by prescription, consisting
of a steward, bailiff, and burgesses.
Here is a market on Saturday, a
very great fair Aug. 12, and on May
17. By the late inland navigation,
it has communication with the rivers
Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent,
Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames,
Avon, &c. which navigation, in-
cluding its windings, extends above
500 miles in the counties of Lin-

NE

gth, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester Oxford, Worcester, &c.
Newton, Lanc. 1 mile S. of Kirkham, has a charity-school.
Newton, Lanc. N. of the Ken-Sands.
Newton, Lanc. N. E. of Manchester.
Newton, Lanc. N. of Hornby-Castle.
Newton, Leic. S. of Ashby de la Zouch.
Newton, Linc. near Fokingham, has a chalybeat spring.
Newton, Linc. between Gedney-Fen and Cambridgeshire.
NEWTON, Montgomerysb. in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays; fairs the last Tuesday in March, June 24, last Tuesday in August, Oct. 24, and Dec. 16. It is seated on the river Severn, 7 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 169 W. N. W. of London, on the side of a mountain, over which is an intricate and boggy path to Radnorshire.
Newton, Norf. near Windham.
Newton, Norf. near Castle-Acre and South-Acre.
Newton, Northamp. 1 mile from Geddington.
Newton, Northamp. 2 miles from Archeater.
Newton, Northumb. S. W. of Rothbury.
Newton, Northumb. W. of Morpeth.
Newton, Notting. E. of Chesterfield.
Newton, Gloc. a hamlet in Rockingham parish.
Newton, Salop, near Welchampton.
Newton, Salop, on the S. side of Wem.
Newton, Salop, in Shrewsbury-Liberty.
Newton, Staff. near Blithfield.
Newton, Suff. on the N. side of Stow-Market.
Newton, Suff. near Sudbury.
Newton, Warw. a member of Seckington, to which its church was, in the reign of Henry II. a chapel of ease, was called Newton-Regis, it being then in the King's hands.

NE

Newton, Warw. to the N. E. of Rugby.
Newton, Wilts. N. W. of Salisbury.
Newton, York, N. Riding, E. of Bedal.
Newton, York, N. Riding, S. of Easingwold.
Newton, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Stokesley.
Newton, York, N. Riding, near Constable-Burton.
Newton, York, N. Riding, N. of Pickering.
Newton, York, W. Rid. in Bowland-Forest.
Newton, York, W. Riding, N. of Leeds.
Newton, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Wetherby, on the same river.
NEWTON-ABBOT, Devonshire, with three fairs, on June 24, the first Wednesday in September, and Nov. 6.
Newton-Arebbdeacon, Durb. N. W. of Darlington.
Newton-Bagpetb, Gloc. near Tetbury.
Newton-Bank, York, W. Riding, in the parish of Gargrave.
Newton-Beaulieu, Durham, near Cotham.
Newton-Burdet, Leic. on the N. E. side of Billesdon, is in the parish of Loseby, near Tilton on the Hill.
NEWTON-BUSHEL, Devon, on the river Teign, 15 miles S. from Exeter, 188 miles S. W. from London, is a large, but meanly built town, with a good market on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, &c. fairs June 24, the first Wednesday in Sept. and Nov. 6.
Newton-Chapel, Cbesh. N. of Prestbury.
Newton-Cold, Leic. near Ashby-Folville.
Newton-Dale, York, N. Rid. N. of Pickering.
Newton-East, York, E. Riding, on the coast, E. of Burton-Constable.
Newton-East, York, N. Rid. near Rydal.

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Newton-Ferrers, Cornw. E. of Leskard, near Pilton.

Newton-Ferris, Devon, on the Channel, to the S. E. of Plymouth, near Holberton.

Newton-Fryers, Devon, near Crediton.

Newton-Hall, Northumb. by Ovingham.

Newton-Hall, York, E. Rid. E. of New Malton.

Newton-Hall, York, W. Rid. near Ripley.

Newton-Hanſet, Durb. near Brantoft.

Newton-Harcourt, Leic. S. W. of Bilsdon.

Newton in Mackerfield, or the Willows, Lanc. between Warrington and Wigan.

Newton-King's, Derby, near Repton.

Newton-Kirk, Northumb. N. of Cheviot-Hills.

Newton-Kyme, York, W. Riding, near Tadcaster, where many Roman coins have been ploughed up, is supposed to have been the Roman Calcaria.

Newton-Long, Durham, near Cotham.

Newton-Long, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

Newton-Low, Durb. N. of Durham.

Newton-Maiden, Dorſet, N. W. of Frampton, has a charity-school.

Newton-Merril, York, N. Riding, near Stapleton, on the Tees.

Newton-Mulgrave, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Whitby, near the allum-works.

Newton-Owler, York, E. Rid. in Holderness.

Newton-Petrock, Devon, between Houlſworthy and Torrington, near Milton.

Newton-Peverel, Dorſet, near Sturminster-Marshall.

Newton-Poplar, Devon, near Sidmouth, with one fair on October 18.

Newton-Purſell, Oxf. S. E. of Mixbury.

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Newton-Regny, Cumb. near Penrith.

Newton St. Low, Som. between Bath and Pensford, has a park. Here is a charity-school.

Newton-Solney, Derby, on the Dove, near Repton.

Newton-South, Devon, near Exmouth-bar between Chudleigh and Sidmouth.

Newton-Stacy, Hampſh. E. of Andover.

Newton-Tony, Wilts, S. E. of Ambresbury.

Newton-Tracy, Devon, near Bideford.

Newton upon Derwent, York, E. Rid. to the W. of Pocklington.

Newton upon Ouse, York, E. Rid. S. E. of Boroughbridge.

Newton-Water, Hunt. S. E. of Stibington.

Newton-Weld, Heref. near Pembridge-Castle.

Newton-Well, York, N. Rid. in Newton-Dale.

Newton-Weſt, Cumb. in the pariſh of Bromfield, 2 miles E. from Alanby, and 1 N. from Hayton. It is a pretty long town, and hath a rill running through the middle of it from E. to W. and at the E. end of the town, is an excellent quarry of free-ſtone.

Newton-Weſt, Norf. near Sandringham.

Newton-Weſt, Northumb. near Kirk-Newton.

Newton-Weſt, Som. S. of Bridgewater.

Newton-Weſt, York, E. Rid. in Holderness, near Burton-Conſtable, had a monastery.

Newton-Wood, Northamp. near Fotheringay.

Newtown, Cumb. near Scalby-Castle.

Newtown, Durb. N. of Darlington.

* *NEWTOWN, Iſle of Wigbt,* in the Weſt-Medina, has a convenient haven on a creek, on the N. ſide of the iſland, between Yarmouth and Weſt-Cowes, and at high-water is able to receive veſſels of five hundred

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burthen, and its haven affords the best security for shipping of any in the island. It is governed by a mayor and burgesses, and has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but is a very inconsiderable place. It was destroyed by the French in the reign of Richard II. when it obtained its present name, before which period, it is said to have been much larger. The market is disused; but it has a fair on July 22. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 95 miles W. by S. of London.

Newtown, Leic. near Groby.

Newtown, Northumb. near the E. S. of Sunderland.

Newtown, Northumb. S. W. of Alnewick.

Newtown, Northumb. N. W. of Rothbury.

Newtran, Eff. E. of Clavering.

Newwood-Houses, Salop; East of Whitchurch.

Newwork, Gloc. near Wotton-under-Edge.

Neyland, Norf. near Wrenningham, S. E. of Windham.

NEYLAND, Suff. is a large town, 14 miles from Ipiwich, and 57 from London, has a handsome bridge over over the Stour, which, by reason of its low situation, often overflows it; but makes it amends, by bringing it plenty of coal, &c. which otherwise must be fetched from a great distance. Here is a manufactory of baize and laces; which probably must have been once very considerable, from the many marble monuments of clothiers interred here in former ages, that are richly inlaid with brass. Here is a charity-school for 40 boys, viz. 30 of this place, and 10 from Stoke, and 20 girls. Its market is on Friday; fair on October 2.

Nibley, Gloc. in the parish of Westerleigh.

Nibley, Gloc. 2 miles from Wotton-under-Edge, and 3 miles from Dursley. Mr. Smyth has a very handsome seat here.

Nibthwait, Lanc. in the Four-nests-Fells.

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St. Nicholas, Isle of Wight. in the West Medina.

St. Nicholas York, N. Riding, near Richmond.

St. Nicholas, York, N. Rid. near York.

St. Nicholas, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 5 miles 1-half N. W. from Sandwich, has a charity-school for 10 poor children of this parish and Moncton.

St. Nicholas, Devon. is an island of near three acres, just before the mouth of Plymouth-harbour, strong both by art and nature, having a castle that commands the entrance to Hammoaze and Catwater, and subject to the command of the captain of Plymouth fort.

ST. NICHOLAS, Glamorg. South Wales, with one fair on Nov. 6.

St. Nicholas-Arwood, Kent, in Thanet-isle, near Ramsgate.

Nid, York, W. Riding near Ripley.

Niderdale, York, W. Riding, a valley through which runs the river Nid, from the bottom of Craven-hills to Ripley.

Niger, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the German ocean at Clay.

Nighton, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

St. Nighton, Cornw. near Fowey river, S. E. of Lestwithiel.

Niland, Upper and Lower, Dorset. near Great Kington.

Nim-Hall, Hertf. near Bell-Bar.

Nimpsfield, Gloc. four miles N. E. from Dursley, and 14 from Gloucester.

Nine-Churches, Westmoreland, on the river Eimot, N. E. of Penrith.

Ninkenboul, Hampsb. N. W. of Whitchurch.

Ninwick, Northumb. in the parish of Simondsburn.

Ninxton, Leicestersb. near Loughborough.

Nirwegal, Pemb. South Wales, a small village and beach on the coast, remarkable only for the discovery of an immense quantity of the stumps of trees appearing below low-water-mark, after and during a storm in the

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year 1590, notwithstanding the country all round it is entirely barren of wood.

Nobock, Northumb. near Hexham.

Nobould, Salop. S. side of Shrewsbury.

Noton, Linc. near Lincoln city, had formerly a monastery.

Noturam, Chesh. in the parish of Woodchurch.

Noke, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Church-Down.

Noke, Heref. near Pembridge.

Noke, Oxf. near Islip.

Nokehill, Eff. near Burntwood.

Nokeholt, Kent. 4 miles and a half N. W. of Sevenoak.

Noman's-Land, Herf. West of Hatfield.

Noman's-Land, Midd. between Fulham and Hammersmith.

Noman's-Moor, York. N. Riding, N. of Masham.

Nonington, Kent. 5 miles S. W. from Sandwich.

Nonmonkton, York. W. Rid. near the Ouse, to the E. of Knaresborough.

Nonfuch, Surry. near Sutton and Epsom, formerly called Cuddington, till a most magnificent palace was erected here by Henry VIII. which King Charles II. gave to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and sold the materials. It is now but a farm-house.

Nony de la Mare, Som. 2 miles S. W. from Frome-Selwood, has a ruinous castle.

Nopton, Northumb. near Sunderland.

Noberry, Worc. near Inkborough on the borders of Warwickshire, and formerly had a chapel.

Nobery, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Noborn, Kent. 2 miles and an half S. of Sandwich, was above 1,100 years ago given to St. Austin's abbey, in Canterbury, by Eadbald, King of Kent.

Norborow, Leic. E. of Hinckley.

Norbrook, Dorset. in the isle of Purbeck, N. of Swanwich.

Norbury, Derby. on the Dove, S. W. of Ashburn.

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Norbury, Chesh. S. E. of Stockport.

Norbury, Chesh. near a lake, E. of Malpas.

Norbury, Salop. near Bishop Castle.

Norbury, Staff. on the S. W. of Ecclelhal. Here is a surprising echo, which, taken 440 yards E. from the manor-house, near little bank, under a wood-side, repeats in a still day 10 or 11 syllables very distinctly, or 12 or 13, if spoken very quick. It is remarked, that the banks of the Black Meer, in this parish, grow forward every year over the surface of the water at the rate of 3 or 4 yards every years.

Norbury, Surry. near Leatherhead, between Mickleham and Fetcham, has orchards of Walnut trees to the number of above 40,000.

Norbury-Booths, Cheshire. near Stoford.

Norcot, Berks. near Abingdon.

Norcot, Midd. near Southold.

Nordibam, or Noribiam, Suffex. near Ewhurst in Surry.

Nordon, Dorset. one mile N. of Corfe, where the best tobacco-pipe clay is dug.

Nordy, or Northy-Chapel, Suffex. near Pevensey-haven.

Norx, Surry. S. E. of Godalmin.

* **NORFOLK**, county is bounded by the German ocean on the east and north; by Cambridgeshire on the west; and by Suffolk on the south. It is above 70 miles in length from east to west, 46 in breadth from north to south, and 210 in circumference, containing an area of 2,359 square miles. It is divided into 34 hundreds, in which are one city, 22 market-towns, 164 vicarages, 660 parishes, 711 villages, about 47,180 houses, and 283,000 inhabitants. This county is in the diocese of Norwich, and sends 12 members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Norwich, Lynn-Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, and

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NO

North-Rising. The air of this country, near the sea-coast, is agreeable, and otherwise unsalutary but in the inland parts it is both healthy and pleasant, though frequently changing. The soil is more various than perhaps that of any other country, and comprehends all the sorts that are to be found in the island; arable, pasture, meadow, wood-lands, light sandy ground, deep clays, heaths, and fens. The worst of these is far from being unprofitable, the best heaths feeding sheep, and breeding rabbits, and even the fens affording rich pasture for cattle.

Norgill, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Burnard's-Castle.

Norgrave, Worc. near Upton.

Norham, Northumb. on the river Tweed, near the mouth of the Till, under the castle which was anciently erected on a steep rock, moated round, for the better security against the incursions of the Scots marauders. It is of great antiquity, and its old church has lately received repairs and been made a decent place of worship. Antiquities have been discovered here. The church had the privilege of a sanctuary. The castle has been frequently honoured with the presence of sovereigns, particularly Edward I. here received the oath of treaty from John Balliol of Scotland. It has been a formidable structure, a great part of which is in ruins, the site of which with its demesnes consisted of 1030 acres.

NORLEASZ, Wilts, has a fair on April 23.

Norleigh, Chesh. near Frodsham.

Norleigh, Devon. near Honiton.

Norleigh, Salop, S. E. of Wenlock.

Normanby, Linc. 5 miles W. of Market-Raisin.

Normanby, Linc. N. of Market-Raisin.

Normanby, Surry, near Ash.

Normanby, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Kirkby-Morefield.

Normanby, York, N. Rid. near Robin Hood's Bay, S. of Whitby.

Normanby, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Gilsborough.

Normangate-Fields, Northampton, N. of Peterborough, where have been turned up vast quantities of Roman coins.

Normanton, Derby, a chapel to St. Peter's, in Derby.

Normanton, Derby, south of Chesterfield.

Normanton, Leic. S. of Ashby de la Zouch.

Normanton, Nottinghamshire, by Southwell.

Normanton, Nott. near Gresthorpe.

Normanton, Nott. on the Soar, almost opposite to Loughborough.

Normanton, Rutl. on the E. side of the Vale of Catmose.

Normanton, Wilts, near Ambresbury, W. of its river.

Normanton, York, West Riding, near the Calder, N. E. of Wakefield.

Norrrys, Devon, in the parish of Hewish.

Norridge, Wilts, near Warminster.

Norrindon, Wilts, between Warminster-Castle and Cranborne-Chace.

Norrrys, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Northall, Midd. a village on the north side of Enfield-Chace, 3 miles north of High Barnet, it said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's.

Northall, Suff. near Benacre.

Northallerton. See *Allerton.*

Northam, Devon, between Barnstaple-Bay and Biddiford, famous for rearing mariners; and its steeple is a sea-mark. There is a fine plain here, called Burrows, along the sea, from which it is defended by a ridge of Chefil, abounding with sea-holly, whose roots are called eringo.

* **NORTHAMPTON,** the county-town, 66 miles from London, has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It is finely situated on an eminence gently sloping to the river as it were, in the heart of the kingdom, and therefore has formerly been the seat of several parliaments. It had once 7

churches within the walls, and two without. Here have been several religious foundations, and the hospital of St. John still remains, as does that of St. Thomas. It was laid in ashes by the Danes in the year 1010, and again destroyed by a fire on Sept. 20, 1675; but, by contributions from all parts of the kingdom, it was soon rebuilt. It has had 7, but now only 4 churches, whereof the great one, called Allhallows, that stands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four spacious streets, has a stately portico, of eighty lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of King Charles II. on the balustrade. It extends the length of the front, the columns in couplets; but the remaining Gothic part of the building appearing over the Grecian architecture is a contrast not very agreeable. The inside of the church is finished in a very elegant modern manner, and in it is preserved a list of the subscribers who gave to the repairs made here after the fire in the year 1675. The town contains 1083 houses, and 5200 inhabitants. The session and assize-house is a beautiful building in the Corinthian style. Its regular spacious market-place is one of the finest in Europe. Most of the houses are built of a reddish stone, and here are many excellent inns; and one of the streets near the market-place is spacious and remarkably handsome, but many of the rest, though in general very well built, are either crooked, too narrow, or mixed with mean old buildings, which spoil the effect which would result from so many good edifices. The church of the holy sepulchre, is said to have been built by the knights templars on the model of that at Jerusalem. St. Peter's church is a singular building. St. Giles's church is in the skirts of the town, but has nothing remarkable. The horse-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horse-markets and horse-fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the jockies both from York and

London. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and next to that stockings and lace. It is the richest and more populous, by being a thoroughfare both in the north and west roads; but, being 80 miles from the sea, can have no commerce by navigation. The walls of this town were above two miles in compass. It had a nunnery in the neighbouring meadows, with several other monasteries, and a very old castle on the west side of it, a small part of the ruins of which are still to be seen. The barons began their rebellion here against King Henry III. who soon took it by assault, and it has several times suffered by war. Some discontented scholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge, about the end of that reign, and, with the king's leave, prosecuted their studies here academically, for three years; during which there was the face of an university, till it was put a stop to by express prohibition, because it was a damage to both universities. It has sent members to parliament ever since Edward I. and had several old charters of incorporation, which were confirmed by King James I. It is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 12 magistrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common-council, with 48 burgesses, and 5 serjeants. The George inn here, which cost 2000l. and looks like a palace, was given to the endowment of a charity-school for 30 boys and 10 girls. Besides the county-goal, here is an hospital, after the manner of the infirmaries of London, Bristol, Bath, &c. The public horse-races are on a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys. In and about the town are abundance of cherry-gardens. Its markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; its fairs Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, August 5, and 26, Sept. 19, November 28, and December 19. Within half a mile of the town is one of the crosses erected by King Edward I. in memory of his Queen, Eleanor, whose corpse was rested

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there in its way to Westminster. On the N. side of the river, near that town, many Roman coins have been ploughed up.

• **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, is bounded on the south by Buckinghamshire, on the west by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and, as it runs in a narrow tract towards the north-east, in the form of a boot, it therefore borders upon more counties than any other in England; for, on the north, it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, from which it is parted by the rivers Welland and Little Avon; and on the east by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and also Cambridgeshire. Some make it 68 miles from south-west to north-east, 24 in the broadest part from east to west, and 210 in compass; others reckon it 45 where longest, 20 where broadest, about 120 in circumference, containing 550,000 acres. Mr. Templeman computes the length at 51, the breadth at 21, and the square miles at 68½. In this area it is said to contain 330 parishes, including one city, and 11 market-towns, 25,000 houses, and 150,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is so exceedingly pleasant and wholesome, by reason of its distance from the sea, and all manner of marshes (excepting that small tract called the Fen-land about Peterborough), that the nobility and gentry have more seats and parks here than there are in any other county in England of equal bigness; there being scarce a village in it but has one or more. And though the low-grounds in the above-mentioned tract, towards Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, are often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in the rainy season, yet the inhabitants never suffer it to stay long, even in the winter, so as to prejudice the air, of which the healthiness of the people is a plain proof. Its soil is very fruitful, both in tillage and pasture; but it is not well stocked with wood, nor, by reason of its distance from the sea, can it be supplied with coal as easy as

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other counties, so that winter-fuel here is extremely dear. It abounds with sheep and other cattle, wool, pigeons, and salt-petre; and it has been observed, that there is less waste ground in this than in any other county in England, there being but one barren heath in it, and that near Whittering. It is a plain level country, and so populous, that from some places may be seen no less than 30 steeples at one view. Its manufactures are serges, tammies, shalloons, boots, and shoes.

Northampton, Hertf. 1 mile S. of Barkway, to which it was a chapel of ease.

Northaw, Midd. See *Northal*.

Northborough, Northamp. South of Market-Deeping.

North-Bovey, Devon. on the river Bovey, near Morton.

NORTH-BRADLEY, Wilts. with a fair on the 14th of September.

North-Brook, Oxf. near the Charwell, W. of Bicester.

North-Church, or St. Mary's Berkhampsted, Hertf. had once several chapels of ease, since turned to barns; and is a new erected parish, taken out of Berkhampsted St. Peter, 1 mile to the south.

Northcoats, Linc. near the sea, between Saltfleet and Grimsby, has a small charity-school.

Northcot, Berksbire, near Abingdon.

Northcot, Devon. on the river Tamar, a parcel of Boyton parish in Cornwall.

Northcot, Devon. in the parish of Leigh-North.

Northcot, Devon. in the parish of Uffcolumb.

Northcot, Hertfordsb. a manor of North Church.

Northcote, Gloc. in the parish of Preston, near Cirencester.

North-Court, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina, where is one of the best houses in the island.

NORTH-CURRY, Som. 139 miles from London, and 20 S. W. of Wells, stands on the river Tone, and is a pretty good town, with markets on

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Tuesday and Saturday, and one fair on Aug. 1.

North-Down, Kent, near Margate-bay and the North-Foreland.

NORTH-DUFFIELD, York, with one fair on May 4.

North-End, Essex, N. of Hornchurch.

North-End, Midd. N. of Finchley, whereof it is a hamlet.

North-End, Midd. between Walham-Green and the road to Hammersmith.

North-End, Middlesex, N. E. of Hampstead-heath.

North-End, Warw. East of Kineton.

Northerden, Chesb. on the Mersey, W. of Stockport.

Northey, Gloc. near Tewkesbury.

Northey-Isle, Eff. between Maldon and St. Osyth island.

Northfield, Worc. near King's-Norton, between Broomsgrove and Birmingham.

NORTHFLEET, Kent, by the Thames-side, one mile W. from Gravesend, and 21 from London, has fairs every Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun-weeks, and every Tuesday between them, and on the 24th of March. The church of this place is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. The present steeple was erected in 1717, and commands as extended and beautifully diversified a prospect, as perhaps, can be met with in any part of the county. This parish has been long distinguished on account of the vast quantities of lime which are burnt here; and indeed, in a great measure, supplies the builders in London, as well as the adjacent parts with this article; a great number of fossils are dug up here.

North-Foreland, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, 4 miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the W.

North-Hall, Hertf. 3 miles North of High Barnet, and on the N. side

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of Enfield-Chace, is corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North-Grove, here being a wood. King James I. gave 40l. a year to the town, in lieu of the ground that he laid into his park of Theobald's, out of the common; whereof 20 marks are applied to the use of the schoolmaster, and the rest is distributed among the commoners, or poor house-keepers there, at 5s. a-piece. The great road from London to Yarmouth went formerly through this parish, by way of Shoreditch and Southgate.

North-Hall, or North-Hold, Midd. N. E. of Hayes.

North-Hall-Lodge, Midd. N. of Uxbridge.

North-Haven-Point, Dorset. by Branksey-Castle.

North-Hill, Bedf. N. of South-hill, had a monastery.

North-Hill, Cornw. S. E. of Launceston.

NORTHIAM, Suff. with one fair on Sept. 17.

Northington, Hampsh. North of Alresford.

Northland, York, W. Rid. near Halifax.

Northlands, Midd. near Kensington-Gravel-Pits.

NORTHLEACH, Gloc. 81 miles from London, is a parish 9 miles in compass, with the river Leche and the Roman Fosse-way running through it. The church is of great antiquity, and remarkable for its numerous windows, and containing the tombs of several rich clothiers who had lived in its vicinity, and had been benefactors to the edifice in the fifteenth century. The town is situated in the centre of the Cotswold-Hills, which traverse the whole of Gloucestershire. Here are several almshouses, and a free grammar-school, endowed with the impropriation of Chedworth, worth 80l. a year. It has a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on Wednesday before April 23, on Wednesday before September 29, and on the third Wednesday after. The town is governed by a bailiff and two constables.

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NORTHROP, Flint. in N. Wales, with three fairs, on March 14, July 7, and October 12.

Northorp, Linc. near Kirton.

Northover, Som. near Ilchester.

North-Town, Staff. near King's-Bromley.

* **NORTHUMBERLAND** is seated in the extremity of England, next to Scotland, and is bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the bishoprick of Durham and Cumberland; on the south-west by Cumberland; and on the north-west and north by Scotland, from which it is separated by the river Tweed. It extends about 66 miles in length from north to south, and 47 in breadth from east to west. It contains 12 market-towns, 9 vicarages, 460 parishes, about 22,740 houses, and 126,400 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Durham, and sends eight members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Morpeth, and Berwick-upon-Tweed. The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is extremely healthful, and the people, who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The south-east part abounds with pit-coal, of which 63,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence to London. There are also large quantities of lead and timber. This county gives title of Duke to the noble and ancient family of Percy. The rivers cause

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the country to be well watered, and afford great plenty of salmon and trout. The principal of these are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket.

Northway and Newton, Gloc. near Ashchurch.

NORTHWICH, Chesb. 10 miles N. from Namptwich, 12 miles N. E. of Chester, and 173 from London, stands on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dan, where are four brine-pits, especially a deep plentiful one, near the brink of the Dan, with stairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water with leathern buckets, they ascend half naked to the troughs, and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the Wich-houses. The salt is not so white at this as at the other Wiches, nor is it made with so much ease, by reason of the depth of the brine-pits. On the S. side of this town there have been discovered, within these few years, a great many mines of rock-salt, which they continually dig up, and send in great lumps to the sea-ports, where it is dissolved, and made into eating salt. The salt quarries here, when a person is let down into them by a bucket, to the depth of 150 feet, look like a subterraneous cathedral; being supported by rows of pillars, and having a chrystal roof all of the same rock, and transparent and glittering, from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who dig it away with their steel pickaxes. The rock-work extends several acres. This appears by its buildings to be a very old town, and it is so near the centre of the county, that the justices of the peace and other gentlemen often meet here on public affairs. Here is a grammar free-school, founded and endowed by Sir John Dayn, a priest of St. Bartholomew's, in London; and another person bequeathed a house for the master, and 780l. to purchase lands, for teaching 10 boys to read, write, and cypher. The market is on Friday; fairs July 22, Aug. 24, and December 6. By the

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late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Northwick, Worc. near Cāmpden in Gloucestershire.

Northwick, Gloc. a hamlet to Henbury, to which it has a chapel of ease.

Northwold, Norf. near Methwold, has a charity-school.

Northwood, Salop, N. of Ellefmere.

Northwood, Hampshire, between Havant and Thorney-Island.

Northwood, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina, chapel to Carebrook, opposite Calloo-Castle. In this parish stands West-Cowes.

Northwood, Suff. S. side of Petworth.

Northwood, Worc. near Kidderminster.

North-Wotton, Dorset. 3 miles N. E. of Thornford, its church was antiently a chapel of ease to the mother church of Sherborn.

Nortley-Wood, Suff. near Roydon.

Norton, Chesb. 4 miles from Warrington.

Norton, Cornw. near Stratton.

Norton, Derby, N. of Dronefield.

Norton, Durb. near Stockton.

Norton, Gloc. 3 miles from Gloucester city.

Norton, Hampsh. near Selborn.

Norton, Hertf. near Baldock.

Norton,, Isle of Wight, in the West-Medina.

Norton, Kent, 3 miles S. W. from Feversham.

Norton, Leic. near Galbey.

Norton, Linc. S. E. of that city.

Norton, Monm. near Skenfrith-Castle.

Norton, Norf. near Loddon.

Norton, Norf. near Fakenham.

Norton, Northamp. near Towcester. Here is a charity-school,

NO

Norton, Norf. near Rockland.

Norton, Northamp. on the Waling-street, near Daventry.

Norton, Notting. in the parish of Cukenev.

Norton, Salop, near Candover.

Norton, Salop, N. W. of Ludlow.

Norton, Salop, near Atherley.

Norton, Salop, N. of Bridgenorth.

Norton, Som. N. of Pen.

Norton, Som. W. of Taunton.

Norton, Staff. on the N. side of Chebsey.

Norton, Staff. near Cank, N. E. of the Wurleys.

Norton, Staff. in the Moors by the Trent, 1 mile W. of Bagnal.

Norton, Suff. near Wulpet, where King Henry VIII. set men work to dig for gold, but in vain. The traces of their pix-axes are still to be seen.

Norton, Suff. N. of Seaford.

Norton, Wilts, in Lacock parish.

Norton, Wilts, S. of Malmesbury.

Norton, Worc. N. of Evesham, parish which is about 12 miles in circuit, and in its church are some fine monuments.

Norton, Worc. E. of Upton, and about a mile N. of Bredon, to which parish it is a hamlet.

Norton, Worc. S. E. of Worcester, a chapelry to Kemsey.

Norton, York, E. Riding, near New-Malton.

Norton, York, N. Rid. between Swaldale and Bishopdale-Chace.

Norton, York, W. Riding, to the S. E. of Pontefract, had a priory.

Norton-Bishop's, Linc. N. E. of Spittle in the Street.

Norton-Bovant, Wilts, East of Warminster.

Norton-Brimer, Oxf. S. W. of Witney.

Norton-Canon, Heref. S. of Wobley.

Norton-Cold, Essex, near Stow Maries.

Norton-Conyers, York, N. Rid. near Rippon.

Norton-Curli, Warw. near Budbroke, of which it was a member.

NO

Norton-Dawney, Devonsh. near Dartmouth.

Norton-Disney, Linc. N. of Beekingham.

Norton-East, Leic. in the parish of Tugby.

Norton-Friars, or Midsummer, Som. in the parish of Kilmerston.

Norton, in the Clay, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Boroughbridge.

Norton-Lindsey, or Upper, Warw. a chapel to Claverdon, on the West side of it.

Norton-Malreward, Som. between Dundry and Pensford.

Norton-Mandeville, Essex, N. of Ongar.

Norton-Over, Oxf. near Chipping-Norton.

Norton-Over, Gloc. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Norton super Montem, Norf. S. of Attlebridge.

Norton under Hambden-Hill, Som. 2 miles from St. Petherton, and 3 miles from Crewkern, is a royalty of 133l. a year, and has large quarries of free-stone, as good for use as Purbeck stone, as well as of tile-stone, &c.

Norton-Wood, Norf. on the N. side of Foulsham.

Nortwell, Nott. on the S. W. side of Willoughby.

* *NORWICH, Norf.* 43 miles N. of Ipswich, 42 E. of King's-Lynn, and 109 miles from London, near the conflux of the Yare and another river called Bariden, or Winsber, 30 miles from the sea by water, and 16 by land, is a famous ancient city, which had a castle so long ago as in the seventh century. It was even in Camden's time reckoned among the most considerable cities in Britain, for the industry of its citizens, their loyalty to their prince, and civility to foreigners, as well as for its wealth, number of people, and the neatness of their buildings. It stands on the side of a hill, 1 mile and a half from N. to south, but scarce half as broad. It was at first destroyed by Sweno the Dane, but recovered so soon, that, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it

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had 1320 burghers; but, in the reign of William the Conqueror, it being the seat of a civil war raised against him by the Earl of the East Angles, it was so impaired as to be reduced at most to 560. The cathedral was founded here 1096, on the translation of the bishop's see hither from Thetford. This place was built a-new, and first made a corporation by King Stephen, who granted it to his son for an appanage; but Henry II. took it from him, though Henry his son, then aspiring to the crown, had fully promised it to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who miserably harrassed the city, and is thought to have rebuilt the castle on the hill, near the cathedral, which is encompassed with a very deep trench, over which there is a strong bridge, with a very large arch; but Lewis of France, under whom the barons confederated against King John, besieged, and soon took it. This city having been all along governed by bailiffs, Henry IV. made it a county of itself, and gave the inhabitants leave to chuse a mayor and two sheriffs; and they built a very beautiful town-house, near the market-place. In 1348, near 58,000 people died here of a pestilence; and, in 1505, it was almost entirely consumed by fire. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coal, wine, fish, oil, and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are generally sent to London, though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, and Sweden, Norway, &c. It had a flint-stone wall, now much decayed, 3 miles in compass, which was finished in 1309, and had 40 towers. The city is now reckoned 6 miles in compass. It has 12 gates, and 6 bridges over the Yare, above 75000 houses, and 45,000 in-

habitants, out of whom is formed a regiment of trained-bands, besides an artillery-company. It had 58 parochial churches and chapels formerly, besides monasteries, and now has 36 churches, besides the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. The roof of the cathedral whose steeple is higher than Grantham's, is adorned with historical passages of the bible, expressed in little images. St. Peter's of Mancroft is reckoned one of the chief parish-churches in England. There are two churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have singular privileges, which are strictly preserved. Some of the churches were till lately thatched, and all crufted over with flints curiously cut, though the town stands in a clay soil, 20 miles from any flints or chalk. The castle is the common gaol for the county. Its guildhall was formerly a monastery. It has a good publick library erected in 1774, a county and city hospital erected in 1771, a theatre, and an elegant assembly-house. Here is a lofty market-cross of free-stone, and a bridewell, which is a beautiful building of square flint-stone. Here is that called the King's-school, founded by Edward VI. for teaching grammar-learning to boys that are nominated by the mayor and aldermen. Here are several hospitals; one of them, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of strangers, was, by Henry VIII. appropriated to the poor of the city, and here are maintained 30 poor men and women, who are all cloathed in grey, and must be 60 years old. There is another for 16 poor men and 8 women, whose livery is purple. The boys' and girls' hospital contain 30 of each, and the boys are from hence put out apprentices. Here are besides 12 charity-schools, where 210 boys and 144 girls are taught, cloathed, and supplied with books. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 60 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, sword-bearers

&c. The mayor, who is always chosen by the freemen on May-day. He is, during his year, a justice of the peace and of the quorum (as are also the recorder and steward), after his mayoralty, he is justice of the peace during life. A silver mace is always borne before the mayor, gilt, and finely chased. The sheriffs are also annually elected, one by the aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the last Tuesday in August, and sworn September 29. The common-council are chosen in Mid-Lent. The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the King with twelve herring-pies yearly, on the 23d of October, this city being possessed of the manor of Carlton, whose Lord holds it by that tenure. The worsted manufacture, for which this city has been long famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was first brought hither by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution, and, being settled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make says, baize, serges shalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast trade, both at home and abroad, and weave camblets, druggets, crapes, and other stuffs, of which it is said this city vends to the value of 200,000l. a year. Four wardens of the worsted weavers are chosen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in the manufacture. Here is another body of woollen manufacturers, called the Russia company, who have a seat in the town-hall, with this inscription, *Fidelitas artes alit*. The weavers here employ spinsters all the country round, and also use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other counties, even as far as Yorkshire and Westmorland. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in this city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people

employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000l. a year. The inhabitants are generally so employed in their manufactures within doors, that this appears a melancholy place, except on Sundays and public days, when the streets swarm with them. By an act of parliament in 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into this city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, the stathes, wharfs, and roads. Markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and four fairs, on the day before Good-Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen. The Yare, which runs through the city, is navigable so far without the help of locks. Here are printing-houses. The shire-house of the county, that stood on the hill near the castle, having been burnt down by accident, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for holding the summer assizes and general quarter-sessions in the city, till the new shire-house was rebuilt, and for raising money to defray the charge of it. Two houses and gardens are opened on the brink of the Yare, called Spring-Gardens; and on a hill on the other side of the river, are the remains of the castle of Kett, the tanner of Windham, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI. this city was reduced to a ruinous state. There is now but one parochial church in the suburbs, which formerly had 3, besides 3 chapels, a nunnery with its church, a priory and church, an hospital and chapel, and 5 leper-houses at the gates, with their chapels; and the Jews had once a synagogue here.

Norwood, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Norwood, Kent, near Ramsgate.

Norwood, Midd. 2 miles from the

church at Hayes, to which it is a chapel of ease.

Norwood, Surry, 5 miles from London, in Croydon parish, noted for the rendezvous of gipsies.

Norwood-Park, Nottingham, near Southwell.

Noseley, Leic. on the N. W. side of Hallaton, 8 miles from Leicester.

Nostol-Hall, York, W. Riding, to the S. E. of Wakefield, had formerly a priory. The Went river rises from a pool near it.

Nostrop, York, W. Riding, near Leeds.

Noteley-Black, Essex, near Braintree.

Noteley-White, Essex, S. E. of Black-Noteley.

Notgrove, Glouc 7 miles S. W. of Stow on the Woud, and 4 N. W. from Northleach.

Noisley, Bucks, near Tame, in Oxfordshire, had an abbey.

Notown, Notting. near Thurgarton and Bleasby.

Nottar, Cornw. N. W. of Saltash.

* *NOTTINGHAM, Notting.* one of the neatest and most considerable towns in England, stands on the Lind, near its influx into the Trent, 126 miles from London. It had a castle, supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, or rather by his natural son, William Peverel, which for the most part belonged to the crown from the beginning of the reign of Henry II. and often gave entertainment and residence to the monarchs of England. The Danes had possessed it three times before it submitted to William the Conqueror. This borough had its first charter that appears on record from Henry II. though it is evident it was a corporation before, with a market, and paid rent to the crown; but it had been burnt in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert, Earl of Ferrers and Derby. It had another charter from K. John, appointing the bailiff to pay the King's rent at the Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas. In 1179,

the Kings of England and Scotland kept their Christmas here. Edward I. granted them a mayor and 2 bailiffs. King Richard I. held a great council here, after having taken it by siege from his brother, Earl John, who got possession of the castle while he was in the Holy Land. And two great councils were held here in the reign of Edward III. and two more by Richard II. King Henry VI. made the borough a county, turned the bailiffs into sheriffs, and incorporated them by the name of mayor and burgesses. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 coroners, 2 sheriffs, 2 chamberlains, a town-clerk, and a common-council of 24 persons, of whom 6 are to be such as have not served as sheriff or chamberlain. The mayor and sheriffs have each two serjeants at mace. The scavenger, who takes care of the pavement and streets, has the honour, upon extraordinary occasions, to attend the mayor's wife; and here are 2 pinders, the one of the fields, the other of the meadows, the former of whom is also woodward for the town, and attends at the forest courts, this town being within the jurisdiction of the forest. Here is an uncertain number of persons, called the Clothing, and 1200 other burgesses. There are fine estates belonging to this corporation, some for general, and others for particular uses, as, for the maintainance of their free school, and their costly bridges over the Trent, which are four, but the fairest, which is over the Lind, is kept in repair at the charge of the town and county. When the staple was at Calais, this was a flourishing place; but its chief trade of late years is in the manufactures of glass and earthen wares, weaving of frame stockings, and converting the barley that grows in the vale of Belvoir, &c. into malt, by which it gains more profit than ever it did by wool heretofore, or by the manufacture of cloth, for which it was famous long before Calais was sub-

ject to England; for the best maul in England is made here, and sent by land to Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. The assizes and sessions, &c. of the county are held here, in that called the King's-hall, which has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner. The sessions and courts for the corporation are kept in the exchange, which stands at one end of the market-place, a fine large edifice 123 feet long, upon the first floor of which are apartments for the corporation business, &c. and the ground floor is converted into a flesh-market, but is very dark. About the middle of the high pavement on the south side of the Week-day-Cross is the old town-hall, under which is the prison for felons and debtors, supposed to be the same mentioned in a charter of Edward III. The whole front of which building was rebuilt in 1774. Its roof is very old and curious. Near this is the modern county gaol, with a plain stone front similar to that at York. Great part of the castle was pulled down, and the iron and other materials sold, a little before the civil war; yet there were so much left of it, that King Charles I. chose to set up his standard here in 1642; but soon after it became a garrison for the parliament, and so continued till the end of the war; after which, the last governor, Capt. Poulton, had orders and money given him to pull it down, though it was not utterly demolished at the restoration of Charles II. Here are the remains of several monastic buildings, and at present 3 churches, one of them a very large edifice; but these with the addition of several dissenting meeting-houses, are scarce sufficient for the inhabitants; and among other charitable institutions, is a building called the New-Hospital, founded by Abel Collin, Esq. in the year 1709, for aged persons. It is a handsome quadrangle of white stone. There are many public charities in this town, and hospitals well endowed; but the most striking and modern

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is the General Infirmary, nobly supported, and open to the wants and infirmities of numerous objects. It is a beautiful edifice on a delightful eminence in the vicinity of the castle. In this town are places of amusement, viz. a theatre, assembly-room, &c. and near it a horse-course. The town is supplied with water by an engine erected on the river Lind, which forces the water to a reservoir at the top of the hill near the castle, from whence it is conveyed by pipes to every house. Here is a fine plain on the north side of the town for a horse-course. Few of the inland towns have a better trade than this, the river Trent, which runs parallel with it, about one mile to the south, having been made navigable to it by barges, which bring them cheese from Warwickshire and Staffordshire, and all their heavy goods from the Humber and from Hull. There is a stately stone-bridge of 19 arches over it; and as it sometimes overflows the neighbouring meadows, a causeway is erected near one mile long, quite from the river to the town. There is a fine spacious market-place with two crosses in it, at the end of which is the exchange. Its markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; fairs on Friday after Jan. 13, May 7, Thursday before Easter, and October 2. Here is an alms-house built in 1640, and endowed for 12 poor people. The rock, on the ascent of which the town stands, was anciently called Dolorous-Hill, or Golgotha, from the great slaughter, as it is said, of the Britons there, by King Humber, a piratical monarch of the north. The ancients dug caves under the steep rocks towards the Lind, for places of retreat. There were many under the castle, and some of them cut out with great art into convenient apartments, with chimneys, windows, &c. One of them is noted for the history of Christ's passion, cut out by David, King of Scots, when he was prisoner here; and there is a winding stair-case

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to a place at the bottom, called Mortimer's-Hole, through which Mortimer, E. of March's apprehenders made their way, and seized him in the castle. This passage was of such importance in former times as to have no less than six gates to secure it from any attempt of an enemy, which Collins in his Peerage, says was made during a Danish invasion; and may properly be called a Sally port. There is excellent cellaring in the rock, on which the town stands, with two or three vaults one under another, which are great conveniencies for storing their ale, &c. whereof they send great quantities to most parts of England; for which purpose, all the low lands hereabouts are sowed with barley. The principal manufactures here are silk, cotton, and worsted hose, mitts, &c. which employ a great number of hands, for which they have lately erected some cotton and silk mills. In the Duke of Newcastle's park, there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. the altar of which church is natural rock; and there appears to have been a steeple and pillars. Some of the streets on the declivity of the rock upon which the tower is situated are very singular; when in them you are upon a level with the roofs of the houses in a lower street, and so near that you may reach several of the chimneys; in other places you meet with a row of dwellings all cut out of the precipices, which are of a mouldering sand stone. The castle, which is a modern edifice, being erected since the ancient one was destroyed, belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, is placed on the highest of these rocks, and is a very large structure, with one ornamental front, with Corinthian columns on a rustic ground; and a grand flight of steps form a central entrance. Within are several fine apartments, and some pictures, but the whole has been deserted for many years. The prospect from it is very extensive. About a mile and a half N. of Nottingham,

on the downs, is a labyrinth or maze called the Shepherd's Race, 18 yards square, having at the angles four oval projections facing the four cardinal points, whose distance from the extremes is 24 yards. Here is an hospital for 13 poor old widows. William Gregory, the town-clerk, in the last century gave 11 houses here for alms-houses.

* **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** takes its name from Nottingham, the county-town called by the Saxons Snottengaham, or a house of Dens, so called from the spacious vaults dug in the rocks, in which the ancient Britons perhaps resided. This county is remarkable for its being bounded on the four cardinal points of the compass by four single counties, a circumstance which is not found in the situation of any other county in England: on the N. it borders upon Yorkshire, on the E. on Lincolnshire, on the S. on Leicestershire, and on the W. on Derbyshire. It extends 48 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. This county, which lies in the diocese of York, is divided into six wapentakes, and contains 9 market-towns, 168 parishes, 94 vicarages, 450 villages, about 17,460 houses, and 95,000 inhabitants. It sends eight members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Nottingham, East-Retford, and Newark upon Trent. The air of this county is esteemed exceeding healthful, but the soil is various: the eastern side, which is called the clay, is very fruitful, and yields great plenty of corn and grass; but the western parts, which are named the sand, are less fertile, being generally very woody, and in some places barren. The chief commodities are pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which when burnt makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other com-

modities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthenware.

Nottingham, Dorset, in the parish of Broadway, N. of Melcomb-Regis, where is a medicinal spring eminent in scorbutic cases.

Notton, Dorset, a hamlet near Crookston, belonging to Maiden Newton.

Notton, Wilts, near Lacock and Cosham.

Notwell-Court, Devon, near Topham.

Nour-Head, or Buoy at the Nore, Kent, in the Thames, opposite to Sheerness.

Now, a river in Derbyshire, which runs into the Darwent below Stratton.

Nowstool-Hill, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Newton, Suffolk, near St. Edmund's-Bury.

Nubey, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Gisburn.

Nuby, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Ingleton.

Nuke, Northumb. near Beltingham.

Nunbrook, York, W. Rid. has a bridge over the Calder, W. of Dewsbury.

Nunburnham, York, E. Riding, to the E. of Pockington.

Nunckling, York, E. Rid. in Holderness, N. W. of Hornsey.

NUNEATON, Warw. 8 miles from Coventry, 29 from Derby, and 98 from London; is a pretty large well-built town on the Anker, had formerly a nunnery; the ruins of it are still visible at the N. W. end of the town. Here is a free-school founded by the inhabitants in the reign of Edward VI. who gave to it three closes of ground, in the liberty of Coventry, to be held of the crown, as belonging to the manor of East-Greenwich, in soccage. Here is a manufactory of woollen-cloth, with a market on Saturdays, and fair May 14.

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Nuneaton, Wilts., near Crekelade.
Nunbead, Surry, in the parish of Peckham.

Nunnely, Salop., near Wem.
Nunnikirk, Northumb. S. of Rothbury.

Nunnington, York, N. Rid. near the river Rye, between Slingsby-Castle and Helmesley.

Nunn's-Green, Derby. near Derby.
NUNNY, Som. with one fair on Nov. 11.

Nunny, Cumb. near the river Eden, N. of Penrith.

Nunviding, Northumb. 3 miles N. W. of Morpeth.

Nunbrough, Northumb. near Corchester and Hexham, on the banks of the Tyne, on the brink of a precipice 200 feet high, over the finest natural theatre in the North of England.

Nunstanton, Durb. on the Skern, to the E. of Bishop's-Aukland.

Nunthorpe, York, N. Rid. N. of Stokeley.

Nunton, Wilts. S. E. of Salisbury.

Nunwell, Isle of Wight, in East-Medina, where is a fine seat of Sir W. Oglander.

Nunwick, Northumb. near the confluence of Symondburn with the river Tyne, near which a few years ago was discovered five natural stone pillars, placed in a circular order, near 8 feet high, and 20 feet in girth, supposed to have been Danish monuments, or Druidical remains.

Nupdown, Gloc. a hamlet in Hill parish.

Nutting-End, Gloc. near Ashelworth.

Nursted, Wilts. near the Devizes.
Nursted, Hampsb. S. E. of Petersfield.

Nurthing, Hampsb. near Redbridge.

Nurston, Staff. W. of Wolverhampton.

Nusfield, Oxford. E. of Wallingford.

Nutborn, Devon. near Tiverton.

Nutborn, Suffex. N. E. of Amsterley.

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Nutcomb, Devon, in the parish of East-Allington.

Nutfield, or Northfield, Surry, near Blechingley. In a red sandy common here, there is a metalline kind of substance (that looks like cast-iron, and is called ragges) much esteemed hereabouts for paving; and there are several pits, from which they dig a great quantity of fuller's earth.

Nutball, Notting. on the N. W. side of Nottingham.

Nutball, Notting. near Nottingham.

Nutburst, Suffex. S. of Horsham.

Nutley, Hampsb. between Alton and Whitchurch.

NUTLEY, Suffex. S. of Ashdown-Forest, with a fair on May 4.

Nutted, Kent. 3 miles S. from Gravesend.

Nutwith, York. W. Riding, near Mafham.

Nybly, Gloc. near Dursley.

Nyde, or Ica, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Ouse at Nun-Morkton.

Nyland-Hill, Som. S. of Cheddar, near a decoy.

Ninehead, Som. N. of Welling-ton.

Nyneton, Salop. S. W. of Bridg-north.

Nysum, Durbam. on the Tees, S. E. of Darlington.

Nytimber, Suffex. near Pagham.

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OAK, Staff. near Bromwick-West.

Oaken, Staff. near Codfall.

Oak-Farm, Dorset, in the parish of Corscomb.

Oakfield-Green, Berks. in Mortimer parish, towards Reading.

Oak-Hill, Essex. near Rumsford.

Oak-of-Honour-Hill, Surry. near Dulwich.

Oakington, Camb. 4 miles from Cambridge.

Oakley-Lodge, Gloc. a hamlet of N 6

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Cirencester, consisting chiefly of woods.

Oakley, Bedf. N. W. of Bedford.

Oakley, Dorset, in Great Canford tything, 1 mile from Merley.

Oakley, Staff. near Croxal.

Oakley, Oxford, near Chinner.

Oaks, Salop, S. W. of Condover.

Oakwell-Hall, York, W. Rid. E. of Halifax.

Oatlands, Surry. See *Otelands*.

Obley, Salop, between Clun-Castle and Hopton-Castle.

Oborn, Dorset, near Sherborn.

Obridge, Som. between Lediard and Wellington.

Oby, Norf. near Thurn.

Ocbeline, Devon, near Exeter.

Ock, a river in Berkshire, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon. Another of that name in Devon, which runs into the Towridge below Hatherly.

Ockbrook, Derby, 5 miles from Derby.

Ockenden-North, Essex, between Hornchurch and Horndon, on the S. side of Cranham, was so named from its oak trees.

Ockendon-South, Essex, just by North-Ockenden. Here is a charity-school.

Ockeridge, Gloc. a hamlet to Bisley.

Ockerton, Oxf. W. of Banbury.

Ockford, Dorset, a member of Chidiocock, in the vale of Marchwood.

Ockford-Cbild, Ockford-Superior, and *Ockford-Inferior*, are all situated near the E. side of the Stour in Dorset.

Ockford-Fitzpaine, Dorset, 3 miles S. E. from Sturminster-Newton.

Ockham, Surry, on the S. E. side of Woking, 6 miles from Guildford. In this place are wells of a purgative nature; and a mill over the Wey. The inhabitants have a tradition, there was formerly a nunnery at Ockham-Court; and that a subterraneous passage went from it, under the river, to Newark-abbey, by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

O D

Ockleston, Chesb. near the Weever, S. of Middlewich.

Ockley, Bucks, N. W. of Tame.

Ockley, Worc. near Salwarp, in the Fekenham forest.

Ockley, Great and Little, North. by Rockingham-Forest.

Ockley Park House, Salop, near Ludlow.

Ockold, Suffolk, S. of Eye.

Ocull, Heref. 4 miles N. E. of Hereford.

Ocull-Picbard, Heref. N. E. of the former.

Odcomb, Som. between Crewkern and Yeovil.

Oddeston, Leic. N. W. of Bosworth.

Oddleden, Westmorl. near Crosby-Ravensthorpe.

Odeby, Leic. S. E. of Leicester.

ODEHILL, Bedf. near the Ouse, N. W. of Bedford, near Sharnbrook. had a castle, and has a fair on May 13.

ODEL, Bedf. with one fair on Whit-Tuesday.

ODIHAM, Hampsb. 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 42 from London, in the W. road, near Basingstoke, is a corporate-town, formerly a free borough of the Bishop of Winchester. It had a royal palace and a castle, which in King John's time was defended for 15 days, by only 13 men, against the army of the Barons. In the reign of Edward III. David II. King of Scots was kept prisoner here. Here is a charity-school for 30 boys. Its market is Saturdays, and fair on the eve of Midlent-Sunday.

Odingley, Worc. S. E. of Droitwich, from whence it is distant about 2 miles. Its church is built in form of a cross, which has some remains of painted glass.

Oddington, Gloc. 2 miles from Stow.

Odington, Oxf. near Islip, where is a well of an astringent water, noted for the cure of the cattle, which catch a flux, called the *Osmoor-Evil*, from their grazing on that moor.

Odsoke, Wilts, near Salisbury.

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Osby-Course and Grange, Hertf. between Baldock and Roytton, borders on that Roman way called Ikenield-Street. On the course are frequent horse-races.

Ofsburch, Warw. to the N. W. of Southam, where Offa, the Mercian King, is said to have had a palace

Offa's-Dike, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch, in 777. This dyke or ditch is yet visible on Brachy-hill, and and near Rhydor, Helig, and Lantarden in Herefordshire, and is continued northwards from Knighton, over a part of Shropshire, and goes over the long mountain Kevn-Digoth to Harden-Castle, across the Severn and Llandrinio-Common; from thence it passes the Vyrnwy again into Shropshire, not far from Oswestry; in Denbighshire it is visible along the road between Rhyabon and Wrexham, and being continued through Flintshire, ends a little below Holywell.

Offam, Sussex, to the N. E. of Arundel.

Offenbam, or Uffenton, Worc. near Evelham, on the banks of the Avon, and borders of Gloucestershire, in a fine gravelly and good land.

Offerton, Chesh. on the Goit, E. of Altrincham.

Offington, Berks, near Farringdon. See *Uffington*.

Offington, Sussex, near Terring and Broadwater.

Offey-Bishops, Staff. near Ecclethall.

Offey-High, Staff. the next place to the former, where used to be horse-races.

Offord, Derby, near Derby.

Offord, Warw. part of the lordship of Wotton-Haven.

Offord-Cluny, Hunt. near Bugden.

Offord-Dacy, Hunt. near Bugden.

Offton, Suffolk, S. W. of Needham, has the ruins of a castle.

Ofham, Kent, 1 mile and a half from West-Malling.

Ofley-Great, Hertf. on the S. W.

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side of Hitchin, where Offa, the Mercian king, lived a good while, and died. On the E. side of it, there is a fine seat, with a park, called *Ofley-Place*. Here is a charity-school.

Ofley-Little, Hertf. on the N. side of Great-Ofley, of which it was a hamlet, stands on the ledge of hills on the N. side of the county, called by some the Alps of England. The Roman Ikenield-way, which divides this county from Bedfordshire, till it comes hither, passes between this place and Flexton.

Ofwell, Devon, between Axminster and Honiton.

Ogborn St. Andrew, Wilts, N. from Marlborough.

Ogborn St. George, Wilts, N. from Marlborough.

Ogborn-Mussey, Wilts, N. from Marlborough.

Ogersstone, Hunt. near Billingbrook, W. of Stilton.

Ogle-Castle, Northumb. near the Pont river, N. W. of Pont-Eland. In a delightful situation on an eminence on the S. banks of the Blythe river. There are but little remains of the castle.

Oglesborp, York, W. Riding, near Bramham.

Ogmores-River, rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and, running S. falls into the Severn sea some miles W. of Cowbridge, a market-town.

OGNERSH, Surry, 3 miles E. of Godalming, had once a considerable manufactory of woollen cloth, chiefly blue, for the Canary-Islands. Here are fairs June 11 and Oct. 18; the latter for cattle was granted by King Charles II. and is kept at Shamley in this little parish.

Ogstone, Derby, on the Amber, N. W. of Alfreton.

Ogwell, East and West, Devon, 1 mile from Newton-Friars. At the former are 4 grist-mills, and 1 for malt, which are turned by 4 constant streams; and at which 80 families are by their leases obliged to grind.

Oke, Som. near Milverton.

Okebury, Hampsh. 6 miles from Andover, had a large Roman camp.

Okeford-Child, or Okeford Upper and Lower, Dorset, near Blandford.

Okeford-Eskilling, or Shilling, Dorset, near Sturminster, and the hills, Hodde and Hameldon, on the banks of the Stoure, 3 miles N. W. from Durweiton, had formerly a market and two fairs, now disused.

Okeford, Devon, on a river that runs into the Ex, near Bampton, so called from its store of timber-trees in former days, and from the passage here through the river. The church here was burnt many years ago.

Okeford, Gloc. a hamlet in Marshfield parish.

OKEHAM, Rutl. the shire-town, in the Vale of Catmos. It is 29 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, 16 E. of Leicester, 98 miles from London, is a manor that was computed in Domesday-book at 3 miles in length, and 1 mile 2-thirds in breadth. Here is a castle. King Henry III. granted it markets on Mondays and Saturdays, and fairs March 15, May 6, and Sept. 11. In the reign of Richard II. an hospital was founded here, for 12 poor men and 2 chaplains. This hospital is still in being, but extremely decayed and impoverished. About 1584, Mr. Johnson, parson of North-Luffenham, by his charitable collections, and especially by the help of concealed lands, which he begged of Queen Elizabeth, built and endowed that called Christ's Hospital here, and a free-school. The bishops of London and Peterborough, the deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the archdeacon of Northampton, and the masters of Trinity and St. John's College, Cambridge, are perpetual governors of the hospital. That called Dane-Wéed grows every spring, about the ruins of the old castle-wall, and dies in the fall. The first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordship, he forfeits a shoe, from the horse he rides on, to

the lord of the castle and manor, unless he commute for it with money; and several horse-shoes, some gilded and of curious workmanship, are nailed on the castle-hall door; some of them stamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt, in proportion to the sum given by way of fine. This custom is derived from the arms of its ancient lords, the Ferrers, which are three horse-shoes, fixed on the gates, and in the hall. To the Lords court here, the towns of Brampton, Belton, and Wardley, in this county, and Twiforde and Thorpe-Sackville, in Leicestershire, owe suit and service. The people of these parts used to go in pilgrimage to a spring in this place, still called Our Lady's-Well, where offerings were made to the Virgin-Mary and St. Michael the archangel. The assizes, &c. are held in the shire hall in the castle. Here is a charity-school.

Okeham, Suffex, near Lewes.

*** OKEHAMPTON, or OCKINGTON, Devon,** 22 miles from Exeter, 194 miles from London, on the river Oke, a mile from its parish-church, which stands alone on a hill, by the small ruins of a castle there in the reign of William the Conqueror. Is an ancient borough and barony, governed by a mayor, 8 capital burgesses, and as many assistants, a recorder, a justice, and a town-clerk. It was incorporated by King James I. Here is a mean town-hall, and as mean a chapel of ease; to which, in the reign of King James I. was added a neat little tower, to give it the form of a church. The chief manufacture here is serges; but its best support is from the road between Launceston and Crediton, here being very good inns. The manor of this borough, viz. its market on Saturday, with its fairs (on the 2d Thursday in March, May 3, 2d Wednesday after Midsummer, July 7 and 25, 1st Tuesday in September, and 1st Wednesday in October) is vested in the 8 principal members of the corporation. It had sent burgesses to par-

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ment only once in the reign of Edward I. and once in that of Edward II. but King Charles I. restored it to that privilege.

Okehampton-Monks, Devon, near Hatherley.

Okebanger, Hampsb. S. E. of Alton.

Okebanger-Mere, Chesb. receives the Fulbrook, S. of Sandbach.

Okeburst, Suffex, N. of Billingham.

Okeley, Surry, near the head of the Mole, on the W. side of Newdigate, is so called from its plenty of oaks. In its church-yard there grow rose-bushes at the head of several of the graves, according to a custom time out of mind, viz. That if a young man, or maid, lose their lovers by death, before marriage, the survivor plants a rose-tree at the head of the deceased's grave; which some studiously keep up many years at their own cost. Near the church is the moat and mole of the keep, being all that remains of a castle, said to have been destroyed by the Danes. The poor people hereabouts draw pill'd rushes, through melted grease, to save the expence of candles. The famous old Roman military way, called Stone-Street, may be plainly traced through this place in that called Monk's-Farm, 2 miles to the South. The common people say the devil made it, and brought the flints and pebbles of it from the beaches in Suffex; it being a prodigious work, 10 yards broad in some parts, 7 in most, a yard and half deep in stone, and near 3 miles long.

Okeley, Suffol, between Denham and Difs.

Okeley, Salop, by Bishops-Castle.

Okeley Church and North, Hampsb. S. W. of Basingstoke.

Okeley East, or Water, Berks, near Bray.

Okeley Great and Little, Effex, S. W. of Harwich.

Oken, Staff. near Codsal.

Okeny, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel.

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Okenbarw, York, W. Rid. in the parish of Buritall.

Okenyate, Salop, near Wrekin-Hill, has coal-pits.

Okeover, Staff. on the Dove, near Blore, has a park, near the pale of which 1-quarter of a mile S. of the church is a deep intrenchment, called the Hallsteds, supposed to have been a castellated mansion in the barons wars; but the lows, or burrows, in Arbour-Close, 2 or 3 bow-shots N. W. of the church, are certainly Roman, and made not of earth, or gravel, but of stones.

Okeover-Woodhouses, Staff. W. of Okeover.

Okesey, Wilts, N. E. of Malmesbury.

Oke's-Green, Derby, S. of Ashburn.

Okehorp, Derby, near Ashby de la Zouch.

Okewood, Surry, so called from its old site in a wood of oaks, is a chapel of ease to the churches of Wotton, Abinger, and Okeley, in this county, and to two others in Suffex, on the border of which it stands. Near this place are pits, out of which jett was formerly dug.

Okeworth, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Keighley.

Okeymour, Staff. near Alton, and the river Charnes.

OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, part in *Berks*, and part in *Wilts*, stands 8 miles from Reading, 7 from Henley, 9 from Windsor, of whose forest it is the chief place, and 32 from London. It is a pretty large well-frequented town, with a manufactory of silk-stockings and cloth, especially the former, of which large quantities are bought in its market. It is a corporation, governed by an alderman, recorder, and capital burgesses, and has a free-school, and an hospital with a chaplain to it. The market is Tuesdays; fairs the Thursday after Shrove-Tuesday, June 11, and November 2. Has a charity-school. The parish is 12 miles in circumference, 5 in length, and 3 in

breadth. At Lockley-Green in this parish is an hospital, founded for 16 pensioners, who have each 10l. a year, and a chaplain, who is termed master, 50l. a year.

St. Olave's, Suffolk, S. W. of Yarmouth.

Olcon, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Munnow at Cledol.

Oldacres, Durb. near Sedgfield.

Oldbarrow, or *Oldborough, Worc.* a peninsula in Warwickshire, that belongs to and is joined by a neck of land to Worcestershire, where is an ancient tumulus, from whence it is supposed the place took its name.

Oldbury, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Stapleton.

Oldbury, Suffex, between Chichester and Arundel.

Oldbury, Warw. S. of Atherston.

Oldbury, Warw. 1 mile from Henley in Arden, and 6 from Warwick. The Romans are supposed to have had a fort here, which contained 7 acres, enclosed with high ramparts. Several flints have been ploughed up here, curiously ground in the form of a pole-ax, thought to be instruments of war, brought hither by the Britons, before the invention of other arms, because there are no flints found within 40 miles of it.

Oldbury, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Thornbury. It stretches along the shore of the Severn, and is supposed to be the Roman station called Traiectus, many Roman coins have been found here, part of the intrenchments with high banks, forming two sides of a square, still remain pretty perfect, though the other parts are levelled.

Oldbury-Chapel, Staff. near the Tame, 1 mile E. of Dudley-castle, where Tame has its rise. Near it is a Roman camp, and the portway passed near it. Its chapel was founded on the dissolution of Hales-Owen-Abbey, in which parish it is situated.

Oldbury-Hill, Wilts, near East

and West Kennet, has the traces of a camp, with double trenches, thought to be Danish.

Oldbury on the Hill, Gloc. 6 miles from Tetbury, and 23 from Gloucester.

Oldbury on the Severn, Gloc. near Aust-Ferry.

Old-Carlisle, Cumb. 1 mile S. from Wigton, 8 S. W. from Carlisle, and about 10 from Elenborough. It stands upon the river Wifa, where are the ruins of an ancient city, upon a military way very large and visible, leading to Carlisle and the Roman wall. Here are a great many Roman antiquities found here.

Oldcastle, Chesb. near Malpas, had a castle.

Oldcastle, Monm. on the river Munnow, N. of Alterinnis.

Old-Court-Dowlas, Heref. S. of Newcourt.

Oldfield, Chesb. on the Dee river, between Chester and Hyle-Lake.

Oldfield, Linc. S. W. of Market-Raisin.

Oldfield, York, W. Riding, near Rippon.

Oldford, Midd. in Stepney parish, near Stratford le Bow and Hackney, had a passage over the river Lee, where Queen Maud, wife to Hen. I. had like to have been drowned, and therefore caused a bridge to be built at Stratford. Here are two ancient gateways, yet entire, which are supposed to be the remains of a royal palace, at that period, when the E. end of the metropolis was the fashionable residence of our sovereigns and the nobility.

Oldford, Som. between Frome-Selwood and Beckington.

OLDHAM, Lanc. 6 miles N. E. of Manchester, has a fair May 2.

Old-Hursth, Hants. a member of St. Ives.

Oldish, Warw. S. of Balsall.

Oldland, Gloc. near the forest of Kingswood, where there is a chapel of ease.

Oldmixon, Som. near Bridgewater.

Oldmoor, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Oldridge, Dev. S. E. of Crediton.

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Oldstoke, Hampsb. near Michel-
lewer.

Oldstreet, Linc. a Roman military
road, 3 miles from Lincoln.

Oldton, Suffolk, 2 miles from
Leostoff.

Oldtown, Northumb. with the
Chapel-House, S. of Beltingham.

Oldtown, Northumb. E. of the
former, near the Scots-Dike, was a
Roman station.

Oldtown, Heref. near Alterinnis.

Oldtown, York, W. Rid. N. W.
of Halitax.

Oldwark-Spring, Notting. near
East-Bridgeford, has the remains of
a Roman station.

Oldwinele, Northamp. N. of
Thrapston, has a mill on the Nen.

*Oldwives, or rather Oldwood-
Leas, Kent,* in the parish of Chil-
ham.

Olepen, or Oldpen, Gloc. 3 miles
from Dursley. Here is a chapel
annexed to Newington-Bagpath.

Olewark, York, N. Rid. near the
Ouse and Boroughbridge.

Ollantigh, Kent, in the parish of
Wye.

Ollerfset, Derby, in the High-
Peak.

Ollerston, York, N. Riding, S. E.
of Pickering.

Ollerton, Chesh. S. E. of Knottes-
ford.

Ollerton, York, W. Riding, S. of
Sherborn.

Olston, Som. near Bristol.

Olton, Staff. N. of Stone.

Olton, Upper and Lower, Staff.
near Norbury.

Olton Low, Chesh. near Delamere-
Forest.

Olton-End, or Oken-End, Warw.
on the N. side of Solihull.

Olfeston, Gloc. near Aust-Passage,
over the Severn, and 3 miles from
Thornbury. The church is annexed
to Alveston.

Omberley, Devon, not far from
Torrington, had a palace with a
chapel, built by K. Athelstan.

Ombersley, Worc. W. of Droit-
wich, where is a charity-school. It
is a large parish containing 17 ham-

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lets, and is 12 miles in circuit. It
had a market granted it by Edw. III.
and a fair. Lord Sandys has a noble
seat near it, of the same name.

On, High and Low, Staff. N. W.
of Penkridge.

Oncot, Staff. near Butterton.

Oneby, Linc. N. of Stamford.

Oney, a river in Herefordshire,
which runs into the Lug at Leinster.

Ongar-High, Essex, N. E. of
Chipping-Ongar.

ONGAR-PARK, *Essex,* is cut off
from the parish of High-Ongar by
Greensted and Bobbingworth. Market
on Saturdays, and one fair, on Sept.
30, for small wares. It is but a
small place, and is 12 miles W. of
Chelmsford, and 22 E. N. E. of
London.

Onbouse, Suffolk, near Stow-Mar-
ket.

Onibury, Salop, N. W. of Lud-
low.

Oningham, Northumb. was a cell
to the priory of Hexham.

Only, Northamp. E. of Dun-
Church.

Onneley, Staff. N. W. of Whit-
more.

Onney, a river in Salop, which
runs into the Teme at Ockley-Park.

Onslow, Salop, S. W. of Shrews-
bury.

Or, a river in Suffolk, which runs
into the German Ocean at Orford-
Haven.

Orby, Linc. N. E. of Spilsby.

Orchard, Devon, between Tavi-
stock and Oakhampton.

Orchard, Dorset, in the Isle of
Purbeck, about a mile from Bucknol,
and 2 from Corfe-Castle.

Orchard, Dorset, in the parish of
Whitchurch.

Orchard East and West, Dorset,
have a chapel of ease to Sturminster,
2 miles from Bedceitter.

Orchard-House, Midd. E. of Pop-
lar.

Orchardley, Som. N. of Frome.

Orchard-Portman, Som. between
its park and Taunton.

Orchardstoke, Gloc. between Chel-
tenham and Tewkesbury.

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Orchard-Windham, with its Park, Som. in a vale between Samsford, Brett, and Nettlecomb.

Orcharton, *Devon*, on the river Arme, near Modbury.

Orcheston St. George, *Wilts*, N. E. of Hatchbury, near Salisbury-Plain.

Orcheston St. Mary's, *Wilts*, on Salisbury-Plain, to the E. of the former.

Orde, *East and West, Northumb.* on the Tweed, near Norham.

Ordfall, *Notting.* on the Idle, E. of Redford.

* **ORFORD**, *Suffolk*, 88 miles from London, where the river Ore, after having joined the Ald, falls into the sea, had a harbour, till the sea withdrew from it, and was once a large populous town, with a castle; of which, and of a nunnery near the quay, there are still some ruins. The towers of the castle and its church are a sea-mark for colliers, coasters, and ships that come from Holland. There is a light-house at Orford-Nesse, which is also of great use to seamen, and is a shelter for them, when a N. E. wind blows hard upon the shore. The town was incorporated by Henry III. has a mayor, 18 portmen, 12 chief burgesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. Its market is Mondays, fair June 24. Though it sent members to parliament in the 26th of Edward I. yet it had no more elections till the reign of Edward IV.

Organford, *Dorset*, near Pool, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of penny-royal, here called organ, that is produced in the neighbourhood.

Organswick, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half N. E. of New-Rumney.

Orgrave, *Staff.* near King's-Bromley.

ORLSTON, *Kent*, on the N. side of Appledore, near Romney-Marsh. Fair on Holyrood-day.

Orslingbury, *Northamp.* near Walgrave.

ORLTON, *Heref.* near Richard's-Castle. Fair April 24.

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Orlton, *Salop.* near Wellington.

Orlton, *Worc.* near Lindridge, and is a chapelry to Eastham.

Ormsby, *St. Margaret's*, and *St. Michael's*, *Norf.* on the sea-coast, near Castor light-house, are two parishes.

Ormesby, *York*, N. Riding, W. of Gilsborough.

Ormesby-North, *Lint.* N. W. of Louth.

Ormesby-South, *Line.* S. W. of Alford.

Ormshead-Hall, *Westmor.* N. W. of Kirkby-Steven.

Ormside, *Westmorl.* near Appleby, with a church and parish, but small. A great number of vessels of brass, some of which seemed to have been gilt, were discovered near the manor-house, by the water washing away the soil. The manor-house is built castleways.

ORMSKIRK, *Lanc.* 206 miles from London, is a handsome town, with a good inland trade; a market on Tuesday; fairs on Whit-Monday and Sept. 8. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Here is a bituminous earth, from which oil of amber is extracted, that preserves raw flesh, and serves the poor people instead of candles.

Orsett, *Durham*, in the parish of Chetter le Street.

Orpington, *Kent*, 1 mile S. of St. Mary Cray.

Orrel, *Lanc.* S. W. of Wigan.

Orset, *Essex*, on the S. W. side of Horndon, and the N. W. of Mucking.

Orslow, *Staff.* N. of Blimhill.

Orston, *Not.* on the E. side of Bingham.

Orton, *Northamp.* near Rothwell.

ORTON, *Westmor.* 276 miles from

London, had a market granted by King Edward I. on Tuesday, which is now held on Wednesday. On a neighbouring hill there was lately a beacon. There are wet mosses hereabouts, in which subterraneous trees are often dug up. In 1612 the parishioners laid out 570l. in the purchase of all the rectory's tythes, for the use of the incumbent, with the advowson and patronage of its vicarage for ever. The church is a large old building, with a tower steeple. Here are two free-schools.

Orton or Overton, Cumb. near Thurbury.

Orton Great and Little, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Orton on the Mount, Leic. near Hog's-Norton.

Orwell, Camb. near Wimble, 3 miles from Cambridge.

Orwell, Wilts. near Bradford.

Orwell-River, or Ipswich-Water, Suff. runs 12 miles from Ipswich to Harwich, where it falls into the sea, and, with the Stour from Manningtree, forms the harbour of Harwich, called Orwell-Haven.

Osbaldeston, Lanc. near the Ribble, N. W. of Blackburn.

Osballdwick, York, N. Riding, near Stockton-Moor.

Osbaston, Salop, N. E. of Shrewsbury.

Osberton, Leic. N. E. of Bosworth.

Osberton, Nott. in the parish of Worktop.

Osborne, Hampsh. Isle of Wight, in East-Medina, where is a fine seat of Mr. Blachford.

Osburnby, Linc. N. of Fokingham.

Osend, Essex, near Orwell-Haven.

Osendike, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Tadcaster.

Oseney-Island, Oxf. is formed by the river Isis, in the meadows near Oxford, where a magnificent abbey was erected at the instigation of a concubine of King Henry I. to atone for her sins; and the said King built a palace there, wherein K. Richard I.

was born, which Edward II. converted into a monastery.

Osgarby, Linc. near Boothby-Pannell.

Osgathorp, Leic. near Colorton, where Thomas Harley, a citizen of London, built houses for six poor widows of ministers, with the allowance of 10l. a year to each, besides a free-school.

Osgodby, Linc. near the river Ankam and Market-Raisin.

Osgodby, York, E. Riding, near Selby.

Osgodby, York, N. Riding, S. of Scarborough.

Ostb, St. Essex, near the sea, 12 miles S. E. of Colchester, had a monastery.

Ostb, St. or Osey-Island, Essex, in Maldon-water, or Blackwater-river, is so covered with wild fowl at certain seasons, that many people come hither from London for the pleasure of shooting them, who often return with an Essex ague. This island is in the parish of Totham-Magna. On the shore here, where the colliers unload, are many burrows of earth, supposed to have been the graves of the Saxons and Danes.

Ostaston, Derby, in the parish of Sutton on the Hill.

Osmaston, Derbysh. near Derby.

Osmington, Dorset, near Weymouth, where is a quarry of stone called Horsetlesh. On the S. side of the churchyard was a burial-place for the Anabaptists, now an orchard. The church is a large ancient structure, with some ancient grave-stones.

Osmondston, or Schole, Norf. 93 miles from London, on the N. side of the river Waveney, in the road from Ipswich to Norwich, it being on the borders of Suffolk. In the reign of Edward III. Schole was only a hamlet to Osmondston, and was so increased in the reign, of Henry VIII. as to become the chief part of the town. Here is the White-Hart, called the Schole-inn, formerly remarked for its fine carved work, and images as big as the life.

It was built in 1655, by John Peck, Esq. whose arms are over the porch-door. The sign, which was very large, and adorned with great images, was the work of one Fairchild. The arms about it were those of the chief towns, and gentlemen in the county. Here is another very good inn; but the annual cock-matches fought here are the chief support of both. The houses here are about 40, the inhabitants 230, and it is rated to the King's tax at 435l.

Osmondthorp, Notting. in the parish of Southwell.

Osmondthorp, York, W. Riding, on the E. side of Leeds, is more properly Oswinthorp, it having been a royal village, and the seat of the Northumbrian King Oswin.

Osnoterley, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Northallerton.

Osney-Abbey, Oxfordsh. near Oxford.

Ospring, Kent, 2 miles S. W. of Feverham, was a part of the royal demesne. Here was a monastery of the Knights Templars. The town is governed by a constable.

Osset, York, W. Rid. 2 miles from Wakefield.

Oslington, Notting. near Carlton upon Trent.

Ostenbanger-House, Kent, in the parish of Stamford, 2 miles and a half N. of Hithe. This hath been anciently a very eminent seat, and, as some think was a parish by itself; some parts are yet standing, it appears to have been a very noble building. Here was formerly a chapel in it called St. John's, out of the ruins of which many tomb-stones with crosses on them, have been dug up. It is now converted to a farm-house.

Osterley-Park, Midd. 8 miles from London, on the N. W. side of Brentford, the magnificent seat of Mrs. Child.

Ostton, Suff. S. W. of Needham, has the ruins of a castle.

Oswald, St. Northumb. on the Picts wall, N. of Hexham, by some called Heavensfield, on Oswalde's total defeat of Cedwall, a British

usurper, by his being killed in the first onset. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswaldeslaw, Worc. between Worcester city and Speechly, is the capital of a hundred of its own name, and the place where Bishop Oswald used to keep his court, on a rising-ground, where the hundred-court is held still; and not far from it was St. Oswald's hospital, built and endowed by him anno 960, and pulled down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but on the restoration of King Charles II. a neat hospital was erected in its place, for 12 poor men.

Oswaldkirk, York, N. Riding, in Ridal-Vale, to the S. of Helmsley.

OSWESTRY, Salop, 172 miles from London, is a very old town, with a castle, a wall, and a ditch, was anciently a borough, and took its name from Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, who was killed here in the battle with Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, and torn limb from limb. Its church was formerly a monastery, and was called Blancminster. In the years 1542 and 1567, this town suffered much by fire. It is governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, &c. and once drove a great trade in Welch cottons and flannels, which is now very much decayed; and here is scarce a tolerable house for travellers. But besides a good grammar-school here, it is noted for an excellent charity-school for forty boys, besides girls, which has the best methods for exciting the emulation of the children in their learning; for 20 of the boys are set to strive against 20 others for shoes, and the 20 who perform their task best, have shoes first; then 10 of the boys are set against 10 others for the like premium, and so on, till they are all shod: so, in the girls' school, a shift is put up for the best spinner, a head-dress for the best sempstress, a pair of stockings for the best knitter, a bible for the best reader, and a

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book for the best writer. On the course here used to be horse-races. Here is a market on Monday; and fairs March 15, May 13, August 15, and December 11, the last granted by Henry III. for 4 days.

Otlands, Surry, near Weybridge, was formerly a royal palace, wherein Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 4th son to King Charles I. was born; and had a deer-park, which, in the late civil wars, was, by the parliamentarians, laid open, and the house demolished. In 1673, there was a brick wall remaining, which encompassed 10 acres; but there were then small traces of the chief pile, besides the gardener's lodge, wherein was the silk-worm-room raised by King James I.'s Queen. It is now a most magnificent building, and commands a most extensive prospect, which words cannot describe. In the park there was a paddock, where Queen Elizabeth used to shoot with a cross-bow. It is now the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who purchased it for 43,000*l.* of the Duke of Newcastle, 1789.

Ottenby, Linc. N. W. of Castor.

Otes-Hall, Essex, 3 miles from Harlow.

OTFORD, Kent, by the Darent, at the bottom of a hill, 3 miles N. of Sevenoake. In 793, here was a battle between the two Saxon Kings, Offa of Mercia, and Alrick of Kent, who was therein killed by Offa; and another in 1016, wherein the Danish King Canute was routed by King Edmund Ironside. The said Offa, to atone for the blood he had shed in that battle, first gave this place to Christ-church, Canterbury (as the deed says) *in pascua porcorum*, for the support of the Archbishop's bogs; and so it remained in the archbishop's liberty, till exchanged with King Henry VIII. for other lands. There was a chantry founded at the Rye-house in this parish. Here is a fair Aug. 24. The church was once a chapel to Shoreham.

Orbam, Kent, near the river Len,

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2 miles S. E. from Maidstone, had formerly a monastery.

Otherton, Staff. near Penkridge.

Otley, Salop. near Ellesmere.

Otley, Suff. W. of Dallinghoe.

OTLEY, York, W. Riding, under a cliff called Chevin, on the S. side of the river Wharfe, 209 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday; fairs August 1, and Nov. 15. The adjacent parts are reckoned the most delightful in England. The market of late years has been greatly improved, and is well supplied with corn. Its church has been lately been elegantly fitted up, in which are several good old monuments. The adjacent country is much improved, and from the Chevin is a most beautiful view of an extensive scope, of undescribed mansions. This manor was given by Athelstan to the see of York, whose archbishops had a palace here, with several extensive privileges. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Mr. Cave, 1611, called Prince Henry's School. This place in 1673 suffered much by an inundation, which carried away several bridges, mills, &c. as well as much corn, &c.

Otmere, Oxf. near Islip, is often overflowed in the winter.

Otter river rises at the foot of a range of hills on the borders of Dorsetshire, and, after a course of about 8 miles, is joined by a considerable stream at St. Mary's Ottery, 8 miles below which it falls into the sea, near Otterton.

Otterburn, Hampsb. S. of Winchester.

Otterburn, Northumb. near Elledon, was the field of battle between the English and Scots in 1388, wherein Henry Percy, called Hotspur, was taken prisoner, and Douglas, the Scots general, was killed. On this battle was founded the delightful old ballad of Chevy-chase, the village being situated by the river Rhead, on the S. side of the Cheviot-Hills. The entrenchments are still visible, and a number of tumuli scattered

over the adjacent ground, mark to future ages the slaughter made there.

Otterburn, York, W. Riding, near the river Aire, S. S. of Settle.

Otterdam, Kent, 3 miles N. E. from Lenham.

OTTERFORD, Som. at the source of the river Otter, S. E. of Wellington. Fair Nov. 17.

Otterham, Cornw. among the hills, S. E. of Bottreaux-Castle.

Otterham-Wharf, Kent, in the parish of Upchurch.

Otterhampton, Som. near Stoke-gursey.

Otteringham, York, E. Riding, S. bailiwick of Holdernefs.

Otterington-North, York, N. Rid. S. of Northallerton.

Otterington-South, York, N. Rid. near the former.

Otter-Marsh-Land, York, E. Rid. by the Humber, S. of Otteringham.

Ottersey, Som. near South-Petherton.

OTTERTON, Devon, near the influx of the river Otter into the sea, on the S. W. side of Sidmouth, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Easter-week, and the first Wednesday after Oct. 10.

OTTERY, ST. MARY'S, Devon, a large town on the river Otter, 5 miles from Honiton, on the left-hand side of the road from thence to Exeter, is 160 miles from London. Some say the river had its name from the otters formerly found in it; yet others call the town and river Autre. Here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Tuesday sevennight before Easter, on Whit-Tuesday, and Aug. 15.

Ottery-Mobuns, Devon, on the Otter river, above Honiton.

Ottery-Up, Devon, to the S. of Otterford, is so called because it is the highest place where the spring of the Otter maketh show of a river.

Ovenden, York, W. Riding, near Halifax.

Over, Camb. E. of St. Ives, 11 miles from Cambridge.

Over, Chesh. by the river Weaver,

at the E. end of Delamere-Forest, and the S. side of Vale-Royal, is remarkable for the privilege of a mayor, and the church, which is a quarter of a mile from the town.

Over, Gloc. near Gloucester, on the banks of the Severn, and is a hamlet to Churcham.

Over, Gloc. S. W. of Chipping-Sodbury, in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead. The manor-house is large, with a park, in which are the traces of a large round camp still visible.

Overacres, Northumb. near Ellsdon, has a colliery.

Over-Arley, Staff. near Kidderminster, 4 miles long and 1 and a half broad, on both sides the Severn. Here is a quarry of grinding-stones. In Arley-Wood is a Roman entrenchment nearly square.

Overbothilleston, Northumb. a hamlet of Warkworth.

Overburrow, Lanc. a little S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, by the conflux of the Lac and Lone, was formerly a great city according to a tradition of the inhabitants, and its antiquity is evident, from its old monuments, inscriptions, chequered pavements, and Roman coins.

Overbury, Worc. near Tewkesbury, on the S. side of Bredon-Hill. This parish is about 4 miles long, and nearly the same broad. It has a paper-mill, corn-mill, and a malt-house. The body of the church is of Saxon architecture.

Overchurch, Chesh. near Hyle-Lake.

Overcot, Northamp. N. W. of Daventry.

Over-Hall, Essex, a manor of Morton.

Overhall, Northumb. on the Irthing, near Thirlewall-Castle.

Overhill, Heref. near Hope.

Over-Ilgar, Northumb. a manor of Felton, in the barony of Mitford.

Overland, Kent, near Ash.

Overley, Salop, N. W. of Wem.

Over Magna and Parva, Derby, S. W. of Derby, the less a chapel to the greater.

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Over-Milton, Worcest. in the parish of Hartlebury.

Overforidge, Gloc. near Gloucester city, where was formerly a vineyard, and a large house moated round, built about 1351 by its abbot; but ruined in late civil wars.

Overfley, Warw. in the parish of Arrow, not far from Coughton, had a chapel.

Overstrand, Norf. near Cromer.

Overfwell, Gloc. near Stow on the Woud.

Overton, Chesb. N. of Malpas.

Overton, Chesb. between Upton and Macclesfield-Forest.

Overton, Flintsb. in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy Thursday, June 11, August 29, and Oct. 18.

Overton, Gloc. near Arlingham.

Overton, Hampsb. 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and October 22. Here is a silk-mill and a paper-mill.

Overton, Lanc. at the mouth of the Lune, S. W. of Lancaster.

Overton, Northamp. between Lamport and Walgrave.

Overly, Kent, in the Isle of Oxney.

Overton, Oxf. S. of Chalgrave.

Overton, Salop, near Billingsley and Aston-Botterells.

Overton, Staff. on the borders of Cheshire, towards Congleton.

Overton, Wilts, near East and West Kennet.

Overton, Wilts, S. of Swindon.

Overton, Wilts, near Everley-Warren.

Overton, Gloc. in Presbury parish.

Overton, Worc. S. W. of Evesham.

Overton, York, N. Riding, near Stockton-Moor.

Overton-Longvile, Hunt. a little below the river Nen, near Peterborough.

Overton-Sansye, Leic. E. of Ashby de la Zouch.

Overton-Waterville, or Cherry-Oton, Hunt. near Overton-Longvile.

Oving, Bucks, N. of Aylesbury.

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Ovingdean, Suff. E. of Bright-helmstone.

OVINGHAM, Northumb. 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26. The church is in the cathedral form, but contains nothing antique.

Ovington, Essex, E. of Steeple-Bumpitt.

Ovington, Hampsb. near Alresford.

Ovington, Norf. N. of Watton.

Ovington, Northumb. between Corbridge and Ovingham.

Ovington, York, N. Riding, near Tees, E. of Barnard's-Castle.

Oulcote, Notting. near Blithe.

Oulcote, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Settle.

Ould, Northamp. N. E. of Northampton.

Ouldbarrow, Warw. near Henley in Arden, but in the limits of Worcester-shire.

Ouleston, Chesb. N. W. of Sandbach.

Oulnal, Warw. near Ouldbarrow.

OUNLEY, Bucks, 59 miles from London, is on the W. side of the Ouse, noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, and has a market on Monday, and fairs on Easter-Monday, and June 29. The church here has a beautiful spire steeple, the only one in the county. It received the damage of several thousand pounds by a fire May 6, 1787, when 43 dwelling-houses, besides barns, &c. were destroyed.

Oulpen, Gloc. a chapel of ease to Bagpath.

Oulston-Hall, York, N. Rid. near Easingwold.

Oulton, Norf. N. W. of Alesham.

Oulton, Staff. N. of Stone.

Oulton, Suff. 2 miles from Le-stoff.

Oumby, Linc. near the river Auker, where, in the fields, by the road between Hull and Stamford, Roman coins have been ploughed up, both of brass and silver.

OUNBLE, Northamp. 76 miles from London, is a pretty, little, uniform town, with a neat church,

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a free-school, and an alms-house, both founded by a native, Sir William Laxton, Lord-Mayor of London, and supported by the Grocers company in London; and two good stone bridges over the river Nen, which almost surrounds it, the one in the road to Thrapston, the other to Yaxley. That called the North-Bridge is taken notice of by travellers, for the number of its arches, and the causey leading to it. Here is a charity-school for thirty boys, and another for twelve girls; another alms-house built by Nicholas Latham, and a well that sometimes makes a drumming noise, which the vulgar think presages a war, or other calamity. The market here is Saturday; the fairs on Feb. 25, Whit-Monday, and Aug. 21.

Ounberry-Topping, York, N. Rid. a steep, high, verdant mountain, not far from Gisborough, in Cleveland, which has a most delightful prospect, and is regarded by the sailors as a sea-mark. From a rock near the top of it there issues a spring, recommended for fore-eyes.

Ounston, Derby, near Dronfield.

Ounwell, Devon, near the mouth of the Arm, W. of Kingsbridge.

Ouram, York, E. Riding, N. of Hornsey.

Oure, Kent, near Feverham.

Oure, Som. W. of Porlock.

Oure, Suff. N. of Hastings.

Ouremouth, Sussex, by Thorney-Isle.

Ousburn, Great and Little, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Boroughbridge.

Ousby, Cumb. near Kirk-Oswald.

Ouse, Greater, rises in Northamptonshire, and, running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German sea called the Washes, at Lynn-Regis; is navigable to some distance above Downham, where there is a good harbour for barges, and by this river a considerable trade is carried on to Lynn-Regis, and other towns. It rises near Brackley, from the spring called

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Ousewell, in the hundred of Sutton but runs at some distance till it comes near Stony-Stratford, where it passes near the hundred of Cleley and, a little lower, receives the river Tove, which, having watered Towcester, runs, after a winding course of many miles, into the Ouse, near Cosgrove.

Ouse, Smaller, rises in Suffolk, and, separating that county from Norfolk on the S. W. discharges itself into the Greater Ouse, near Downham. Another of the same name rises in the W. N. W. side of Yorkshire, and, chiefly running to the S. E. at length falls into the Humber.

Ousgrefs, Northumb. S. of Alnewick.

Ousley-Bridge, Staff. over the Sow, E. of Cank-Wood.

Ousfern, Warw. near Morevale-Abbey.

Ouston, York, N. Rid. N. of Easingwold.

Ouston-Ferry, Linc. on the Trent, to the Isle of Axholm.

Outschefer, Northumb. near Bamburgh.

Outerby, Cumb. in the parish of Aspatrick, W. of Carlisle. Here is a good colliery at this place.

Outseates, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Outwell, Camb. S. E. of Wisbich, is in Norwich diocese.

Outwood-Common, York, W. Rid. N. of Wakefield.

Owdeswell, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Withington.

Ower, Gloc. See Over.

OWER-MAYNE, Dorset, with one fair on Oct. 10.

Owersby, Linc. N. W. of Market-Raisin, has a charity-school.

Owers-Rocks, Isle of Wight, E. of it.

Owghton-Head, Hertf. the source of that river, near Hitching.

Owlecotes, Derby, in Scarfdale.

Owlerton, York, W. Riding, near Sheffield.

Owley, Hertfordsh. near Buntingford.

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Oruly, Kent, in the Isle of Ox-
ley.

Oromby, Linc. N. W. of Castor.

Owre, Camb. on the Ouse, E. of
St. Ives.

Owre, Dorset, in the Isle of Pur-
beck, 4 miles N. E. of Corfe. This
was formerly the chief, if not the
only quay for exporting stone, now
enjoyed by Swanwich. Near it are
several stone quarries. Two islands
in the bay of Pool belong to this
hamlet, viz. Fursey, and St. Helen's,
or Green-Island. The latter of
which was formerly joined to it by
a bridge, whose ruins are visible.
It consists of about 20 acres, and on
it formerly was a chapel.

Owre, Hampsh. near Calshot-
Castle.

Owre, Salop, N. E. of Ather-
ley.

Owre-Chapel, Berks, S. of East-
Isley.

OWRE-MOIGNE, Dorset, N. E.
of Weymouth, a large parish, where
a fair is held on Michaelmas-day,
O. S. A little N. of the church
are ruins of some large structures of
which we have no account. The
church is ancient but not large, with
a tower of moderate height.

Owre-Nitty, Dorset, near Ower.
It has two islands in Pool harbour
belonging to it, viz. Round-Island
and Long-Island.

Owresby, Linc. between Norman-
by and the river Ankam.

Owrum, North and South, York,
W. Rid. in the parish of Halifax.

Owysden, Suff. near Dalham, has
a charity-school.

Owsebury, Hampsh. between Win-
chester and Bishop's-Waltham.

Owston, Durb. by the Were, to
the N. of Chester in the Street.

Owston, Durb. near Seaton.

Owston, Northumb. to the S. of
Stannerton, near coal and lead
mines.

Owstwick, York, E. Rid. in Hol-
derness.

Owterfide, Cumb. in the parish of
Aspatrick.

Owthorn and Witherinsay, York,

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E. Riding, in the S. bailiwick of
Hornsey, are called sister-kirks, be-
cause built by two sisters.

Owstorp, Notting. between Cot-
grave and Hickling.

Owton, Cumb. N. of Wigton.

Owving, Suff. near Chichester.

OXBOROUGH, Norf. to the S. E.
of Downham, on the river Ouse,
has a fair on March 25. Here has
been a military fosse, where, on
planting an orchard at the foot of
the hill, the bones of men, and old
pieces of armour, were dug up in
abundance.

Oxbrand, Norf. near Cromer.

Oxcliff, Lanc. on the W. side of
Lune, S. W. of Lancaster.

Oxcomb, Linc. N. E. of Horn-
castle.

Oxcroft, Derby, near Bolsover.

Oxenborn, Hampsh. near East-
Mean.

Oxenborn, Hampsh. near West-
Mean.

Oxenden, Gloc. E. of Tewkes-
bury.

Oxenden, Northamp. S. of Hara-
borough, has an echo in the steeple
of the church that repeats thirteen
syllables.

Oxenfield, Lanc. near Hawkshead
and Winander-Meer.

Oxenford, Surry, on the rivet
Wey, S. W. of Godalming. In
Bonfield nunnery there is a spring,
whose water was good for sore-eyes
and ulcers; and about it hart's
tongue grows in great plenty. Near
it was dug up, in the last century, a
quantity of old English coins and
gold rings.

Oxenball, Durbam, a hamlet of
Darlington, on the W. side of the
river Ikern, which abounds with
pikes, is noted for three deep wells,
called Hell-kettles, that are brim-
full of water, which curdles milk,
and will not bear soap.

Oxenball, Gloc. near Newent, has
a charity-school.

Oxenbeatb, Kent, between Maid-
stone and Tunbridge.

Oxenholm, Westmorl. 1 mile from
Kendal.

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Oxey, Hertf. on the S. side of Watford.

* *OXFORD, Oxon*, 55 miles from London, at the conflux of the Charwell and Isis, a little above the influx of the Isis into the Tame, stands in a sweet air, a plentiful country, and a fine plain. In the time of the ancient Britons, a colony of students came hither from Cricklade, in Wilts; but it suffered the common ruin of the towns in the time of the Saxons, and was only famous for a monastery built here by St. Frideswide; to which, in the reign of Ethelred, several Danes under sentence of death fled for refuge, and were burnt, together with the house, by the enraged Saxons: but the penitent King rebuilt it; and in the 9th century, King Alfred restored the muses hither, and built 3 colleges for grammar, learning, philosophy, and divinity; the studies of which were much interrupted, in the space of a few years, first by the destruction of this city by the Danes in the reign of King Ethelred, and then by the banishment of the scholars by King Harold. However, it appears to have been a place of study, at the time of the Norman invasion. William the Conqueror, suspecting the Oxonians' fidelity, built a castle on the W. side of the city, of which there still remains a square high tower, and a lofty mount, and he is supposed also to have surrounded the city with new walls. In that castle, the Empress Maud was besieged by King Stephen, who took it, after she had escaped by night. In the reign of King John, the magistrates of the town having, without trial, hanged up three innocent priests, or scholars, for a murder committed by another, the rest retired in great numbers to Reading, Salisbury, Maidstone, Cambridge, &c. by which the town was so impoverished, that it sent deputies to the pope's legate at Westminster, who begged pardon on their knees for their fault, and submitted to public penance. Upon this the scholars, after five years absence, returned

hither, and obtained new privileges; but in the reign of King Henry III. when it first had the name of an university, and that the students here were thirty thousand, they were excommunicated by the pope, for some rudeness to his legate. In the reign of Edward III. the scholars divided into the factions of northern and southern men, and an open rupture ensued; upon which the former retired to Stamford, and began to set up schools there: but, in a few years, all feuds subsiding, they returned hither, and statutes were enacted to prohibit professors of learning at Stamford, to the prejudice of Oxford. Four cells of friars were also erected about this time in the suburbs, wherein flourished many considerable scholars. In fine, this university is so ancient, that, as Paris university was called the first, this was termed the second school of the church, and it is now one of the most noble universities in Europe, for its plentiful endowments, and convenient mansions and regulations, for the education and accomplishment of the students. It has twenty colleges, endowed with fellowships, scholarships, &c. and most of them enriched with libraries, and other donations, and adorned with fine chapels, gardens, groves, cloisters, quadrangles, piazzas, statues, fountains, &c. And here are five halls, where most of the gentlemen live upon their own expences. Those maintained by the revenues of the colleges are about 1000, and the students who live at their own charge about 2000. Here are four terms in the year for public exercises. The magistrates of the university are.

1. The chancellor, usually a nobleman, chosen by the students for life.
2. A high-steward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the university, who is also for life, and to assist the chancellor, &c.
3. A vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exercises the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and students to their duty,

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and chooses four pro-vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence. 4. Two proctors, who are masters of arts, chosen yearly out of the several colleges in turn, to keep the peace, punish disorders, oversee weights and measures, order scholastic exercises, and the admission to degrees. 5. A public orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes, and other great men, who visit the university. 6. A keeper of its archives. 7. A register, who records all transactions of the convocation, &c. 8. Three esquire-beadles, with gilt silver maces, and three yeoman-beadles, with plain ones, who attend the vice-chancellor in public, execute his orders for apprehending delinquents, publish the courts of convocation, and conduct the preachers to church, and lecturers to school. 9. A verger, who, on solemn occasions, walks with the beadles before the vice-chancellor, and carries a silver rod.—As for the city, which is said to have been built above 1000 years before our Saviour's birth, it had the same laws and customs granted it, by ancient charters, as London, and liberty of being toll-free all over England. Its chief trade is sending malt by the barges to London. By the late inland navigation, it has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Worcester, &c. The corporation consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 4 aldermen, 8 assistants, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, all that have served the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and 24 common-councilmen. The mayor for the time being officiates at a coronation, in the buttery, and has for his fee a large gilt bowl and cover. It was made a bishop's see by King Henry VIII. and has 13 elegant

parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which has a dean, 8 canons, 8 chaplains, 8 singing-men, 8 choristers, a teacher of music for them, and an organist. The great bell, called Tom, which was formerly in its steeple, hangs now in a stately tower in the front of Christ-church-college gate. It weighs near 17,000lb. it being above seven feet in diameter, and near six feet high. It is tolled every night 101 strokes, the number of students in the college, to give notice for shutting up all the gates of the colleges and halls. These make about two thirds of the city, which is subject to the chancellor, or vice-chancellor of the university, in all affairs of moment, even relating to the town. And the latter yearly administers an oath to the mayor, &c. and the sheriffs of the county, to maintain the privileges of the university. Also, on the 10th of February, the mayor and 62 of the chief citizens solemnly pay each 1d. at St. Mary's church, in lieu of a great fine laid upon them in the reign of Edward III. when 62 of the students were murdered by the citizens. This city, which has often been the seat of our kings and parliaments, in one of which, held here by reason of the plague at London, in 1665, the votes were first printed. The public buildings here of most note, besides the colleges, are, 1. The schools, wherein exercises are performed for the several degrees, the public lectures read, &c. It was chiefly raised at the expence of Sir Thomas Bodley, whose statue is erected in it, and who furnished a library here, which Mr. Camden calls the university's public arsenal of wisdom, and is famous throughout Europe for its prodigious number of books. 2. The theatre, more magnificent than any thing of the kind in the world, built by Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of 15,000l. 3. The museum, a neat building, the lower part a chymical laboratory, and the upper a repository of rarities and

Roman antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Ashmole, and his father-in-law, Sir William Dugdale. 4. The Clarendon printing-house, the top of which is adorned with the nine muses, Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. It is a firm strong building, 115 feet in length, besides the spacious porticos in the N. and S. fronts, supported by detached columns of the Doric order. Here are printed, bibles, common-prayer-books, &c. there being particular rooms for a letter-founder, with rolling-presses for printing the Oxford almanacks. It was first founded in 1711, and built partly with the money accruing to the university from the profits of the copy of Lord Clarendon's history. 5. The physic-garden, of above five acres, walled round, with fine gates, one of which cost 600l. In 1771, the old N. gate was taken down, said to have been built in 700, and to have been the prison of Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishops Latimer and Ridley, before their martyrdom by Queen Mary, and the stone whereon they suffered is preserved with an inscription, near the front of Baliol-College. In 1774 a most beautiful painted window was put up in New-College chapel, that excites the attention of the public. The markets are Wednesday and Saturday; fairs May 3, Sept. 1, and Thursday before Michaelmas. The city and the university send each two members to parliament. In that called Port-Meadow, near this city, are frequent horse-races. In this city there are five or six charity-schools, in which are taught, clothed, &c. near 300 children. One for 54 boys was founded by the university, another for 30 boys and girls by the city. Without the town there are many ruins of the fortifications erected in the late civil wars. It has lately been embellished with a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge, &c.

* OXFORDSHIRE is bounded on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, between which counties

it runs for a few miles due N. in the form of a wedge; on the E. by Buckinghamshire; on the S. by Berkshire; and on the W. by Gloucestershire. It extends 45 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 190 in circumference. This county sends nine members to parliament, namely, two knights for the shire, two representatives of the university, two for the city of Oxford, two burgesses for Woodstock, and one for Banbury. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and contains 62 vicarages, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, 451 villages, 19,000 houses, and 114,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is equal in goodness to any of the others; for the soil being naturally dry, and at the same time plentifully watered with limpid streams, the air is naturally sweet and wholesome. The soil in general is very fruitful, both in corn and grass; but there is a great variety in it, and consequently several degrees of fertility. The husbandmen know well how to distinguish, and manage accordingly, both as to the tillage and the different kinds of grain sown here, there being no less than five sorts of wheat adapted to as many kinds of soil. The meadows are covered with rich grass, and are extremely profitable to the farmer. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, fruit, free-stone, and several sorts of earth useful in medicine, dying, and scouring. The principal rivers are, the Thames, Charwel, Windrush, and Evenload, which afford plenty of fish, and are remarkably good.

Oxgate, Midd. a prebend of St. Paul's, in Wilsdon parish.

Oxhill, Warw. on the N. side of Brilles.

Oxinton, Glouc. 4 miles E. from Tewkesbury, and 5 W. from Winchcombe.

Oxley, Staff. N. of Wolverhampton.

Oxlinch, Glouc. in the parish of Standish.

Oxsted, Norf. to the S. E. of

P A

Aletham. Here is an alms-house for six poor men.

Oxney, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Oxney Island, Kent, surrounded by the river Rother, over-against Appledore.

Oxnap, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Keighley.

Oxpring, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Barnesley.

Oxsted, Surry, in the parish of Stoke-Dabernon.

Oxton, Chesb. between Upton and the river Mersey.

Oxton, Devon, in Kenton parish, near Exmouth.

Oxton, York, E. Riding, near Tadcaster.

Oxton, York, E. Riding, N. of Kilham, by the river that runs to Bridlington.

Oxwell, Camb. between Biggleswade and Cambridge.

Oxwich, Norf. near Rainham-Hall.

Oxleworth, Gloc. 3 miles S. E. from Dursley, and 18 S. from Gloucester, is very remarkable for the number of foxes killed in one year, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which amounted to two hundred and thirty one.

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PACKINGTON, Leic. within a mile of Ashby de la Zouch, is a most delightful retired town.

Packington, Staff. on the N. W. side of Tamworth.

Packington-Magna, Warw. 3 miles S. of Coteshill.

Packington-Parva, Warw. near the former. Here was once a hermitage.

Pack's-Hill, Suff. near Horsted-Cayns.

Packwood, Warw. near Lapworth.

Padbury, Bucks, on the S. E. side of Buckingham, stands on a river that runs into the Ouse, which has

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a county-bridge erected over it, in pursuance of an act of parliament in 1742.

Paddington, Midd. on the N. side of Hyde-Park, which, by the late increase of buildings, may now be said to be a part of the capital.

Paddingwick, Midd. between Hammer-smith and the road to Acton.

PADDINHAM, Lanc. S. E. of Clithero, has fairs on May 8, and Sept. 26.

Padfield, Derby, in the High Peak.

Padlesworth, Kent, near Snodland, by the Medway, and 3 miles N. of West Malling.

Padlesworth, Kent, 3 miles S. E. from Elham. Its church is reckoned only as a chapel.

Padley, Derby, in the High Peak, near Scarsdale.

Padmore-Cbace, Staff. E. of Blore-heath.

Padongre, Warw. originally a member of Studley.

Padfute, York, W. Riding, S. of Patley-bridge.

Padston, or Paxton, Northumb. on the Tweed, W. of Berwick.

PADSTOW, Cornw. 232 miles from London, is a corporation at the mouth of the river Alan or Camel, in the Bristol channel, convenient for trade with Ireland; but the harbour, though the best in the N. part of the county, being capable of containing many large ships, is of difficult and dangerous access without a skilful pilot, being rocky on the E. side, and barred with the sea-sand on the W. The chief business on this coast, besides the trade in slate-tiles, is the fishing of herrings, which come up the channel in October. The market is on Saturday. From hence to St. Ives is a very fruitful and pleasant country, with hills producing tin, copper, and lead, which are all carried to the sea-shore. Fairs April 18, and Sept. 21.

Padstow, Devon, between Hatherley and the Merlands.

Padworth, Berks, near Aldermaston.

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Padynge, *Surry*, in Abinger parish.

Pagen, *Isle of Wight*, in the East Medina.

Pagestreet, *Midd.* E. of Edgworth.

Pagham, *Suff.* S. W. of Arundel, near Selsey.

Paglebham, *Essex*, on the E. side of the Stambidge, is separated by a creek from Wallesea, or Walfleet-Island, part of which is in its parish.

Pagmore, *York*, W. Rid. 1 mile from Barnsley.

Paggrave, *Magna and Parva*, *Norf.* in Sporle parish, near Swaffham.

Pailington, *Warw.* on the N. side of Harborough.

PAINFILL, *Dorset*, with fairs on July 7, and Aug. 29.

Pains, *Suff.* between Cuckfield and Ditchling.

PAIN'S-CASTLE, *Radnorsh.* in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and Dec. 19.

Painsford, *Devon*, in the parish of Ashprington. Here was formerly a medicinal spring, with a chapel dedicated to St. David, much frequented.

Painshill, *Surry*, near Cobham, 20 miles from London.

Painsley, *Staff.* N. W. of Leigh.

PAINSWICK, *Gloc.* 4 miles N. W. from Bisley, 4 N. from Stroud, 6 from Gloucester, and 94 from London, finely situated in the best air in the county. The parish is 12 miles in compass, and has a brook running through it into the Stroud. Market on Tuesday, fair on Sept. 19, besides which it has another on Whit-Tuesday, April 1 and 3, and the Tuesdays before St. James's and All-Saints days, are great markets for sheep. Here is a charity-school, and a manufactory of broad cloth. The church is a large Gothic building, consisting of a nave, with two aisles, three galleries, and three chancels, and a handsome altar-piece, erected in 1743.

Pakefield, *Suff.* near the sea, S. of Leostoff.

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Pakenham, *Suff.* 3 miles from St. Edmundsbury.

Pakenbill, *Gloc.* in the parish of Stroud.

Pakington, *Worc.* near Broomsgrove, where is a park.

Palgrave, *Suffolk*, near Diss in Norfolk.

Palling, *Norf.* on the coast, N. E. of Hickling.

Pallington, *Dorset*, a hamlet to Affiddle.

Palmer's-Bay, *Kent*, near the North Foreland.

Palmer's-Green, *Midd.* near Southgate.

Palterton, *Derby*, S. of Bolsover.

Paltons, *Hampsb.* N. E. of the New Forest.

Pamber, *Hampsb.* N. of Basingstoke.

Pamel-bridge, *Suffex*, near Winchelsea.

Pamington, *Gloc.* near Tewkesbury.

Pamphill, *Dorset*, near Winborn.

Pampisford, *Camb.* near Wittlesford, 7 miles from Cambridge.

Pampocalia, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Wetherby.

Pan, *Isle of Wight*, in the East Medina.

Panborough, *Som.* W. of Wells.

Pancras, *Midd.* on the N. W. side of London, in the highway to Kentish-town. Its church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's, of which cathedral some call it the mother, it being thought to be as old as that church, even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it is represented as weather-beaten and standing alone, without any company, though it had formerly many buildings about it. In its church-yard lie many Roman Catholics. At a public-house on the S. side of the church is a medicinal spring.

Pancras-Wick, *Devon*, a member of Bradworthy, and on the same stream.

Panfield, *Essex*, near Bocking and Braintree, had a priory.

Pangborn, *Berks*, by the Thames, N. W. of Reading.

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Pangden, Suffex, S. W. of Ditchling.

Pannal, York, W. Riding, near Knarlesborough.

Pansanger, Hertf. 2 miles N. W. from Hertford.

Panslon, Northumb. S. of Learmouth.

Pant, a river in Essex, which falls into Blackwater, below Little Braxted.

Panteage, Monm. N. of Pontipool.

Pantley, Gloc. N. E. of Newent.

Panton, Linc. an old village near Aneaster.

Panxford, Norf. between Northwich and South Walsham.

Pap-Castle, Cumb. stood 2 miles from Cocker mouth, on the other side of the Darwent, whose Roman antiquity is proved by several monuments, and a large green stone vessel found here, with little images upon it, is supposed to have been formerly a Danish font for dipping of infants, and has been since used at Bridkirk, in the neighbourhood, for their sprinkling.

Papplewick, Nott. near Newsted, in Sherwood-forest, where are several large cotton-mills.

Papworth-Agnes and Evered, Camb. 11 miles on the W. side of Cambridge. The Ermin-street Roman way passes through the latter, from Holm to Huntingdon.

Papworth-Netber, Hunt. between Great Paxton and Hilton.

Paracomb, Devon, near Comb-Martin.

Parbold, Lanc. N. W. of Wigan.

Parcassick, Monm. N. of Chepstow.

Pardsey, Cumb. a hamlet in the parish of Dean.

Parham, Suffol. on the river Ore, near Framlingham.

Parham, Suffex, near Amberley.

Park, Dorset, a hamlet in the parish of Broad Windsor.

Park, Hampsh. near Lindhurst, in the Forest.

Park, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina.

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Park, Staff. near Oswestry.

Park, Westmorl. S. of Crosby-Ravensthorpe.

Parkbury, Hertf. near Colney-Street.

Park-End, Gloc. a hamlet to Haresfield parish.

Park-Farm-Place, Kent, in the parish of Eltham.

Park-Gate, Midd. W. of Mufwell-Hill.

Park-Great, Leic. between Ashby de la Zouch and Stanton-Harold.

Park-Hall, or Priory, Essex, near St. Osyth.

Park-Hall, Essex, S. E. of Epping.

Park-Hall, Northumb. near Castle-Bromwich, of which it was once a member.

Park-Hall, Salop, N. of Oswestry.

Park-Hall, Staff. S. E. of Bucknell.

Parkham, Devon, on the W. side of Monkleigh.

Parkhead, Northumb. near Harbottle-Castle.

Parkhill, Staff. N. W. of Uttoxeter.

Parkhouse, York, N. Riding, by Gisborough.

Parkhouse, Hampsh. E. of Lemsington.

Parklatbes, Nott. in the lordship of Kelham.

Park-New, Linc. near Ormskirk.

Park of the Hay, York, W. Rid. between Boroughbridge and Knarlesborough.

Parkpill, Monm. by the Usk, near Caerleon.

Parkston, Dorset, in Kinstanton hamlet, 2 miles from Pool, where was formerly a chapel.

Park-Stone, Dorset, near Poole.

Park-Street, Hertf. on the Coln, S. of St. Alban's.

Parlieu, Hampsh. N. W. of Christchurch.

Parlington, York, W. Rid. between Leeds and Tadcaster.

Parmestad, Kent, near Kingston.

Parndon-Great, Essex, between Nettlewell and Roydon.

Parndon-Little, Essex, is in a

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delightful situation, between the former and Nettlewell.

Parnham, Dorset, 5 miles N. of Bridport.

Parr, Lanc. 3 miles from Prescot.

Parret or *Pedred* river has its rise in the southern part of Somersetshire. Near Langport it is joined by the Ordred, augmented by the Ivel; and, about 4 miles from this junction, it is joined by the Tone, or Thone, a pretty large river, rising among the hills in the western parts of this county. About two miles below the junction of the Tone, the Parret receives another considerable stream; and, thus augmented, it passes by the town of Bridgewater, and falls into the Bristol channel in Bridgewater-bay.

Parret-North, Som. near Crewkern and the source of the Parret.

Parret-South, Dorset, near Bemister.

Parrivale, Midd. between Great-Ealing and Harrow. See *Perrivale*.

Parrocks, Kent, in the parish of Gravesend.

Parrys, Essex, near North-Weald.

PARSHORE, Worc. 7 miles from Worcester, and 102 from London, is a neat old town on the N. side of the Avon, near its junction with the river Bow, being a considerable thoroughfare in the lower road from Worcester to London. A religious house was founded here in 604, a small part of which now remains, and is used as the parish church of Holy Cross, the whole of which contained above 10 acres. The abbey church was 250 feet long, and 120 broad. The parish of Parshore is of great extent, and hath within its limits many manors and chapelries. At present it has two parishes Holy Cross and St. Andrew. In Holy Cross church are several very antique monuments. Its chief manufacture is stockings. It contains about 300 houses, and has markets on Tuesday and Saturday; fairs Easter-Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before Nov. 1.

Parfley or Paslow-Hall, Essex, near Ongar,

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Parfenby or Parson's-Town, Cumb. in the parish of Plumland.

Parson-Drove, Camb. near Wilsbich, 37 miles from Cambridge.

Parson's-Green, Midd. 4 miles W. of London, in the parish of Fulham.

Parson's-Street, Midd. near Hendon.

Partington, Chesh. on the Mersey, N. W. of Altrincham.

PARTNEY, Linc. on the N. side of Spillsby, has fairs on Aug. 1 and 25, Sept. 18, and Oct. 18.

Parton, Cumb. a port near Moreby, on the N. side of Whitehaven, lately improved by act of parliament, so as to be capable of receiving small ships for carrying coals, &c. to Ireland.

Parton, Cumb. a hamlet in the parish of Thursby. It lies between the river Wampool on the S. and Powbeck on the N.

Partridge-Green, Suffex, in the parish of East Grinstead.

Parwick, Derby, in the parish of Ashborn.

Pasbey, Suff. near Tisehurst and border of Kent.

Passage, Cornwall, by Helford-Haven.

Passage, Gloc. by Tewkesbury.

Passelows, Essex, in Dagenham parish.

Passelows, Essex, near High Ongar.

Passemers, Essex, near Parndon.

Passenham or Passham, Northamp. on the Ouse, opposite to Stony-Stratford, is said to be the place where the Saxon King Edgar put a garrison to guard the passage over that river against the Danes from Northampton.

Paston, Norf. N. E. of North-Walsbam, near the sea.

Paston, Northamp. N. of Peterborough.

Paston, Northumb. on the borders of Scotland, near which is Harelaw-Hill, on which is a circular entrenchment with a double rampart and fosse.

Patcham, Suffex, E. of Arundel-Forest.

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Patcham, Suff. W. of *Lewes*.
Patching, Suff. E. of *Stening*.
Patenham, Bedf. near *Odehill*.
Pathlow, Warw. the name of a hundred in the Conqueror's time, but now only a liberty, containing several towns between *Warwick* and *Aulcester*.

Patley-Bridge, York. W. Riding, over the *Nid*, by *Netherdale*.

Patmer-Hall, Hertf. on the N. side of *Bishops-Stortford*.

Patney, Wilts. E. of the *Devizes*.

Patow-Beacons, Hampsb. W. of the *Candovers*.

Patrick-Brumpton, York. N. Rid. W. of *Bedall*.

Patrickborn, Kent. by the *Stour*, 2 miles and a half S. E. from *Canterbury*.

PATRINGTON, York. E. Riding, in *Holderness*, the ancient *Prætorium* of *Ptolomy*, on a river that runs into the *Humber*, 192 miles from *London*, has a pleasant prospect of the shore of the *Humber*, and the green fields on the borders of *Lincolnshire*. The inhabitants boast of its antiquity, and of the pristine excellency of its harbour. It has two fairs, *March 28*, and *July 28*. It is a corporate town, with a market on *Saturday*.

Patshall, Staff. 5 miles N. W. of *Wolverhampton*.

Patswick, Essex. N. W. of *Coggeshal*.

Patterdale, Westmorl. near *Ulleswater*. It is part of the barony of *Kendal*, and has a chapel of ease to *Barton*, from whence it is 10 miles S. W. It is in a most reclusive situation. Near it is *Grisedale*, where eagles frequently breed on a rocky mountain called *Eaglesrag*.

Pattefhal, Northamp. near *Bugbrook*.

Pattefley, Norf. near *Oxwich*.

Pattingbam, Staff. near *Patshall*, and more to the W. of *Wolverhampton*, where, in 1700, was found a large torques of fine gold, 2 feet long, 3 pounds 2 ounces weight, in shape of the bow of a kettle, and so flexible, that it could be wrapped round the

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arm, and be easily extended again to its own form. These torques were worn by the ancient Britons, as well as the Romans.

PAYEEL, Essex. has a fair on *Whit-Tuesday*.

Paul, York. E. Rid. on the *Humber*, S. of *Headon*.

Paul-Church, Cornw. on a hill to the W. of *Mountsbay*, was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595.

Paulesbury, Northamp. 4 miles from *Lusfield*.

Paulet, Som. on the E. side of the *Parret*, near *Fairfield*. It is 4 miles from *Bridgewater*.

Paulholm, York. E. Riding, near *Headon*.

Paulton, Cornw. near *St. Breage*.

Paulton, Som. N. W. of *Frome*.

Paunkin, Dorset. near *Bemister*, on the same river.

Paunson, Devon. is a barton in the parish of *South Sidenham*, though very distant from its church.

Pauntley, Gloc. 4 miles from *Newent*, and 10 from *Glocester*.

Paunton-Great, Linc. on the river *Witham*, S. of *Grantham*, where chequered pavements of the Romans are often dug up. It had formerly a bridge over the river. Its church, one of the finest old structures in this country, was built some hundred years ago.

Paunton-Little, Linc. N. of *Great Paunton*, on the same river.

Pawton, Cornw. near *Lawhitton*, has its bailiff.

Paxford, Gloc. near *Camden*.

Paxton-Great, Hunt. E. of the *Ouse*, N. E. of *St. Neot's*.

Paxton-Little, Hunt. lies on the W. side of the *Ouse*, near *Hale-Weston*.

Paynton, Devon. near *Torbay*, Here is a charity-school.

Peak, Derby. severed by the *Dove* from *Staffordshire*, is a rocky, rough, mountainous, and barren tract, on the W. side of the *Darwent*, but rich in lead, iron, coal, and veins of antimony, and in vales that abound with black cattle and sheep. Millstones and grindstones are also dug

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here; and sometimes a kind of white fluor is found in the mines, which is, in all respects, like crystal. The tops of its mountains seem to be as high above the clouds, as the clouds are above the common hills.

Peak, Hampsh. N. W. of East-Mean.

Peak-Dean, Suff. S. of Chittingley.

Peak-Forest, Derby, in the High Peak.

Peakirk, Northamp. between Paston and Market-Deeping. Between this and the river Welland are certain fens, occasioned by its inundations.

Peamont, Devon, in the parish of Exminster.

Pearcbing, Suffex, N. of New Shoreham.

PEASMERSH, Suffex, near Rye. Fair Thursday after Whitsun-week.

Peatbfoot or Pegsworth, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Peatling, Great and Little, [Leic.] N. E. of Lutterworth.

Pebworth, Gloc. N. of Camden.

Peckforton, Chesh. in the parish of Bunbury.

Peckham, Kent, in Hadlow parish.

PECKHAM, Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, between that and the New-Cross at Deptford. Fair Aug. 1.

Peckham, East or Great, Kent, near West Malling.

Peckham, West or Little, Kent, 3 miles S. W. from West-Malling. A free-school was founded and endowed here in 1408, for the Knights-Templars; but it was afterwards taken from them, and given to those of St. John of Jerusalem.

Peckham-Rye, Surry, S. of Peckham.

Peckleton, Leic. N. E. of Hinckley.

Peckmanston, Kent, near Newchurch.

Pedmandow, Cornw. between the Land's-End and Whitsand-Bay.

Pedmersb, Effex, near Halsted.

Pedmore, Worc. near Stourbridge. Its church is as old as the time of

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the Saxons. Over the door within the porch is a curious piece of Saxon sculpture. It has a charity-school.

Pedumfack, Durb. near Hunsterworth.

Pedwardine, Heref. near Brompton-Brian.

Peel, Isle of Man, formerly Holm-town, has a fort in a small island, and a garrison well supplied with cannon. Here stands the ancient cathedral, the lord's house, with some lodgings of the bishop's, and some other remains of antiquity.

Peel-Heath, Midd. between Colton-Green and Cowley.

Pegglesworth, Gloc. in the parish of Dowdeswell.

Pegton, or Pigden, Northumb. N. W. of Morpeth.

Pebemury, Devon, N. W. of Honiton.

Peldon, Effex, near Mersey-Island.

Pele, Lanc. N. of Wigan.

Pele, Lanc. W. of Warrington.

Pelham-Arfa, or Brent, Pelham-Furneux, Pelham-Stockin, are three villages in *Herifordshire*, on the borders of *Effex*, towards Clavering, which have each their church. The first is nearest to Clavering, between Pelham-Furneux and Cockenhatch. Pelham-Furneux to the S. E. of Hormeads. Pelham-Stockin lies a little to the E. of the latter.

N. B. These three villages were but one at the time of William the Conqueror.

PELIN, Cornw. S. of Lestwithiel. Fair June 11.

Pell, Suffex, on the coast, by Bexill.

Pellamontain, Cornw. N. of Trefise.

Pelles, Cornw. near Padstow-Haven.

Peloe, Durbam, near Chester le Street.

Pelbal, Staff. N. of Walsall.

Pelton, Salop, N. of Newport.

Pelton, Durbam, in the parish of Chester le Street.

Pemberton, Lanc. near Wigan.

PEMBRIDGE, Heref. to the S. W. of Leominster, on the river Arrow,

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148 miles from London, has a manufactory of woollen cloth, a market on Tuesday, and fairs on May 12, and Nov. 22.

Pembroke-Castle, Heref. near Skenfrith-Castle.

* **PEMBROKE, Pembroke-sh.** the principal town in the county, is situated upon a creek of Milford-Haven, in the most pleasant part of all Wales, 256 miles from London. It is the county-town, and has two handsome bridges over two small rivers that run into a creek, which forms the W. side of a promontory. It is well inhabited, and has many good houses, and one church. Here is also a custom-house. Among the inhabitants are several merchants, who, favoured by the situation of the place, employ near 200 sail on their own account, so that, next to Caermarthen, it is the largest and richest town in South Wales. It has one long straight street, upon a narrow part of a rock, and the above-mentioned rivers seem to be two arms of Milford-Haven, which ebbs and flows close to the town. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and was anciently fortified with walls, and a magnificent castle, seated on a rock, at the W. end of the town. In this rock, under the chapel, is a natural cavern called Wogan, remarkable for a very fine echo: this is supposed to have been a store-room for the garrison, there being a staircase leading into it from the castle, and it has a wide mouth towards the river. This structure being burnt a few years after it was erected, it was rebuilt. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garrison for King Charles I. Market on Saturdays; fairs on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and Sept. 25. Sends one member to parliament.

* **PEMBROKESHIRE** is the S. W. extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county-town, and is bounded on the E. by Caermarthen-shire, on the N. E. by Cardigan-shire, and on all other sides by

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the Irish sea. It extends in length from N. to S. 35 miles, and from E. to W. 29, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, 145 parishes, about 2300 houses, and 25,900 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. The air of this county is esteemed very salubrious, and the soil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and these, which are chiefly situated in the N. E. part of the county, yield good pasture for cattle and sheep: towards the sea-coast, the land extends into rich meadows and corn-fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, sheep, goats, and wild-fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea-birds, that breed in the Isle of Ramsey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds, of several sorts, as appear incredible to those who have not seen them. They come to these rocks in the night-time, and leave them also in the night; for, in the evening, the rocks shall be covered with them, and, the next morning, not a bird is to be seen. In the same manner, not a single bird shall appear in the evening, and the next morning the rocks shall be covered with them. They also commonly make a visit about Christmas, staying a week, or longer, and then take their leave till breeding-time. Among these birds are the elug, razor-bill, puffin, and harry-bird. The elug lays but one egg, which, as well as those of the puffin and razor-bill, is as big as a duck's, but longer, and smaller at one end. She never leaves this egg till it is hatched, nor then till the young one is able to follow her, and she is all this time fed by the male. This and the razor-bill breed upon the bare rocks, without any sort of nest. The puffin and harry-bird breed in holes, and com-

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monly in those of the rabbits; but sometimes they dig holes with their beaks. The harry-birds are never seen on land but when taken. All the four kinds cannot raise themselves to fly away when they are on land, and therefore they creep or waddle to the cliffs, and throwing themselves off, take wing. The eligug is the same bird which they call in Cornwall a kiddaw, and in Yorkshire a scout. The razor-bill is the merre of Cornwall. The puffin is the arctick duck of Clufius, and the harry-bird the shire-water of Sir Thomas Brown. This county is well supplied with fish of all kinds; and, among the rocks, upon some part of this coast, particularly near St. David's, they gather, in the spring, a kind of alga, or sea-weed, called laver, of which they make a sort of food, called in Welch Lhavan, and in English Black-Butter. Having washed it clean, they lay it to sweat between two flat stones, then shred it small, and knead it well, like dough for bread, and afterwards make it up into great balls or rolls, which some eat raw, and others fry with oat-meal and butter. It is accounted excellent against all distempers of the liver and spleen; and some affirm, that they have been relieved by it in the sharpest fits of the stone. Great quantity of pit-coal is found here, and culm; but there does not appear to be any manufacture.

PEMBURY, *Kent*, has a fair on Whitfun-Tuesday.

Pen, Som. on the N. E. side of Wincaunton, where Kenwald, one of the West-Saxon Kings, gave the Britons such an entire rout, that they were never able to make head after it against the Saxons, and where, many ages after this, Edmund Ironside gained a memorable victory over the Danes, who had before, viz. in 1001, defeated the Saxons in this place.

Penalib, Monm. on the Wye, S. of Monmouth.

Penbrook, Dorset, in the parish of South Perrot.

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Pencher, Durham, near Houghton-le Spring.

Pencle, Staff. near Newcastle under Line.

Pencomb, Heref. S. W. of Bromyard.
Pen-Court, Kent, near Hollingbourn.

Pencoyd, Heref. W. of Rofs.

Pencoyd, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

Pencreek, Cornw. near Leskard.

Penden, Cornw. by the N. coast, near Morvath.

Pendene-Vow, Cornw. on the N. coast, by Morvath, has an unsathomable cave under the earth, into which the sea flows at high-water. The cliffs between this and St. Ives glitter, as if they had store of copper, of which there is abundance hereabouts within land.

Pendennis, Cornw. at the mouth of Falmouth haven, is a peninsula of one mile and a half in compass, on which Henry VIII. erected a castle, opposite to that of St. Maw's, which he also built. It was fortified by Queen Elizabeth, and served then for the governor's house. It is one of the largest castles in the kingdom, and is built on a high rock. This is stronger by land than St. Maw's, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks.

Pendennock-Point, Cornw. N. of the Lizard.

Pender, Cornw. near St Buriem.

Pend-Hill, Surry, in Blechingley parish.

Pendle-Forest and Hill, Lanc. near Clithero.

Pendleton, Lanc. W. of Pendle-Hill.

Pendock, Worc. between the Malvern-Hills and Gloucestershire, N. W. of Tewkesbury.

Pendomer, Som. between Crewkern and Melbury.

Pendragon-Castle, Westmorl. close by the river Eden, to the S. of Kirkby-Steven.

Pendre, Cornw. near Blisland, and N. E. of Bodmin.

Pendrestone, Cornw. near Blisland, or Bliston, to the N. E. of Bodmin, is a rock on the top of a hill, where

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was once a beacon, and a mighty stone, three yards and a half long, four feet broad, and two and a half thick, which, like that called Main-Amber, was so equally balanced, that the wind would stir it, or the least touch of the finger; yet the strength of many could not remove it.

Penfoot, Cornw. S. W. of Launceston.

Penford, Staff. E. of Codfall.

Pengelly, Cornw. in the parish of Breage.

Pengerfick, Cornw. E. of Mountsbay.

Pengwenyon-Point, Cornw. S. E. of Mountsbay, near Helston.

Penbale, Cornw. W. of St. Denis.

Penball, Cornw. 2 miles N. W. of Launceston.

Penball, Cornw. S. E. of Padstow-Haven.

Penberret, Cornw. N. E. of Bodmin.

Penbill-Beacon, York. N. Riding, near Midlam.

Penbow, Monm. S. of Strogles-Castle.

Penbury, Suff. W. of Battle.

PENNIBOUT, Caermarthensb. S. Wales, with one fair on Dec. 5.

PENIBURT, Radnorsh. S. Wales, with one fair, on Oct. 29.

PENISTREET, Merionethsb. in Trawsfynydd, N. Wales, with two fairs, on Aug. 17, and Sept. 21.

Penk, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Saw, below Stafford.

Penkenel, Cornw. S. E. of Truro.

Penkeib, Lanc. S. W. of Warrington.

PENKRIDGE, Staff. has a stone bridge over the Penk, 126 miles from London. Here was once a monastery. The market is Tuesday, fairs on Sept. 2, and one of the greatest horse-fairs in the world, on Oct. 10.

Penland, Heref. S. of Kington.

Penlene, Cornw. N. E. of of Botreux-Castle.

Penlet-Point, Cornw. W. of Plymouth-Harbour.

Penley, or Pentley, Hertf. N. W. of Berkhamsted, near Tring.

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Penley, Wilts, by Westbury.

PENMACHNO, Caernarvonsh. S. Wales, with two fairs, on August 23, and Sept. 21.

Penman-Mawr, a mountain in Caernarvonshire, 1,400 feet high, which hangs perpendicularly over the sea, at so vast a height, that few spectators would be able to look down the dreadful steep. On the side next the sea is a road cut out of the side of the rock, about six or seven feet wide, which winds up a steep ascent, and used to be defended on one side only by a slight wall, in some parts about a yard high, and in others by only a bank, that scarce rose a foot above the road. The sea was seen dashing its waves forty fathoms below, with the mountain rising as much above the traveller's head. This dangerous road was a few years ago secured by a wall breast-high, to the building of which the city of Dublin largely contributed, it being in the high road to Holyhead.

Penman-Ross, a mountain in Denbighshire, North Wales, near which there is a narrow dangerous road to St. Asaph.

PENMORSA, Caernarvonsh. North Wales, with three fairs, on Aug. 20, Sept. 25, and Nov. 12.

Penn, Bucks, 2 miles from High Wycomb.

Penn, Netber, and Over, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

Pennant, Cornw. in the parish of St. Clere.

Pennard, East and West, Som. near Glastonbury.

Pennervan, a mountain in Brecknockshire, South Wales, very quick in its ascent, and sharp at its summit, situated a little S. of Brecknock town.

Pennigent-Hill, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Settle.

Pennington, Hampsh. near Ringwood.

Pennington, Lanc. near Ulverston.

PENNISTON, York, W. Riding, N. of Middop. Fairs, Thursday before February 28, last Thursday in March, Thursday before old May-

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day, and Thursday after old Michaelmas-day.

Pennywell, Hertf. near Watford and Brockley-Hill.

Pen-Park-Hole, Gloc. 3 miles from Bristol and the Severn, in the parish of Westbury. It is very remarkable for the destruction of the Rev. Mr. Newman, March 17, 1775.

Penpoll, Cornw. E. of Bødmin.

Penpont, Cornw. S. E. of Padstow-Haven.

Penpurgh, Northumb. by Whitfield and the silver-mills.

PENRISE, or PENRYSE, Glamorgansh. situated near the sea-coast, 187 miles from London. This town has a good harbour for ships, and formerly here was a castle; a considerable part of the ruins are still remaining. Market on Thursdays; fairs May 17, July 17, Sept. 17, and Dec. 1.

PENRITH, Cumb. 282 miles from London, near the river Peterel, and the conflux of the Eimot and Loder, is a large well-built town, reckoned the second in the county for trade and wealth; being noted for tanners, and having a good market for corn, &c. on Tuesday, and a great cattle-market every other Tuesday from Whit-Sunday to Aug. 1, and a fair on Whit-Tuesday. It had once a royal castle, which was repaired in the reign of Henry VI. but is now in ruins. In its church-yard are two pillars, about five yards from one another, said to have been set up in memory of Sir Owen Cæsarius, a famous warrior of these parts, buried here, who killed so many wild bears, which much infested this county, that the figures of bears, cut out in stone, on each side of his grave, were set there, in remembrance of the execution he made among those beasts; and it is said his body extended from one pillar to the other. In the market-place there is a town-house of wood, beautified with bears climbing up a ragged staff. There is a memorandum on the N. side of the vestry without, that, in 1598,

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2266 persons died here of the plague. Here is a charity-school for 20 boys, and another for 30 girls, maintained by 55l. a year, by the sacrament-money, and parish-stock. In 1715 the Scots highland rebels entered this town, and quartered here one night, in their way to Preston, without doing much harm; but in the last rebellion, in 1745, they were very rapacious here, and cruel. Its handsome spacious church has been lately rebuilt, and the roof supported by pillars, whose shafts are of one entire reddish stone, dug out of a neighbouring quarry. On the E. part of the parish, upon the N. bank of the river Eamont, are two caves or grottoes, dug out of the solid rock, and sufficient to contain 100 men. The passage to them is very narrow and dangerous, and perhaps its perilous access may have given it the name of His Parlis, though the vulgar tell strange stories of one Iſis, a giant, who lived here in former times, and like Cacus of old, used to seize men and cattle, and draw them into his den to devour them. But it is highly probable, that these subterraneous chambers were made for a secure retreat in time of sudden danger; and the iron gates, which were taken away not long ago, do not a little confirm that supposition.

Penrith, Old, Cumb. in the parish of Lazonby, 5 miles from New Penrith, and 13 from Carlisle. Here are great ruins of a town, and here was formerly a Roman station, of which there are a great many remains, numbers of Roman antiquities have been found here.

Penrose, Cornw. near Helston.

Penrose, Cornw. at the Land's End.

Penrose, Heref. by the Garran, N. of Pembridge.

Penrose, Monm. by Caerleon.

Penrose, Monm. N. of Ragland-Castle.

Penruddock, Cumb. in the parish of Greystock.

* **PENRYN, Cornw.** 261 miles from London, stands on a hill, at

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the entrance of Falmouth-Haven, by Pendennis-Castle, and has so many gardens and orchards, that it resembles a town in a wood. It is well watered with rivulets, and has an arm of the sea on each side of it, with a good custom-house and quay, and other neat buildings. It drives a considerable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery: so that here are many merchants. It was anciently governed by a portreeve; but King James I. made it a corporation, consisting of a mayor, 11 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, with a recorder, steward, &c. an office of record every three weeks, with a prison, and power to try felons in their jurisdiction. And he granted, that the mayor and two aldermen should be justices of the peace, and that they should have a guildhall. Here was once a monastery, which was a cell to Kirton; and here are still to be seen a tower, and part of the garden-walls, the ruins of a collegiate church. Markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; fairs, May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21. It has no church nor chapel, but belongs to the parish of Gluvias, a quarter of a mile off. It has sent members to parliament ever since the first year of Queen Mary; and King James II. in pursuance of his view to enslave the nation, by putting all corporations under the influence of the crown, granted it a new charter, whereby their election was vested in the magistracy only; but the design being too bare-faced, it was never made use of; all the inhabitants that pay scot and lot, who are not much above 100, being the electors. Mr. Rymer gives this very remarkable account how Penryn was once saved by a company of strolling players, viz. That, towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, the Spaniards were landing to burn the town, just as the players were setting Sampson upon the Philistines, which performance was accompanied with such drumming and shouting, that the

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Spaniards thought some ambush was laid for them, and scampered back to their ships. Queen Elizabeth founded a free-school here.

PENSANCE, Cornw. at the bottom of Mountsbay, 10 miles from the Land's-End, 289 miles from London, was burnt in 1595 by the Spaniards, who, with four galleys, surprised this part of the coast, and set several villages and farms on fire; but it was soon rebuilt, made one of the coinage towns, and has now a considerable trade. It lies in the parish of Madern, noted for its restorative spring, effectual in the cure of lameness, as well as the cholic, &c. It is well built and populous, and has many ships belonging to it. Here is a good market on Thursday, and fairs on Trinity-Thursday and Holy-Thursday. This part of the shore abounds so with lead, tin, and copper ore, that the veins thereof appear on the utmost extent of land, at low-water mark.

Pensand, Cornw. S. of Stratton, on the same river.

Pensax, Worcest. a chapel in the parish of Lindridge, it stands on a rising ground, with a small spire.

Penset-Chace, Staff. S. W. of Wolverhampton, has a salt spring.

PENSFORD, Som. 118 miles from London. Here is a manufactory of woollen-cloth, and a market on Tuesday; fairs on May 6 and November 8.

Pen's - Green, Surry, between Peckham and Beckenham.

Pen's-Place, Hertf. on Aldenham-Common.

Pensham, Worc. is about half a mile from Pershore.

Pensheret, Cornw. N. E. of Bodmin.

PENSHERST, or PENCHESTER, Kent, by the Medway, 3 miles S. W. of Tunbridge. Fair July 1.

Pensherst-Halymote, alias Otford-Wild, Kent, near Pensherst.

Pensignance, Cornw. near Redruth.

Penshorp, Norfolk, near Fakenham.

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Penterry-Chapel, Monm. N. W.
of Chepstow.

PENTHRANT - *Mon, Anglesea,*
5 miles W. of Beaumaris, has fairs
May 5, Friday after Trinity, Aug.
16, Oct. 3, and Nov. 12.

Pentire-Fort, Hill, and Point,
Cornw. near the entrance of Padstow-
Haven.

Pentire, East and West, Cornw.
on the Bristol channel, near Cran-
stock, S. E. of Penhale.

Pentlow, Essex, on the Stour,
between Long-Melford and Clare.

Pentney, Norf. on the river Lyn,
between Seche and Castleacre.

Penton-Grafton, Hampsb. near
Weyhill.

Penton-Meawsey, Hampsb. near
Andover.

Pentregayer, Salop, W. of Of-
westry.

Pentrepant, Salop, N. of Of-
westry.

Pentridge, Derby, S. W. of Al-
freton.

Pentridge, Dorset, by Cranborn-
chace, on the borders of Wiltshire.
On Penbury-Hill, near this place, is
an extensive prospect.

PENTRY, *Caermarth. S. Wales,*
has fairs May 12 and Oct. 10.

Pentvan, Cornw. W. of Tre-
wardrith-Bay.

Pentwynbarth-Hill, Monm. W.
of Caerleon.

Penvose, Cornw. S. E. of Padstow-
Haven.

Penwarn, Cornw. in Menagesy
parish, W. of Trewardrith-Bay.

Penwarren, Cornw. near Helford-
Haven.

Penwortham, Lanc. on the Ribble,
near Preston, had anciently a castle
and a monastery.

Penyard-Castle, Heref. near Ross.

Pen-y-Clawth, Monm. E. of Rag-
land-Castle.

Peover-Nether, Cheshire, on the
Pever, N. E. of Northwich.

Peover-Upper, Chesh. on the N.
side of the Pever, E. of Northwich,
has a parochial chapel in the parish
of Ruffton.

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Pepenbury, or Pembury, Kent, 3
miles S. E. from Tunbridge.

Peppbull, Chesh. W. of Maccles-
field.

Peping straw, Kent, in the parish
of Offham.

Peplew, Salop, S. of Hodnet.

Pepperbarrow, Surry, on the W.
side of Godalmin.

Pepperhill, Salop, near Patshall
in Staffordshire.

Peppering, Suff. S. E. of Arundel,
on the same river.

Peppernefs, Kent, the S. point of
Sandwich-Haven.

Pepperslock, Bedf. near Luton-
Hoo.

Pepplesham, Suff. near Hastings.

Peramarwothal, Cornw. N. of
Penryn.

Peramutbno, Cornw. E. of Mounts-
bay.

Peran in the Sands, Cornw. on
the British Channel, N. E. of St.
Agnes, has been almost destroyed
with the sea-sands forced into it by
the N. W. wind, so that the inha-
bitants have been once obliged to
remove their church.

Percy-Lodge, Bucks, near Coln-
brook.

Percy's-Cross, Northumb. near
Rodham, erected in memory of Sir
R. Percy, slain by Lord Montacute,
in 1463, fighting for Henry VI.

Pere, St. Monm. S. of Chepstow.

Perivale, Midd. is the modern
name given to a small village, for-
merly called Little Greenford, *vulgo*
Ganford, on the N. side of Great
Ealing and Castlebare-Hill; but is
more properly that rich vale of ex-
cellent corn that extends from Heston
to Harrow on the Hill and Pinner,
including Northold, Southold, Nor-
cote, Greenford, Hayes, &c.

Perlethorp, Notting. in the parish
of Edenslow.

Permondley, Northumb. N. E. of
Kirkhaugh.

Perose, Cornw. S. W. of Camel-
ford.

Perrot, South, Dorset, is on the
borders of Somerset, 2 miles N. W.,

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from Cheddington, having the river *Parrat* rising near it.

Perry, Hunt. in the parish of Great-Stoughton.

Perry-Bar, Staff. N. of Birmingham.

Perry-Bridge, Som. on a river S. of Wrinton.

Perry-Court, Kent, near Cliff.

Perry-Court, Kent, near Preston.

Perry-Court, Kent, near Wye.

Perry-Hall, Staff. near Perry-Bar.

Perry-Hill, Surry, N. W. of Guildford.

Perry-Street, Kent, near Sidenham.

Perry-Wood, Staff. near Birmingham.

Perse-Bridge, Durham, on the Tees, W. of Darlington, where priests were formerly stationed, to officiate for the devotion of travellers, as well as of the neighbours, in a chapel, the ruins of which remain, near to the bridge. This would tempt one to think the original name of this place was Priest's-Bridge, especially if it be true, as tradition says, that the old bridge, which was of wood, was replaced with one of stone, by two neighbouring priests. A Roman altar, besides urns, coins, and other marks of antiquity, has been found here; and it is supposed, that here the Roman highway from Catarick entered this county.

Perfendrove, Camb. W. of Wilsbich.

Perfhal, Staff. near Eccleshal.

Perfbore. See *Parfbore*.

Perfint, Hampsb. near Rumsey.

Pertenhall, Bedf. near Swinethhead.

Pertbneer-Chapel, Monm. near Moamouth.

Perton, Staff. near Wolverhampton, and about half a mile from the river Smeltal.

Pertwood, Wilts, N. W. of Hindon.

Peryton, Som. near Wellington and Brent-Marsh.

Pery-Town, Kent, near Westwell.

Pescotter, a river in Cardiganshire,

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which runs into the Tavy opposite Iistrodesyne.

Pesnall, Suff. W. of Yoxford.

Pessebury, or Pisbiobury, Hertf. near Sabridgeworth, is said to have been the seat of Piso, a great captain of the Romans, when they governed this island.

Peston, Salop, near Chirbury.

Petcbes, Essex, on Blackwater river, by Finchingfield.

* *PETERBOROUGH, Northamp.* 82 miles from London, is the least city and the poorest bishoprick, though one of the oldest towns in England. It had a monastery dedicated to St. Peter, and founded anno 655; to which the abbot of Croyland and his monks flying for protection, in the year 870, they were overtaken and murdered in a court of this monastery, called the Monk's Churchyard, because they were all there buried; and to this day is to be seen the tomb-stone with their effigies, which was erected over their common grave. Soon after this the Danes destroyed both this monastery and the friars, so that it lay destitute for above 100 years. The monks being afterwards restored, lived very sumptuously, with a mitred abbot at their head, till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. converted it into a bishop's see. The cathedral, which is said to be above 1000 years old, though it seems to be more modern, is a most noble Gothic fabrick, and was much more so before it was defaced in the civil wars. The W. front, which is 156 feet in breadth, is the most stately of any in England; and, besides columns curiously adorned, is supported by three of the tallest arches in England. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture-history, and the succession of its abbots. Here are the monuments of Q. Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. and of Mary, Queen of Scots; and the figure of one Mr. Scarlet, the sexton, who buried them, and lived to 95, after he had buried all the housekeepers of the town twice over. Here is

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but one parish-church, besides the cathedral. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, by a charter of Henry VIII. All its officers are elected by the dean and chapter, consisting of 6 prebendaries, who are lords of the manor. Besides the dean and chapter, who are an ecclesiastical corporation, distinct from the bishop, here are 8 petty canons, 4 students in divinity, 1 epistler, 1 gospeller, a sub-dean, sub-treasurer, and chanter, 8 choristers, 8 singing-men, 2 chancellors, besides a steward, organist, &c. a grammar-school, and two charity-schools. The river Nen, over which it has a wooden bridge, is navigable by barges, to Northampton, 50 miles further, which bring coal, corn, &c. and by which they export in some years 6000 quarters of malt, besides other goods, especially the woollen manufactures either of cloth or stockings, in which the poor are employed. The air here is said not to be very wholesome, by reason of the neighbouring fens, but the water of the river is fresh and good, the highest spring-tide never coming up within 5 miles of the town, and there is plenty of excellent water in their wells. The streets are poorly built, and there is a handsome market-house, over which are kept the assizes and sessions. The market is on Saturday; fairs July 10, and Oct. 2, for horses. Its jurisdiction extends over 32 towns and hamlets, wherein the civil magistrates, appointed by the royal commission, are vested with the same power as judges of assize, and hold their quarterly sessions in this city.

Peter-Church, Heref. on the river Doier, in the Golden-Vale.

Peterly, Bucks, in Missenden parish.

PETER, ST. LE PORT, a market-town in the S. E. part of Guernsey, in *Hampshire*, in the British Channel, which has only one long and narrow street. The mouth of the harbour is well set with rocks, and on each side defended by a castle, one called the Old Castle, and the other

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Castle-Cornet. At this town generally resides the governor of the island, who has the command of the garrison in this and all the other castles. The harbour has a good road, from whence ships may sail with any wind, and from the road pass under the guns of the castle to the pier, close up to the town. This pier is a noble work, formed of vast stones, joined together with great art and regularity; it is not only a security to the ships, but, being contiguous to the town, is handsomely paved at the top with large smooth flag-stone, guarded with parapets, and, being of a great length and breadth, forms a pleasant walk, it affording a free prospect of the sea and the neighbouring islands. **Cornet-Castle**, which commands both the town and the harbour, stands on a rock, is separated from the land by an arm of the sea, no less than 600 yards wide, and not fordable but at low-water in great spring-tides.

PETER'S, ST. Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, adjoining to the sea, 6 miles N. E. of Sandwich, is a member of the port of Dover, to which it was united by King Henry VIII. It has two fairs, viz. April 5, and July 10: and a charity-school.

Peter's, St. Suff. S. of Bungay.

Peter's, St. Worc. near Droitwich.

Peter's, St. Chapel in the Wall, Essex, at the mouth of Blackwater river.

* **PETERSFIELD, Hampshire**, 55 miles from London, to which it is a great thoroughfare from Portsmouth, is a populous town, and not ill built. It is a borough, by the stile of mayor and commonalty, who, though incorporated by the charter of Queen Elizabeth, and others make it more ancient, have suffered all their privileges to be managed by the lords of the manor, at whose court the mayor is annually chose. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs July 10, and Dec. 11. Its church is only a chapel of ease.

Peter's-Green, Heref. in the road from Kempton to Luton.

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Petersham, Dorset, near Winborne Minster.

Petersham, Surry, near the New Park, S. of Richmond-Hill, is said to have been anciently a privileged place, and to have had a monastery, but has now no traces of either. The house is erected in an angle of the New Park, on the site of the Earl of Rochester's fine house, which was burnt down in 1720 by an accidental fire, so sudden and furious, that, besides consuming the rich furniture, paintings, and library of the Earl of Clarendon, the family had much ado to save their lives.

Peterston, Monm. on the coast, S. W. of Newport-Haven.

Peterflow, Heref. W. of Wilton-Castle.

Petefree, Suff. E. of Dalingho.

Petefworth, Kent, near Bradherst.

Petbam, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. of Canterbury, is a vicarage annexed to Waltham.

Petbam-Court, Kent, near Eynsford.

Petbaugh, Suff. S. of Debenham.

PETHERTON-NORTH, Som. with one-fair on May 1.

PETHERTON-SOUTH, Som. 137 miles from London, was called Pedred's-Town, from the river Pedred, now Parrot, on which it stands, above 12 miles S. E. from North-Petherton, and had formerly a palace of the West-Saxon King Ina. Market on Tuesday, fair July 5.

Petberwick, or St. Petrock, Little, Cornw. near Padstow-Haven.

Petherwin-North, Devon, near Warrington.

Petherwin-South, Cornw. S. W. of Launceston.

Petley-Wood, Suff. E. of Battle.

Peton, Salop, near Corsham-Castle.

Petswell, Essex, near High Ongar and Stondon.

Pett, Kent, near Little Chart.

PETT-LEVEL, Suff. S. of Winchelsea. Fair May 27.

Petterel, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden near Carlisle.

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Petterel-Wrey, Cumb. by Petterel river, and Inglewood-Forest.

Pett-House, Kent, near Sevenoke.

Petton, Devon, N. E. of Bampton.

Petton, Salop, near Baggeley.

Petts, Kent, near Charing.

Pett's-Court, Kent, near Bapchild, whose true name is Pott's-Court.

PETWORTH, Suff. 5 miles from Midhurst and the Suffex Downs, and 49 from London, is a large, populous, handsome town, adorned moreover with several seats of gentlemen, particularly the magnificent seat of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, many of whom lie buried in a separate vault of its church, the rectory of which, the richest in the county, said to be worth 6 or 700l. a year, is in the Duke of Somerset's gift. Here is a market on Saturday, and fair on Nov. 20. In the Duke of Somerset's armory here there is a sword, which, by circumstances, appears to have been the weapon of the famous Henry Hotspur, though it is not so unwieldy as other ancient swords generally are.

PEVENSEY, or PEMSEY, Suffex, which gives name to one of its rapes, lies to the N. E. of Beachy-Head. It had a noble castle built by William the Conqueror, who, some say, first landed here. It was anciently a famous haven; but is now accessible only by small boats, that crowd up a little rill to it. Fair July 5.

Pever, a river in Cheshire which runs into the Wever near Northwich.

Peverel-Point, Dorset, by Swanwich-Bay. On this point is a battery for 6 guns.

Pewington, Kent, on the S. side of Lenham, in Pluckley parish.

Pewet-Island, Essex, between Harwich and the Gunfleet.

Pewsey, Wilts, near Manningford.

Pewsham-Forest, Wilts, near Chippenham.

Pexball, Chesh. W. of Macclesfield.

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Peysmore, Berks. S. W. of Ilfley.
Peyton, Suffolk, in the parish of Boxford.

Philack, Cornw. at the bottom of St. Ives-Bay.

PHILIP'S-NORTON, Som. between Bath and Froom, 104 miles from London, has a market on Friday, and fairs on March 21, 27, May 1, and Aug. 29.

Philipston, or Philston, Dorset, near Winborn All-Saints.

Pbillis-Court, Oxf. near Henley on Thames.

Philly, Cornw. on a branch of Falmouth-Haven.

Picbrote, Bucks. N. W. of Aylebury.

Pickford, Salop, on the S. E. side of Shrewsbury, near Condover. It is noted for a spring of pitchy water (from whence some derive its name) on the top of which there always flows a sort of liquid bitumen. Over most of the coal-pits hereabouts there lies a stratum of blackish rock, of which, by boiling and grinding, they make pitch and tar, and also distil an oil from it.

Pickarsdane, Kent, a valley below Wye-Down, has an excellent spring, frequented by the school-boys of Wye, who go to drink its water with sugar.

Pickenham, North and South, Norf. to the S. E. of Swaffham. The former had a hermitage, with a chapel. The latter had two churches in the reign of Edward I. now but one.

PICKERING, York, N. Riding, 13 miles from Scarborough, and 225 from London, is a pretty large town, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, on a hill among the wild mountains of Blakemore, having the forest of Pickering on the N. and Pickering-Common on the S. It is said to have been built 270 years before Christ, by Peridurus, a King of the Britons, who was buried here. It had once a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, to whose jurisdiction many of the neighbouring villages were subject; and the ad-

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jacent territory, commonly called Pickering-Lath, or the liberty or forest of Pickering, was given by Henry III. to his son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. A court is kept here for all actions under 40s. arising within the honour of Pickering. Here is a plentiful market for corn, &c. on Monday, and a fair for three days, beginning Sept. 24.

Pickering - Grange, Leic. near Hucklescot.

Pickestock, Salop, between Drayton and Newport.

Picket, Dorset, in the parish of South Perrot.

Pickett-End, Hertf. N. W. of Hemel-Hempsted.

Pickets, or Newberry, Hertf. in Aldenham parish.

Pickball, or Pickbill, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Thurst.

Pickbill, Midd. in the parish of Waltham-Cross.

Pickle-Scot, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

Pickmere, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Pever below Marbury.

Pickmere, Chesh. by Great Budworth.

Pickrells, Essex, near Fyfield.

Pickwell, Leic. near Burrow, on the S. side of Melton-Mowbray.

Pickwell, or Pidekefwell, Devon, in the parish of Ham, near Barnstaple.

Pickwick, Wilts. N. W. of Corsham.

Pickworth, Linc. near Fokingham, has a chalybeat spring.

Pickworth, Rutl. to the E. of that called Five-Mile-Cross, in the York road from Stamford, was formerly a town, with a parish-church, of which nothing remains but the steeple, now called Mock-beggar.

Picote's, Hertf. near Bishop-Stortford.

Pidon, Chesh. on the Gowy, near Delamere-Forest.

Pigs-Wall, of which there are still some ruins, both in Northumberland and Cumberland, was built by the Romans from Carlisle to

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Newcastle upon Tyne, *i. e.* 80 miles from the Irish sea to the German ocean, to prevent the incursions of the Scots and Picts, who harassed them from the Scots borders, when the necessities of the empire drew their legions from Britain. The Emperor Adrian first built it of earth, and in anno 123, caused it to be palisadoed. Severus, the Emperor, built it of stone, with turrets at every mile, wherein he kept garrisons; yet the Picts broke through it more than once. Ætius, the Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, anno 430; but it was not long before it was ruined by the Picts. It was 8 feet thick, and 12 feet high.

Piddinghoe, Suff. near Newhaven.

Piddington, Durham, E. of that city.

Piddington, Oxf. S. E. of Bicester.

Piddle, or Trent, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the British Channel at Poole, on which stream are situated several villages and hamlets, which take their name from this, viz. Piddle-Musterton, Piddle-Trenthide, &c.

Piddle-Parva, Dorset, a tything in the parish of Piddleton,

PIDDLE-TOWN, Dorset, has a fair on Easter-Tuesday, is a very large parish, 5 miles N. E. of Dorchester, on the S. bank of the river Piddle; and had formerly a market. The church is at the E. end of the parish, large and ancient.

Piddle-Trenthide, Dorset, is a large parish situated on the river Piddle, one mile S. from Alton-Pancras, contiguous on the S. to Piddlehinton. The church is an ancient large fabrick, stands near the N. extremity of the parish. In a vale on the N. side of the church rises the river Piddle, or Trent, which gives name to this and many other parishes and hamlets that stand on its banks.

Pidle, Worc. near Fladbury, a chapelry to that parish, on the banks of the Avon, about a mile E. of Pershore.

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Pidle-North, Worc. E. of Worcester, on the S. side of the road leading from thence to Alcester.

Pidley, Hunt. a member of Somerham.

Piercefield, Monm. near Chepstow, remarkable for its producing fine cyder, and the plantation of the late Mr. Morris, which has most extensive prospects.

Percy-Lodge, Midd. by Colebrook. *Pigborn, York,* W. Rid. N. W. of Doncaster.

Pigions, Suff. E. of Petworth.

Pigmarsh, Surry, near Mitcham.

Pigshall, Northumb. W. of Newcastle.

Pig-Street, Gloc. in the parish of Stanley King's.

Pikale, Linc. E. of Spalding.

Pilbury-Grange, Derby, S. W. of Bakewell.

Pile of Foudray, Lanc. near Fountains and Walney-Isle.

Pilham, Linc. S. W. of Kirtton.

Pilkington, and its *Park, Lanc.* S. of Bury.

Pill, Cornw. S. E. of Lestwithiel.

Pill, Devon, not far from Yarnescomb.

Pill, Som. a road for shipping, near Bristol.

Pill, Som. S. of Shepton-Mallet.

Pillamountain, Cornw. N. W. of Crantock St. Michael.

Pilland, Devon, in the parish of Pilton.

Pillaton, Cornw. by Liver river, S. E. of St. Ives.

Pillaton-Hall, Staff. between Penkridge and Cannock.

Pill-Bridge, Som. over the river Ivel, near Ichester.

Pillerion, Neiber and Over, Warw. on the S. W. side of Kington. The former is a large parish.

Pillesdon, Dorset, S. W. of Bemister, on the extremity of the county, on the borders of Devon, 2 miles and a half S. of Barstock. One mile to the N. of it is a remarkable high hill, called Pilsdon-Pen, on which is the vestige of a camp. The church of Pillesdon is small, but very ancient.

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Pillesgate, Northamp. near Burghley-Houle.

Pilley, Hampsh. in the New-Forest.

Pilling-Hall, and Moss, Lanc. between Garstang and the sea. On Saturday the 26th of Jan. 1744-5, a part of Pilling-Moss, lying between Hefcomb-Houles and Wild Bear, was observed to rise to a surprizing height: after a short time it sunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the S. side: in half an hour's time it covered 20 acres of land. The improved land adjoining that part of the Moss which moved, was a concave circle containing near 100 acres, which was well nigh filled up with moss and water. In some parts it was thought to be five yards deep. A family was driven out of their dwelling-house, which was quite surrounded, and the fabrick tumbling down. The part of the Moss which was sunk like the bed of a river, ran N. and S. was above a mile in length, and near half a mile in breadth; so that it was apprehended there would be a continual current to the S. A man was going over the Moss when it began to move: as he was going eastward, he perceived, to his great astonishment, that the ground under his feet moved southward. He turned back speedily, and had the good fortune to escape being swallowed up.

Pilsley, Derby, in the High Peak.

Pilsley, Derby, N. of Alfreton.

Pilton, Devon, which is joined by a bridge over the North Yeo to Barnstaple, had a monastery.

Pilton, or Pilkton, Northamp. on the Nen, between Oundle and Thrapston.

Pilton, Rutl. near Luffenham.

Pilton, Som. 2 miles from Ship-ton-Mallet.

Pimperm, Dorset, 2 miles from Blandford, formerly of note, as it gave its name to the hundred. In this parish was a remarkable piece of antiquity called Julian's Bower, a maze or labyrinth, made of banks of earth about a foot high, and covered

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an acre of ground, but was destroyed by the plough, in 1730. The church is an ancient structure. Its doors bear evident marks of Saxon architecture. The font is very antique, and the church-yard has several ancient coffin-shaped grave-stones.

Pimp's-Court, Kent, in the parish of Louise, near Maidstone.

Pinbury, Gloc. near Dunteshourn, to which parish it is a hamlet. Here are the remains of a camp in the midst of a park that formerly made part of the manor. There is an ancient chapel in this hamlet, and some old foundations near it.

Pinchbeck, Linc. on Boston-Dyke, where there is a good church, built with stone, but considerably inclining from the perpendicular, from a settling of the foundation.

Pincheley, Cornw. E. of Bodmin, *Pinchingtborp-Hall, York,* N. Riding, N. E. of Stokesley.

Pinchpoles, Essex, near Manenden.

Pinchpool, Gloc. in the parish of Winrush.

Pindale-End, Derby, in the High Peak.

Pindar of Wakefield, Midd. between London and Pancras.

Pines, Devon, near Exeter.

Pinboo, Devon, near Exeter, where the Danes and Normans had a camp, but were totally defeated.

Pinkenefs, Gloc. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Pinley, Warw. between Henley in Arden and Warwick.

Pinley, Warw. to the S. E. of Coventry, a pretty village and chapel.

Pinnels, Wilts, near Calne.

Pinnenden, or Pickenden-Heath, Kent, near Maidstone.

Pinner, Midd. 2 miles N. W. of Harrow, its mother-church.

Pinnock, Gloc. near Winchcomb.

Pinnock, St. Cornw. S. W. of St. Neot's.

Pinnow-Hill, York, W. Rid. N. W. of Keighley.

Pinswell, Gloc. in the parish of Cubberley, from whence there is a

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prospect of near 60 miles of country. Here was an ancient chapel, whose foundation is almost erased.

Pinvin, Worcest. a chapelry to Pershore.

Pinxton, Derby. E. of Alfreton.

Pipe, Heref. N. of that city.

Pipe, Warw. in the precincts of Erdington.

Pipe, Staff. N. W. of Litchfield.

Pipe-Hill, Staff. near Litchfield.

Pipleton, Worc. near Pershore.

Pippenford, Suff. W. of Ashdown-forest.

Pipwell, Northamp. N. of Rothwell, famous for a council held there anno 1189, by the King and clergy, for filling up vacant sees and abbeys. There were once thick woods in the neighbourhood, and in them a monastery.

Pirgo, Eff. near Havering-Bower.

Piricroft, Warw. originally a member of Tamworth.

Pirie, or Pery, Worc. a manor that adjoins the city of Worcester.

Pirie, or Pury Burr and Hall, Staff. S. E. of West Bromwich.

Pirton, or Pirton, Heref. W. of Ickleford, and N. W. of Hitchin. There is a hill near the church mounted in, where was a castle, either of the Saxons or Normans.

Pirton, Oxf. near Watlington.

Pirton, Worc. W. of Pershore.

Pirton, or Parton, Gloc. is a hamlet to Churchdown.

Pirton, or Purton, Gloc. in Lidney parish.

Pirton-Passage, Gloc. over the Severn, to Berkeley.

Pisford, Northamptonsh. between Northampton and Harborough.

Pisbill, or Pusbill, Oxf. S. E. of Britwell.

Pissingford-Bridge, Essex, over the Roding, near Stapleford.

Pisstock, Kent, near Rodmersham.

Pisve, Suff. near Ludham.

Pitchcombe, Gloc. near Painswick. Its church is united with Harecombe.

Pitchley, Northamp. S. of Kettering. The ancient lords of this manor held it of the King by petit

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serjeantry, *i. e.* to furnish dogs, at their own cost, to destroy the wolves, foxes, polecats, and other vermin, in the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, and Bucks.

Pitcomb, Som. E. of Castle-Cary.

Pitfall, Upper and Lower, Surry, N. W. of Haslemere.

Pitfield's-Ferry, Essex, over the Lea, by Waltham-Abbey.

Pittlesden, Kent, near Tenterden.

Pitmead, Wilts, near Warminster, where Oct. 1786, a discovery of some Roman antiquities, such as tessellated pavements, remains of baths, urns, and domestic utensils, made of beautiful clay, were discovered.

Pittmister, Som. S. of Taunton.

Pitney, Som. W. of Somerton.

Pitsey, Essex, in Little Bradfield.

Pitsey, Essex, E. of Vange-Hall, near North Benfleet, gives name to a creek of the Thames.

Pitston, Bucks, is annexed to the vicarage of Ivingo.

Pitswater, Hunt. runs from Yexley to the N. E.

Pitt, Hampsh. N. W. of Winchester.

Pitton, Wilts, between Winterflow and Clarendon-Park.

Pitzbanger, Midd. S. E. of Pe-rivale.

Pixam, Worc. a hamlet to Powick, near Worcester.

Pixton, Som. near Taunton.

Place-House, Kent, in Alhallows parish, near Creane-Island.

Placbat, Essex, near Plaistow, in East-Ham parish.

Plainfield, or Fairfield, Som. near Quantocks-Heads.

Plainmeller, Northumb. near Haltwessel.

Plaistow, Essex, in the parish of West-Ham.

Plaistow, Kent, near Bromley.

Plaistow, Suff. near Michelham-Park.

Planers, alias Palsters, Kent, in Shoreham parish.

Planke, or Plankeford, Northumb. S. of Beltingham.

Plardwick, Staff. E. of Forton.

Plasby, Salop, between Alstretton and Wenlock.

Plasby-Castle, Essex, it is situated in the western side of the county. It was the seat of the high-constables of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. It is supposed to have been a Roman fortress, at present nothing remains of this edifice, but a mount, whereon probably the keep of the castle stood, having on the W. side a brick bridge over it, and part of a gate: this mount is of an oval form, and is surrounded by an area called the Castle-Yard; also bounded by a high rampart and ditch: this area contains about two acres. Near it is a farm-house built out of the materials of the castle, called the lodge.

Platford, Hampsb. N. W. of Whorwell.

Platford, Wilts, E. of Downton.

Plausworth, Durb. a colliery, 2 miles and a half from Durham.

Plaxtoole, Kent, 3 miles S. W. from Wrotham.

Playford, Suff. near Woodbridge, on the same river, had an abbey, granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards building his colleges.

PLEADEN, Suffex, N. of Rye. Fair Sept. 4.

Plealey, Salop, W. of Condover.

PLEASLEY, Derby, N. W. of Mansfield. Fairs May 6, and Oct. 26.

Pledgden, or Prison-Hall, Essex, in the parish of Henham, near Clavering.

Plemston, Chesh. on the Gowy, N. W. of Tarven.

Plesb-Bridge, Cornw. between Leskard and Launceston.

Plesbet-Park, Suffex, N. E. of Lewes.

Plasby, Essex, S. E. of High-Easter. It is said to have been the seat of the constables of England, at the end of the Saxon government. Here are traces of a fortification, built at the time of the Norman conquest. This manor was taken out of High-Easter and Waltham, which were heretofore hamlets to it,

and in the duchy of Lancaster. The parish choose an officer called the mayor. In the reign of Richard I. Thomas, Duke of Woodstock, erected a college here. The church being decayed, was rebuilt chiefly at the expence of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London. See *Plasby-Castle*.

Plessy, Northumb. near Stannington.

Plewland, York, E. Riding, near Patrington.

Plinlimmon, Cardigan, S. Wales one of the high mountains from whence several of the principal rivers in that part of the country derive their sources, viz. the Severn, with most of its auxiliaries, the Wye, the Ystwith, Teivy, &c. It is more frequently named Snowdon.

PLINT, Cornw. N. W. of Westlow. Fair July 5.

PLUCKLEY, Kent, 4 miles and a half from Ashford. Fair Dec. 5.

Plumber, Dorset, on the river Dorelishe, 2 miles and a half from Lidlinch.

Plumford, Kent, in Ospring parish.

Plumland, Cumb. lies E. from Gilcrux, and is bounded by Gilcruxbeck on the W. and by the river Elne on the N.

Plumley, Chesh. near Northwich.

Plumpton, Cumb. E. side of Inglewood-Forest, in the parish of Lazenby.

Plumpton, Lanc. by Ulverston, had iron mines.

Plumpton, Lanc. W. of Kirkham.

Plumpton, Suff. S. E. of Dickling, has a charity-school.

Plumpton, Warw. E. of Kingbury.

Plumpton-Tower, York, W. Rid. by Knaresborough.

PLUMSTED, Kent, near Woolwich. It had formerly a market on Tuesday, and a three days fair from the eve of St. Nicholas.

Plumsted, Magna and Parva, Norf. N. E. of Norwich.

Plumsted, Norf. S. of Baconsthorp.

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Plantree, Notting. S. E. of Nottingham.

Plungar, Leic. W. of Belvoir-Castle.

Plurinden, Kent, near Woodchurch.

Plusb, Dorset, by Buckland-Newton, from whence it is distant, 3 miles S. E. It has a chapel.

Plusterwyne, Gloc. in the parish of Woollaston.

Plym-River, Devon, rises in the parish of Shepistor, and, after a course of about 7 miles, is joined by a small stream near Plymton, where it becomes navigable for small vessels; and, two miles below, falls into Plymouth-Sound, a little below Plymouth.

* **PLYMOUTH, Devon,** 215 miles from London, stands between the Plym and Tamar, just before their influx into the British Channel, and, from a meer fishing-town, is become one of the biggest in the county, and is one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, owing to its port, or rather two harbours, the safest in England, and capable of containing 1000 sail. It is defended by several forts mounted with near 300 guns, particularly by a royal citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. opposite to St. Nicholas-Island, which is within the circuit of its walls (that is, at least 2 acres) and contains a large store-house and five regular batteries. In war-time the outward-bound convoys frequently rendezvous here; and homeward-bound ships generally put in here, to provide pilots up the channel, as men of war do to wait for a wind. About two miles up the mouth of the Tamar (which inlet of the sea is called Ham-Ooze, as the mouth of the other is Catwater, and commanded by the castle on St. Nicholas island) are two docks, built in the reign of William III. one wet, the other dry, with two others which have been built since, that has all the conveniences for building or repairing ships, is hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. This

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town has a good pilchard fishing, drives a considerable trade to the Streights and to Newfoundland, and has a custom-house, and two churches, which, though here are several meeting-houses, have each so large a cure of souls, that the parish-clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions. The profits of the pews go to the poor. The choice of the lecturers, every three years, is vested in the corporation, which was constituted in the reign of Henry VI. to consist of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. The mayor is elected by a jury of 36 persons, chosen by four others, of whom the mayor and aldermen choose two, and the common-council the other two. Here is also a recorder, and a town-clerk, whose place is very profitable. The town is divided into four parts, which, till they had a mayor, were governed by as many captains, who had each three constables under him. It is well supplied with fresh water, which was first brought hither from a place seven miles off, at the cost of Sir Francis Drake, born here. Its markets are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs Jan. 25, and Sept. 21. The toll of the markets, and of the cotton, yarn, &c. with the profit of the mill, which is very considerable, belongs to the corporation, as do the revenues of the shambles, which are farmed out for the mayor's kitchen. Here is a charity-school, four hospitals and a workhouse, in all which 100 poor children are clothed, fed and taught; and here are two printing-houses. To one of the hospitals Colonel Jory gave a charity for 12 poor widows, as he did a mace, worth 120l. to be carried before the mayor, and six good bells, valued at 500l. to Charles-Church, so called from our Kings, in whose reigns it was begun and finished. In the entrance of the bay lies the Edystone-rock, which is covered at high-water, and on which the ingenious Mr. Winstanley built a light-house,

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That was blown down in the terrible hurricane of Nov. 27, 1703, and himself, with others that were with him in it, never more heard of. However, another was erected in the room of it, by the corporation of the Trinity-house, in pursuance of an act of the 5th of Queen Anne, which was destroyed by an accidental fire, Dec. 4, 1755, but rebuilt in 1759; which also was burnt down, and rebuilt in the year 1770. In the reign of Edward III. the French landed, and burnt part of the town, but were soon repulsed by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. In the reign of Henry IV. the French landed here again, and burnt 600 houses. Between this town and the sea, is a hill called the Haw, which has a delightful plain on the top, having a pleasant prospect all round it, and a good landmark for the use of mariners. The list of parliament-men for this borough, formerly divided into two parts, by the names of Sutton-Valtort and Sutton-Prior, commences the 26th of Edward I. and continues to the 14th of Edward III. after which we find no return made for it till the 20th of Henry VI. when the privilege was renewed. On the Haw is a fort, which at once awes the town and defends the harbour. Here is a ferry over the Tamar, called Crumwell or Crimble Passage, the W. side of which is called Weststone-House, and is in Devonshire, though most of the parish wherein it stands is in Cornwall. In April, 1759, the parliament granted 25,159l. for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth, which was visited by George III. with the Queen, &c. in Aug. 1789.

* **PLYMPTON, Devon**, 5 miles from Plymouth, and 210 from London, lies on a stream one mile from its influx into the Plym. It was made a borough in the reign of Edward III. and has the ruins of a castle. Queen Elizabeth incorporated it under a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, or principal burgesses, who are

called common-councilmen, a bailiff town-clerk, &c. It is called Plympton-Earl's, or Maurice (its church being dedicated to that saint) to distinguish it from Plympton-Mary's half a mile off. It is a populous town, but consists chiefly of two streets, with ordinary buildings. Here is a guildhall, supported by stone pillars, where the corn-market is kept; and the best free-school in those parts, built on the like pillars, anno 1664. The market here is Saturday; fairs, February 25, April 5, August 12, and October 28. This borough began to send members to parliament the 23d of Edward I. It is also one of the stannary towns.

Plympton St. Mary's, Devon, near the former, of which it was once the mother-church, had a college of a dean and four prebendaries, founded by one of the Saxon Kings, who were displaced by one of the Bishops of Exeter, and a priory of canons-regular erected in their stead.

Plymstock, Devon, on the Plym, below Plympton St. Mary, near the sea.

Plymtree, Devon, E. of Bradninch.

Pockley, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Helmsley.

POCKLINGTON, York, E. Riding, 196 miles from London. Market on Saturday; and fairs February 24, April 25, July 24, October 28, and Dec. 7.

Podick, Old and New, Norf. in the Fens, W. of Downham.

Podmore, Staff. a member of the manor of Sugnell.

Poffill, or Poughbill, Cornw. near Stratton.

Poick, or Powick, Wore. W. of the Severn, near its union with the Temes, S. from Worcester city.

Pointington, Som. N. W. of Milbourn-Port.

Pointon, Chesh. near Stopford.

Point-Pleasant, Surry, by Wandsworth.

Point-Pleasant, Surry, near Kingston upon Thames.

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Pokenborn, Cornwall, near St. Earth.
Pokington, Som. N. E. of Ilminster.
Polbrook, Northamptonshire, by Oundle.
Polder's-Farm, Kent, near Sandwich.
Pole, Cumb. on the Ulles river, S. of Penrith.
Pole, Kent, in Southfleet.
Polehill, Hertf. E. side of Hodsdon.
Polesworth, Warw. on the S. E. side of Tamworth, stands on the river Anker, and had a famous nunnery. Here is a charity-school. Near St. Edith's well, in the road to Tamworth, was formerly a hermitage for women, which, being built of stone, still remains, though now put to other uses.
Polgreen, Cornw. on the N. Sea, 4 miles W. of St. Columb.
Polbampton, Hampsb. E. of Overton.
Polbarma, Cornw. S. W. of Lestwithiel.
Poling, Suff. S. E. of Arundel.
Polington, Dorset, a little N. of Dorchester, in the parish of Charminster. It had formerly a chapel.
Polkeryes, Cornw. E. of Trewardreth-Bay, near Fowey, where great quantities of pilchards are taken in the season.
Pollington, York, W. Riding, near Snath.
Polmarique, Cornw. E. of Padstow-Haven.
Polnere, Cornw. at the bottom of Trewardreth-Bay.
Polnam, or Polruan, Cornw. E. of Fowey-Haven.
Polnamwogan, Cornw. S. of Bodmin.
Polperry, Cornw. a harbour between two hills, W. of Killigarth, by Talland-Point, where plenty of fish are taken. Here is a charity-school.
Polres, Kent, in Harbledown parish.
Polrudden, Cornw. W. of Trewardreth-Bay, near which is dug the

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best free-stone in the county. Under Polrudden-Hill is a deep cave.
Poltsden, Surry, near Mickleham and Leatherhead.
Poltsgrave, Hampsb. between Fareham and Portsmouth.
Poltsbam, Som. near brass-works, S. W. of Wells.
POLSTED, Suff. S. W. of Hadley. Fair June 16.
Polsted, Surry, in Compton parish, near chalk-pits.
Polterworgy, Cornw. W. of Camelford.
Poltimore, Devon, on the Ex, near Exeter.
Polton's, Kent, near Wodensborough and Ashe.
Polverbach Castle and Church, Salop, S. of Shrewsbury.
Polwbele, Cornw. N. E. of Truro.
Ponallon, Cornw. E. of Boscastle.
Pond, Cornw. near Plymouth.
Pond, Midd. N. E. of Hounslow.
Ponder's-End, Midd. in Enfield parish, towards Edmonton; on the banks of the New-River, where are several boarding-schools, a meeting-house for Protestant Dissenters, and there are several good houses belonging to the citizens of London.
Pondstreet, Midd. near Hampstead-Ponds.
Pongbill, or Podbill, vulgo Pobill, Devon, N. of Crediton, near the source of the Creed river.
Pons-Belli, York, E. Riding, near Aldby.
Ponsonby, Cumb. near Gosforth, by the river Calder.
Pont, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German ocean at Blythe's-Newk.
** PONTEFRAC, or POMFREY, York*, W. Rid. near the conflux of the Aire and Dan, 16 miles from York, and 175 from London, is a neat-built town. In the time of the Saxons it was called Kirkby. Here are the ruins of a castle, in which Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was lord of it, and whose ancestors fortified it, was beheaded by order of King Edward II. Richard II. after being deposed, was starved

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and tormented to death here. And Anthony Earl Rivers, uncle to King Edward V. and Sir Richard Grey, his half brother, were both murdered here by King Richard III. This borough was incorporated by that King, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, who are in the commission of the peace, and burgessees. It but one parish-church. Here is a market on Saturday; fairs the first Saturday in December, the first Saturday after the twentieth day from Christmas, the first Saturday after Feb. 13, the first Saturday after Sept. 12, also the Saturdays before Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday, and the fortnight fairs always the Saturdays next after York fortnight fairs. A great show of horses to begin the 5th of Feb. In the old castle is still to be seen the place where once stood a collegiate church. Here was also a priory. At the bottom of its spacious market-place stands the town-hall, newly rebuilt. This borough sent members to parliament in the 23d and 27th of Edward III. but never again till the 19th of James I. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, left 200l. to be lent every Whit-Monday, at 5l. a time, to poor artificers of this town, for three years, on proper security. Here is a charity-school for 24 boys, and 12 girls, maintained out of the interest of 200l. and a subscription. The adjacent country is noted for plenty of limestone, as also of liquorice and skirworts. There is a course here for horse-races.

Pontesbury, and *Pontesford*, *Salop.* on the Mele, S. W. of Shrewsbury.

Pontiland, or *Pont-Eland*, *Nor-thumb.* 6 miles N. W. of Newcastle, on the Pont river, over which a bridge was built by the Emperor Ælius Adrianus. This is a low situation, where a congress was held 1244, to settle a peace between England and Scotland. The church is in the form of a cross, was formerly collegiate. Here is a free-school,

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PONTIFOL, *Monm.* market on Saturday; fairs on April 22, July 5, and October 10. It is seated between two hills, and is a small place, though noted for its iron-mills, and great manufacture of japanned ware. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London.

Pontipriete, *Monm.* a new bridge over the Taff, erected at a great expence, which has but one arch, of 140 feet span, and 36 feet high.

Pool, *Cornw.* in Minhenoit parish.

Pool, *Devon*, in the parish of Tiverton.

* *POOL*, *Dorset*, so called from its being surrounded, except on the N. by Luxford-Lake, which is of very large extent, so that if you include all the windings of the shore, is near 60 miles in circuit. It contains several islands, of which Brownsfey is the largest, and several mudbanks intersected by channels; the whole having a narrow entrance from the British Channel. The town is three quarters of a mile long, and near half a mile broad; is 78 leagues from London, and 16 from Portsmouth by sea; and by land 110 miles from London. In the reign of Edward III. it twice sent members to parliament, but afterwards we find no returns for many years, till Edward IV. When King Henry VI. disfranchised the port of Melcomb, he transferred that privilege to this place, and gave the mayor leave to inclose it with walls, which King Richard III. began at the haven. By the resort of ships hither, for want of a sufficient depth of water at Wareham, this is become the most considerable town in the county, and though reckoned in Hasler hundred, is a county independent of itself, and so not to be esteemed in any shire or division. The government of this town and county is by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, a coroner, town-clerk, bailiffs, and common council. In the arm of the sea here, called Lux-

ford-Lake, the tide rises 9 feet perpendicular in the harbour, and contrary to all other ports in England, and it ebbs and flows four times in twenty-four hours. Here are markets on Monday and Thursday, the last of which was granted by Henry VI. and 2 fairs, one on the feast of St. Philip and James, for 7 days, and the other on Nov. 2 and 7 days following. The church is an ancient fabrick, and stands at the W. end of the town, consisting of a body and 2 ailes. The body is the most antient part. The ailes were built about 1500, as was also the tower, but seems never to have been finished. The houses which are about 1000, are low; but most of them are stone. Its church, which is a royal peculiar, whereof the corporation are patrons, is large, but low and dark, and above 200 years old. This being anciently a hamlet of Canford, the manor was the king's demesne. It received its first charter in the year 1220, its second in 1370, another in 1410, again in 1451 and 1567, by which they now act. The mayor is always chosen out of the burgeses the Friday before St. Matthew's-day. By a charter of Queen Elizabeth no man can be made free of this town but by the election of the mayor, 4 aldermen, and 24 burgeses. That Queen made it also a county of itself in 1567, and to have a sheriff, &c. with the privilege of trying malefactors, &c. within its own jurisdiction; but this the corporation does, by procuring a commission from the crown, otherwise the judges would come hither in their circuit from Salisbury to Dorchester. The mayor is escheator, clerk of the market, and admiral within the jurisdiction. Here are several meeting-houses, the dissenters being numerous; and a quakers' meeting as well as an Anabaptist, both the latter have burial places. Vessels of 400 tons can come up to the quay. To this town near 250 vessels belong for trade, which is chiefly into foreign parts, especially in the Newfoundland-fishery. The place is noted for vast

plenty of mackarel in the season, and other good fish, but more especially for the best oysters in all this part of England, which it is observed have more pearls in them, and larger than any others in the kingdom. Great quantities of corn and pulse used to be exported hence for abroad, as also Purbeck-stone, here being a large warehouse, called the town-cellar, for putting in merchants goods, built in 1350, lately rebuilt in part. The town-hall was built in 1572. The prison under it was rebuilt in 1761. There is also another prison called Salisbury-prison, that joins the town-cellar, an ancient structure. Here are a custom-house and 2 quays, and a good town-house of stone, lately built. In the reign of Elizabeth, one Mr. Rogers left 333l. to build almshouses here for 20 poor people, and for other charities; and here is a charity-school. A workhouse was built in 1739.

Pool, York, W. Rid. E. of Otley.

Pool, or Pole-Cains, Wilts, N. E. of Malmesbury.

POOLE, or WELCHPOOL, Montgomeryshire, N. Wales; has a market on Monday; fairs on the second Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after June 25, September 12, and December 16. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, and is the largest and best-built corporation in the county, having a very good trade. The market is considerable for cattle, provisions, and flannels. The cattle, now called Powis-Cattle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewsbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 169 N. W. of London.

Pooles, Chesh. 3 townships, N. of Namptwich.

POOLEY, Westmorl. a village at the foot of Ullewater. A bridge of stone has been lately erected across the water to Dun-Mallard-Hill in Cumberland. It enjoys a small market for fish, and has a neat market-cross with steps and a seat around it, and the date of 1679.

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Pool-Hall, Chesb. N. of Stanney, on a branch of the Gowy, just before its influx into the Mersey.

Pool-House, Essex, N. W. of Maplested Great and Little.

Pool-South, Devon, in Slapton parish, between Woodley and the Channel, had formerly a priory.

Pools-Hole, Derby, in the Peak, near Buxton-Bath.

Pooly, Warw. a member a Polef-worth.

Poonings, or Poynings, Suff. E. of Stening.

Poor's, or Pore's-Hall, Essex, S. W. of Witham.

Poorstock, Dorset, a large parish situated 3 miles S. E. from South Maperton, and N. of Bridport, great part of which and the adjacent country was formerly forest. About a mile N. E. from it are traced the ruins of some extensive building, commonly called Poorstock-Castle. Its church is ancient and large.

Poorton, North and South, Dorset. near Beminster.

Pooton-Lancelot, Chesb. W. of the Mersey, near Eastham.

Pope's, Hertf. in the parish of Hatfield - Bishops had that name from its ancient owners.

Pope's-Hall, Kent, near Hartlip.

Popes-Hole, Surry, on the river Wey, in Frensham parish.

Popball, Suffex, West of Haslemere.

Popbam, Hampshire, between Basingstoke and Olditoke.

Poplar, Midd. so called from the trees with which it once abounded, lies on the Thames, to the E. of Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney, and has above 1000 houses. Here are two alms-houses, besides an hospital that belongs to the East-India Company, who maintain the minister of a chapel built on their ground here by the inhabitants in 1654. Poplar-Marsh is that which the sailors call the Isle of Dogs, because of the great noise made by the king's hounds that were kept there while the court was at Greenwich, over-against it. It is about 1 mile either way,

but is rather an isthmus than an island; for though it is encompassed by the Thames on the E. S. and W. there is nothing that separates it on the N. from the land.

Poppleton, Upper and Netber, York, E. Rid. E. of Hesley-Moor.

Poppsball, Kent, near Coldred.

Porchester, Hampsb. by Portsey-Isle, between Fareham and Portsmouth, gave name in the reign of Henry II. to a forest. Here is a large castle built by Gurgunstus, son of Beline, who lived 375 years before Christ. The castle is a square, whose internal side is 440 feet, its area contains 4 acres, 4 chains, and 7 perches. In the last and two preceding wars it was rented by the government for the keeping of the Spanish and French prisoners. Of the latter there were in 1761, upwards of 4000 confined in this place. This occasioned several temporary buildings and conveniences to be erected; the pulling down of these, together with the breaches made by the prisoners in attempting to escape, has not a little co-operated with time in his depredations on this ancient structure. Here is a very fine prospect from the castle of all the harbours below it.

Porkellys, Cornw. W. of Penryn.

Porkington, Salop, N. W. of Oswestry.

Pork-Old, Durh. N. of Bishop's Aukland.

Porktborp, York, E. Riding, W. of Kilham.

Portait, or Portloyd, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway, near Mapanab.

Portland, alias Poringland, Great and Little, Norf. on the S. side of Norwich. The former, whose original church founded before the reign of Edward the Confessor (though the present fabric was built at the beginning of the fifteenth century), was always appendant to the manor of Framlingham-Earl. There are but small ruins left of Little Poringland church, which was demolished before 1540.

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Porson, Dorset, between Cerne-Abbey and Dorchester.

Portbury, Som. S. W. of Bristol. Fair on Whit-Monday.

Port - Chapel, Chesb. N. E. of Macclesfield.

Port-Carmo, Cornw. a little cove at the Land's-End.

Port-Elliott, Cornw. on the S. E. side of Leskard, had formerly a priory, now the residence of Lord Elliott.

Portenscale, Cumb. in the parish of Croftswaite, near Cockermouth and Keskwick.

Porters, Essex, near the Thames, E. of Leigh.

Porters, Essex, near Bradfield-Magna.

Porters, Essex, N. E. of Barking.

Portefton, Devon. N. W. of Modbury.

Portgate, Northumb. to the N. E. of Hexham, a mile and a half W. from Halton Sheles, and 3 miles and a half from Chollerford. Here are many ruins of old buildings; and a square old tower is yet standing, now converted into a dwelling-house, here having been formerly a gate through the Picts wall. From hence to Chollerford the wall is yet standing in some places; but from hence to Halton-Sheles there is only the middle of it seen.

Portheathwry, Anglesea, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on August 26, September 26, October 24, and November 14.

Portbilly, Cornw. a fishing harbour, on the E. side of Padstow-Haven. Betwixt this and Portkern there is a great cave under a mountainous rock, through which, it is said, the sea ebbs and flows near half a mile in length.

Portbilly, Cornw. at the mouth of Trewardreth-Bay.

Portb-fini-kran, Monm. between Caerleon-Bridge and Christ-Church.

Portington, York, E. Rid. N. E. of Howden.

Portinsbal, Cumb. in the parish of Kirkbride.

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Portislick-Haven, Cornw. N. E. of Padstow-Haven.

Portkern, or Portquin, Cornw. a fishing cove, E. of Portislick.

PORTLAND, Dorset, a peninsula opposite to Weymouth, was formerly an island, and is now 3 miles S. S. E. from Weymouth; it is now joined, as it were, to the continent, by that shelf of sand called Chesil-Bank, and yet is still called an island. The Chesil-Bank is a prodigious heap or body of pebbles thrown up by the sea, beginning at Chesilton and running parallel with the sea-shore from thence to the Swannary near Abbotsbury, 16 miles and 3-quarters in length. It is very high near Chesilton, and the pebbles generally of the size of eggs and some larger, but they lessen gradually till they are no larger than peas at Sweyre. Eringo grows in great plenty on it all the way. Edward the Confessor, to shew his repentance that he had accused his mother Emma wrongfully, of incontinency with the Bishop of Winchester, gave the whole of it, and its revenues to that cathedral. It has plenty of corn, and good pasture for sheep; but, for want of fuel, they burn dried ox and cow-dung. All the lands are divided by stone enclosures. Water here is very plenty and good; and there is a remarkable large spring in the N. side, which soon after drives a mill. It has about 1300 inhabitants, a rough hardy people enured to labour in the quarries. They have a peculiar custom, called Portland-custom, that the man never marries till his intended wife is pregnant. There is but one village, called Chesilton, at the entrance of the island. At the top is a street of houses running N. S. divided into four hamlets. At this place, the first Danes arrived who infested the country in 787. It has suffered by the French as well as Danish invasions, and intestine broils several times. A little east of the church on an eminence is a very ancient castle, which before the use of gunpowder must have been im-

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pregnable from its elevation, and is supposed to have been built by William Rufus. At the entrance of the island is the castle built by Henry VIII. called Portland - Castle, in 1546; which with Sandfoot-Castle on the Weymouth shore, defends the coast and harbour of Portland-Road. There are several piers on the east coast of the island. In 1665, forty yards off in the sea raised above water, and some of the land of the island sunk 30 feet, and the earth slid into the sea between the two piers near 100 yards. In 1734, about 150 yards of the N. E. end of the island sunk into the sea, which destroyed a pier, and occasioned the expence of 700l. to rebuild another. Several large skeletons were discovered on the coast, buried between 2 large stones and covered with one laid over them. In the quarries at the east end of the Island, is an inexhaustable fund of natural curiosities. Not far from the high houses in the S. part, is a remarkable cavern 50 feet square and 21 deep, into which small craft have been driven in stormy weather, and from an aperture through the earth have been visible above. At Chesil, in this island, grows the English sea-tree mallow; and, among the seaweeds here is found a sort of shrub, not unlike coral. It is called Isis's Hair, and has no leaves; and, when cut, turns black, hard, and brittle. The entrance to Portland is called Portland-Race, because the sea runs strong here, by reason of the two tides setting in from the English and French shores. Most of the inhabitants are stone-cutters, for here are many quarries of most excellent white free-stone. The whole peninsula, indeed, is little more than one continued rock of free-stone; its circumference is about 7 miles at the top, its length 4 miles and a quarter, its breadth near 2 miles; but, if you take in the extremities of the shore, its circumference may be 10 miles. Nine thousand tons of stone are exported annually from hence; and the land here is so high, that it has a

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prospect, in clear weather, of above half over the channel to France, though here it is very broad. The road is safe for shipping; but the sea off this island, especially to the W. of it, is counted the most dangerous part of the British channel; and therefore, at the two points of the island, there are two light-houses, notwithstanding which, a great many ships are lost near. They ferry over the Chesil-Bank, from hence to the main land, with a boat and rope, the water being not above half a stone's throw over. Portland is thought worthy of a governor, who is generally a nobleman. Its old and ruinous church stood at the S. end of the island, but a new one was begun to be erected in 1756, and finished in 1766. The vicar's house is a very ancient building, was formerly a chapel. As the quarrymen were ridding of stone, in the island of Portland, on Oct. 13, 1764, for the new bridge at Black-friars, in London, three feet six inches from the surface of the ground, there appeared the form of a stump of an old tree; Mr. Dixon, the contractor for the mason's work for the said bridge, being then upon the spot, upon further examination discovered it to be the stump of a tree, with its root petrified as hard as flint; the whole length four feet six inches, and the diameter above the root seventeen inches. What is very remarkable, it was encompassed with stone, in form like the dome of a well, standing obliquely, and its root in a stratum of black earth, eight inches deep, and about seven feet from the surface of the ground.

Portlecombe, Devon. joins to South Pole.

Portleven, Cornw. on the Channel, S. of Breage.

Portlidge, or Poderidge, Devon, on the Bristol channel, E. of Hartland-Point, in the parish of Alwinton.

PORTLOCK, Som. on the Severn-sea, and borders of Devonshire, 172 miles from London, is the place

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where Harold landed from Ireland, anno 1052, slew numbers of the people who opposed him, and carried off much booty. Its market is on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before Oct. 9, and Thursday before November 12.

Portlury, Cornw. East of Gwin-dreth-Bay, in the channel.

Portokewet, Monm. on the Severn sea, S. E. of Chepstow.

Porton, Wilts. between Newton-Tony and Salisbury.

Porton North, Dorset, a little N. of Poortstock, and in the parish of South Parrot. South Porton lies near it.

PORTSDOWN, Hampsb. 4 miles from Portsmouth, has a fair on the 15th of June.

Portsey-Island, Hampsbire, in a creek of the channel, at the mouth of which stands Portsmouth, is about 14 miles in compass, and, at high tide, surrounded with sea-water, of which they make salt. It is joined to the continent by a bridge, which once had a fort.

Portsham, Dorset, 2 miles from Abbotbury, is a very large parish; a little north of it are three remarkable hills, called Rockley, Ridge, and Hampton, lying parallel to each other N. and S. and are excrecences of Blackdown-Hills. On Rockley-Hill is a Cromlech, the only one in the county. It consists of 9 upright stones or supporters, 3 feet broad, and 6 high above ground, covered by an horizontal one which is oval, 10 feet 6 inches long, and 6 feet broad, and about 2 feet thick. This monument stands on a tumulus, and on the N. W. is a terrace 60 feet long, 30 broad at one end, and 10 at the other. The parish church is large, neat, and ancient, with a high tower. On the W. side is an ancient circular window.

Portsmouth, or Portmead, Hunt. near Huntingdon, encompassed with the Ouse.

Portsmouth, or Porthead-Point, Som. a little below the influx of the Avon into the Severn, shews a demolished fort.

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Portslade, Suff. on the E. side of New Shoreham.

* *PORTSMOUTH, Hampsbire*, 74 miles from London, is esteemed the key of England, and its most regular fortification. The French burnt it in the reign of Richard II. wherefore the King forgave the inhabitants 60l. which they owed the crown, and excused them from paying rent for 10 years to come, towards rebuilding it; and it so recovered in 6 years, that the inhabitants fitted out some ships, with which they not only beat the French at sea, as they were attempting to insult these coasts, but actually entered the Seine two years after that, sunk several ships there, and brought off a great booty of wine, &c. A bell is rung here, to denote what number of ships at any time enter the harbour; of which there is a fine prospect from the top of the steeple, as well as of Spithead. This town was secured for the parliament in the late civil wars, till the restoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catherine, the Infanta of Portugal, and here married to her. Though Queen Elizabeth had been at so great expence in improving its fortifications (which had been begun by Edward IV. and augmented by Henry VII.), that nothing was thought wanting to complete them, yet this King added much to their strength, extent, and magnificence, and made it one of the principal chambers of the kingdom for laying up the royal navy, furnished it with wet and dry docks, storehouses, rope-yards, &c. King James II. also added greatly to its fortifications. After the revolution this port flourished exceedingly, by being the most constant rendezvous of the grand fleets and squadrons, as well as the convoys for the merchant-ships; and a thousand sail may ride safe in the harbour. Within these few years, the government has bought more ground for additional works; and, no doubt, it may be made impregnable by land, as well as sea, since a shallow water may be brought quite

round it. It is amazing to see the vast quantities here of all sorts of military and naval stores, and the exact order in which every tool is laid up, so that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-house is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is so hard, that they can work at them but 4 hours a-day. The least number of men employed continually in the yard is said to be 1000. The docks and yards, in short, resemble a distinct town, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers; and they are under a separate government from the garrison. Here is a fine key for laying up the cannon; and the arsenal at Venice is not better disposed. The town being low, and full of water and ditches it is reckoned aguish. The streets are not very clean, the place being in want of fresh water; yet the continual resort of seamen and soldiers to it, the men of war being often paid here, renders it always full of people, and makes those people seem always in a hurry, so that their inns and taverns are perpetually crowded; by which means there is such a consumption of provisions as makes them dear, as are also lodgings and fuel. Here is a deputy-governor and garrison, with all the proper officers to take care of the revenue. In the reign of Edward IV. its members of parliament were elected only by 13 burgesses; but in that of Edward VI. the electors were the mayor and burgesses. Charles I. altered the style to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; and so it continued till the convention-parliament, summoned by the Prince of Orange, when they were chosen by the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty; but, in the reign of William III. the right of election was determined to be only in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. The civil government is by a mayor, alder-

men, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The mouth of the harbour which is not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on Gosport side by 4 forts, besides a platform of above 20 cannon, level with the water; and on the the other side, by South-Sea-Castle, built by Henry VIII. A fort of suburb has been lately built, which is like to outstrip the town itself, for number of inhabitants, and the beauty of the houses; and the rather, as it is independent of the laws of the garrison, and free from the duties and services of the corporation. The markets here are Thursday and Saturday; the fair July 10, for a fortnight. In 1759, whilst we were at war with the French, the South-Sea-Castle was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, but whether by accident or design, was never yet known. The parliament in 1759, granted 6937l. for the better fortifying the town and dock of Portsmouth. It ought not to be omitted, that, on the 3d of July, 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at 12 in the morning, in the dock-yard, in a fine pile of building, in the lower part of which were pitch, tar, oil, and turpentine, in the upper, cables, sails, and canvas; the next store-house was the spinning-house, and above it hemp: the next, where the bell hung, was a long lane, piled up with decayed stores; next to that were the rope-makers laying-walk and tarring-walk, over which were sails, canvas, and ropes. The flames raged with such fury, that all these buildings were destroyed. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the stores caught fire by the lightning, which was very terrible, the element appearing all on a blaze. In the warehouses that were consumed were deposited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 sails, besides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a still more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July 1770; and as no reasonable

proof has been ever yet produced that it happened in consequence of lightning, or any other natural cause, and as the utmost precautions were used to prevent any accidents by fire, the public are of opinion that it was done by some of our French enemies, who at that time were joining in concert with the Spaniards to deprive us of some of our most valuable colonies. It was first discovered by the sentinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all on a flame. The house where the pitch and tar were lodged was soon reduced to a heap of rubbish, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different places, and burnt with such violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the utmost consternation; but, by the wind shifting about, and the assistance of the mariners and sailors, its progress was stopped before seven in the evening. The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the laying-house, about the middle, and burnt with such violence, that the flames communicated themselves to the spinning-house, owing to some temporary sheds erected between the two buildings. From hence it communicated itself to the bar-house, and set fire to the carpenter's-shop, at which time the storehouses took fire, the flames reaching as far as the mast-house; so that in a few hours the most valuable materials were totally consumed. The carver's shop was totally reduced to ashes, nor indeed did any of the different departments escape damage. The loss was estimated at 100,000*l*. The rope-house was again destroyed December 7, 1776, when the damage was 60,000*l*. The harbour is one of the finest in the world. Three is water sufficient for the largest ships, and so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham, a market-town, about six miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth; a second goes

up to Porchester; and a third to Portsmouth-Bridge. Besides these branches, there are several rithes or channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by surrounding lands, and from the fury of the sea by the Isle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about six miles distant. His present Majesty, George III. had a grand naval review here in 1773.

Portwood-Hall, Chesh. by Stockport.

Poscomb, Ox. between Thame and Watlington.

Poside, Derby, a hamlet in the High Peak.

Posiers, Kent, near Borden.

Postlingford, Suffolk, North of Clare.

Posterwood, or Postern, Derby, near Belper, has coal-pits on the hills.

Post-Down, Hampshire, with one fair on July 26.

Post-House, York, W. Riding, N. of Wakefield.

Postling, Kent, 2 miles and a half N. from Hithe, near one of the sources of the river Stour.

Postlip, Glouc. a hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe.

Poston, Heref. near Peter-Church.

Postwick, Norfolk, on the Yare, S. E. of Norwich.

Portberry, Kent, in the parish of Boughton-Aluph.

Potesgrave, Bedf. near Woburn.

Potford, East and West, Devon, lie near Hartland and the source of the Towridge. The former, which is parted from the latter by the Towridge, is a chapel of ease to the large parish of Buckland-Brewer.

Potbridge, Devon, near Great-Torrington, the birth-place of General Monk, so instrumental in the restoration of Charles II.

Potmol, Surry, near St. Ann's Hill.

Potterels, Hertfordsh. near North Mims.

Pottern, Wilts, near the Devizes, has a charity-school.

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Potter-Newton, York, W. Riding, N. of Leeds, and S. of Chapel-Town-Moor.

Potters-Bar, Midd. 14 miles from London, and 3 beyond Barnet, by South Mims.

Potters-Brinton, York, E. Riding, E. of Sherborn.

Potters-Crouch, Hertf. 8. W. of St. Alban's.

Pottersperry, Northamp. on the N. W. side of Stony-Stratford, an old Saxon town; noted for the potters trade.

Potters-Row, Essex, near Great Braxted.

Potters-street, Essex, near Harlow Bush and Park.

Potterton, York, W. Riding, near Aberforth.

Pottoe, York, N. Riding, near Wharleton-Castle.

POTTON, Bedf. 50 miles from London, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, has a market on Saturday; fairs the third Tuesday in January and July, and on Good-Friday. It is pleasantly situated, and well watered, though in a sandy barren soil.

Potton, Lanc. on the sea, N. W. of Lancaster.

Pottrose, a river in Cumberland, that runs into the Irthing above Over-Denton.

Povington, Dorset, W. of Corfe-Castle.

Povington, Dorset, in the parish of West Tineham in the Isle of Purbeck, had formerly a chapel, and an alien priory. Luckford Lake rises near it.

Poulshot, Wilts, by Devizes.

Poulsdon-Bridge, Cornw. on the Tamar, E. of Launceston.

Poultton, Chesb. South of Chester.

Poultton, Chesb. W. of Liverpool-Haven.

Poultton-Court, Gloc. near Awre.

POULTON, Lanc. 229 miles from London, is the nearest market to the sea in all Amounderness. It is S. W. from Garstang, and N. W. from Kirkham; and stands very convenient for trade, being not far from the

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mouth of the Wire, and just by the Skippon, which runs into it. The market is on Monday; fairs Feb. 2, May 3, and July 25. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, Westmorland, Warwick, Leicestershire, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Poultton, Wilts, by Marlborough.

Poundbury, See Dorchester.

Poundhill, Surry, S. of Bleching-ley.

Poundon, Bucks, in the parish of Twyford.

Pounstock, Cornw. N. E. of Bot-treaux-Castle.

Pouppoll, Isle of Wight, in the East-Medina.

POWDER-BATCH, Salop, with one fair on September 27.

Powderham-Castle, Devon, West of the Ex, between Exmouth and Topsham.

Powder-Mills, Midd. on Hounslow-Heath.

Powick, Wore. 3 miles South of Worcester, near the junction of the Teme with the Severn.

Powke-Hill, Staff. near Bentley.

Powley, Westm. S. of Penrith.

Pownall, Chesb. on the Ringay, S. E. of Altrincham.

Pownceball, Essex, E. of Saffron-Walden.

Pownsey, Suffex, near Bucksted.

Pownisford, Som. N. W. of Pit-mister.

Powsey, Chesb. E. of Frodsham.

Poxwell, Dorset, by Weymouth, a mile and a half from Warmwell, where is the seat of Mr. Trenchard. Near this parish and the great road from Weymouth, are 15 stones ranged in a circular form, four yards and a half in diameter; and at a little distance from it are the remains of two other circles. Here is a quarry of stone. The church is small but neat.

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- Poyle, Surry*, E. of Farnham.
Poyles, Kent, near Borden.
Poynton, Lincs. S. E. of Fokingham.
Predannor-Point, Cornw. N. of the Lizard.
Prees, Salop, near Whitchurch.
Free-Wood, Hertf. West of St. Alban's, had a leper-house for nuns.
Pregaer, Cornw. near Lawhitton.
Premadart, Cornw. N. of Westlow.
Prendick, Northumb. near Alnham.
Prene, Salop, S. of Acton-Burriel-Castle.
Prenton, Chesh. near the Bebintons in Wirral.
Presbury, Gloc. 2 miles N. from Cheltenham, here is a fine clear spring of saline purging water rising at a place called Hyde in this parish, little inferior to those at Cheltenham.
Prescot, Gloucestersh. 2 miles from Winchcombe, and 5 N. from Cheltenham.
PRESCOT, Lanc. 194 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday; fairs on June 12, and Nov. 1. It is a pretty large, but not populous town, near Warrington.
Presboe, Hampsh. N. of Bishops-Waltham.
Presbut, Wilts, on the Kennet, near Selkley.
Pressan, Northumberl. by Learmouth.
Presbury, Chesh. by Macclesfield.
PRESTEIGNE, OF PRESTAIN, *Radnorsh.* S. Wales, 211 miles from London, is pleasantly situated in a rich vale, upon the banks of the river Lug, just at its entrance into the county of Hereford. It was an inconsiderable village till the year 1482, at which time it began to flourish, and at present is the handsomest and best built town in the whole county. It is well inhabited, and much frequented; and though not the county-town, the assizes are held here, and here likewise the county-gaol is kept. Its weekly market is on Saturday.
Prestend, Oxf. near Benfington.

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- Presthope, Salop*, S. of Wenlock.
Prestake, Lanc. S. E. of Bolton.
Preston, Bucks. near Buckingham.
Preston, Chesh. by the Grimfitch river, N. E. of Frodsham.
Preston, Devon, S. of Chudleigh.
Preston, Dorset, East of Winburn-Minster.
Preston, Dorset, between Weymouth and Poxwell, near the sea. The church is very ancient, and was formerly important.
Preston, Durb. S. of Stockton.
Preston, Durb. on the Tees, N. of Yarum.
Preston, Gloc. 3 miles S. W. of Ledbury.
Preston, Gloc. 2 miles from Cirencester.
Preston, Hampsh. N. W. of Christchurch.
Preston, Heref. near Mockas.
Preston, Heref. S. E. of Amberley.
Preston, Hertf. N. E. of King's-Walden.
PRESTON, Kent, in Shoreham parish. Fair May 23.
Preston, Kent, 1 mile south of Feverham.

* **PRESTON, Lancashire**, 22 miles from Lancaster, and 212 from London, is as handsome and as large a town as some cities; has a stone-bridge over the Ribble, by which it is plentifully supplied with fish, coal, &c. stands on a delightful eminence, and is a very gay place, with assemblies, balls, &c. as at York, not only from the variety of gentry that resort hither in the winter from many miles round, but from the residence of the officers that belong to the county-palatine; and is called Proud Preston, though not near so rich as Liverpool and Manchester. Camden derives the name from Priest's-Town, because of the friars here. It was first incorporated by Henry II. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 4 under-aldermen, 17 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. Its markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last as considerable as any on the

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north side of the Trent, for corn, fish, fowl, &c. The fairs are March 27, for three days, September 7, and the first Saturday after January 6. Every twentieth year they have a guild, or jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month. The last was held in 1782. Here is a charity-school for 25 boys, and another for as many girls. On the neighbouring common, where are frequent horse-races, there are the traces of a Roman military way, from Ribchester to the mouth of the Ribble. The Earl of Derby has a grand house here, which makes a noble appearance; and the houses in general are very well built. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Sever, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, Cheshire, Westmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Preston, Midd. near Kingsbury-Green.

Preston, Northamp. 2 miles from Northampton, has a charity-school.

Preston, Northumb. near Timmouth and Alnwick.

Preston, Rutl. 1 mile North of Uppingham.

Preston, Som. S. W. of Bath.

Preston, Suff. N. E. of Lavenham.

Preston, Surry, near Bansted.

Preston, Suff. N. of Brightelmston.

Preston, Suff. N. W. of Goodwood.

Preston-Bagot, Warw. near Henley in Arden.

Preston-Barnaby, Som. by Yeovil.

Preston-Boates, Salop, east of Shrewsbury.

Preston-Brockburst, Salop, near Albrighton.

Preston-Candover, Hampsh. S. W. of Basingstoke.

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Preston-Capes, Northamp. N. of Ashby-Canons.

Preston-Chapel, Westm. S. E. of Kendal.

Preston-Patrick, Westm. in Holme parish. Here was an abbey very early. The hall is in a low damp situation, is an old structure, of which two large arched rooms remain.

Preston-Scar, York, near Middleham, remarkable for its extensive prospects, having seven churches and the cataract of Aysgartin in view, together with Middleham and Bolton.

Preston-East, Suffex, N. E. of Arundel-Haven.

Preston-Gaglin, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Pontefract.

Preston-Gobolds, Salop, West of Shrewsbury.

Preston-Great, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Leeds.

Preston-Hall, Kent, by Aylesford.

Preston-Hall, Northumb. near Alnwick, was totally destroyed by a fire December 28, 1781.

Preston-Howes, Suffex, N. W. of Pevensey-Haven.

Preston-Little, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Leeds.

Preston-Long, York, E. Rid. N. of Headon, has an hospital.

Preston-Long, York, W. Rid. S. of Settle.

Preston-Montford, Salop, W. of Shrewsbury.

Preston-on-Stour, Gloc. 9 miles from Campden, and 2 from Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire.

Preston-Parva, Northamp. by Preston-Capes.

Prestwich, Lancashire, near Manchester.

Prestwick, Northumb. a member of the manor of Eland.

Prestwold, Leic. near Loughborough.

Prestwood, Staff. S. W. of Ashborn.

Prestwood, Staff. on the Smeftal, 1 mile below King's-Swinford.

Pretons, Ess. near the Hanningfields.

Preve-Park, Hampsh. near Basingstoke.

PR

Prickle-Hill, Midd. between East Barnet and Chipping-Barnet.

Prickwillow, Camb. N. E. of Ely, on the same river.

Priddle, or Piddle, a river in Dorsetshire, rises at the foot of a large ridge of hills near Alton, directing its course almost due south about five miles, when it makes a serpentine bend, and flows to the eastward, to a small village called Hyde, a little above which it receives a considerable brook, rising near Middleton. From thence it continues its course about 6 miles farther, and falls into Pool-Haven, near the mouth of the Frome.

PRIDDY, Som. between Wells and Charterhouse. Fair August 10.

Prideaux - Great, Cornw. near Padstow.

Pridiaux-Hert, Cornw. S. W. of Lestwithiel.

Priestbouses, Norf. S. of Downham.

Prigles, Kent, in Pembury parish.

Prigney, Gloc. between Gloucester and Painswick.

PRIMCHALE, York, W. Riding, near Knaresborough-Forest, though now but small, had a market on Tuesday, obtained of Edward I. and a fair at Michaelmas, both disused.

Primrose - Hill, Midd. between Kilburn and Hampsted, called also Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of the three assassins of Sir Edmund Godfrey; whom they brought hither, after they had murdered him at Somerset - House, and left him with his sword stuck in his body, to make it believed that he had stabbed himself.

Princetorpe, Warw. 2 miles S. of Wolston, near Dunsmore-Heath.

Prinknash, Gloc. 3 miles S. E. of Gloucester.

Prior's-Court, Worcestersh. near Powick.

Priors-Hall, Essex, in the parish of Widdington.

Priors - Leigh, Salop. S. E. of Wellington.

Priory, Hertf. S. E. of Hitchin.

Priory, Kent, near Billington.

PR

Prisall, Lanc. N. W. of Kirkham.

Prisco, Lanc. W. of Garstang.

Prisley-Hill, Rutl. near Thorp and the river Welland.

Priston, York, N. Rid. N. W. of Midlam.

Prisweston, Salop, near Chirbury.

PRITTLEWELL, Essex, on the S. side of Rochford, is a parish contiguous to Leigh, extends to the Thames; so called from its spring, the best in Rochford hundred, which formerly served its priory (a cell to the abbey of Lewes), as it still does several fish-ponds. In a mill here, Sir John Holland, Duke of Exeter, was taken, in the reign of Henry IV. and beheaded at Pleshy. It has a fair on July 15.

PROBUS, Cornwall, N. E. of Truro. It has fairs on May 4, July 5, and Sept. 17. Mr. Norden says, a branch of Foy-Haven (though Falmouth-Haven is much nearer) used to come near to this place; and that below its church is that called Hayle-Boat, a rock wherein are many great iron rings, to which the boats were fastened; but now there is not the least sign of a haven hereabouts.

Prombill, or Brombill, Kent and Suff. 3 miles S. W. of Lyd. The least part of it, which is in Kent, is said to be a member of the town and port of New Romney; but is claimed by the corporation of Lyd. It was a pretty town, and much resorted to, before it was drowned by the sea in the reign of Edward the First.

Prospect-House, Eff. near Woodford-Row, whose situation is remarkably pleasant.

Prospect - Place, Surry, between Wimbledon and Kingston, about 8 miles from London.

Provender, Kent, in the parish of Norton.

Pruddo-Castle, Northumb. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill on the south side of, and near the river Tyne, 8 miles west of Newcastle. It is a very large and

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noble building, the greater part of it is now in ruins. Its church was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when there lived here one Williams, grandfather to 60 persons then alive, and who rode 12 miles one morning, to be at the christening of his great-grandson.

Prumsted, Norf. N. W. of Fickling.

Pryford, Surry. See *Purford*.

Publow, Som. N. E. of Pensford.

Puckeridge, Hertf. on the Ermin-Street Roman way, in the parishes of Standon and Braughing, and in the manors of Standon and Milkly, is a great thoroughfare from Ware to the North, with good inns. The Mimer passes by this place, and runs into the Lea, between Ware and Hertford.

Puckington, Som. N. E. of Ilmister.

Pucklechurch, Gloc. 7 miles W. from Marshfield, and 7 E. from Bristol. Here is a small church, situated on an eminence, and seen at a great distance. Near the source of the Boyd river, N. E. of Bristol, is a parish 10 miles in compass, which abounds in coal. It was once a royal village, and the residence of some of the Saxon kings, of whose great buildings some ruins are yet visible. Edmund, king of the West Saxons, was stabbed here with a dagger, by an out-lawed robber, whom he seized with his own hand, because he would not obey the usher that carried the order for him to quit the place. The water of St. Adlam's well, in this parish, is cried up much for sore eyes and diet-drinks. Here is a charity-school.

Puckson, Som. a chapel to Banwell, W. of Wrinton.

Pudding-Norton, Norf. S. E. of Fakenham.

Puddington, Bedf. 4 miles from Harold, 13 from Bedford, and 63 from London.

Puddington, Chesb. on the Dee, N. W. of Chester.

Puddington, Devon, near Cruwys Morchard.

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Puddlebridge, Devon, in the parish of Colliton.

Puddlebinton, Dorset, S. E. of Cerne-Abbey.

Puddleston, Heref. E. of Leominster.

Puddleton, Dorset, 5 miles N. E. of Dorchester, near the river Puddle.

Puddle-Trenchard, Dorset, two miles N. E. of Cerne-Abbey, near the source of the Puddle.

Pudlicot, Oxf. near Chadlington, between which and Lineham there is a subterraneous passage to the Elode river.

Pudsey, Effex, in the parish of Canewden, where is a small estate, called the Poors Land of Wigan, because it belongs to the poor of Wigan, in Lancashire.

Pudsey, York, W. Riding, W. of Leeds.

Pulborough, Suff. near the Arun, N. E. of Hardham.

Pulford, Chesb. on the river Alen, that runs into the Dee, S. of Chester, had a castle in the reign of Henry III.

Pulham, East and West, Dorset, E. of the Vale of White-Hart. It is a large parish 3 miles N. E. from Buckland-Abbas. The church stands in West Pulham.

PULHAM, ST. MARY, Norf. N. of Harleston. Fair 14 days before Whit-Monday.

Pull, Som. near Sedgemore.

Pulley, Salop, S. of Shrewsbury.

Pullox-Hill, Bedf. near Silloe. About 60 years ago a gold mine was discovered here, which was seized for the King, by the society of royal mine-adventurers; but the refiners finding what gold they extracted from the ore did not always answer the charge of separation, did not go on with it.

Pulsath, Cornw. S. W. of Jacobstow.

Pulters, Hertf. near Hinxworth.

Pulton, North of Cricklade, is reckoned a part of *Wilts*, though it is in the bounds of *Glocestershire*.

Pulweston, Northumb. near Wark-Castle.

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Puncbardin, Devon, N. W. of Barnstaple.

Puncbin-End, Hertf. between Hemsted and Berkhamsted.

Punknoll, Dorset, where is a remarkable cromlech on a barrow. This village is in the parish of Portisham, and has a wake on Sept. 7, with sheep hill called Pucknoll-Nose. The church, which is a low building, stands near the middle of the parish.

Punknor, Dorset, by Abbotbury.

Punburn, Hertf. in a bottom, in the S. E. part of Hatfield parish, near Cheshunt-Common.

Punsonby, Cumb. between Egremont and Ravenglass.

PURBECK-ISLE, Dorset, between Wareham and the Channel, in the S. E. part of the county, with a healthy air, and the soil in general a deep clay. It is memorable only for the murder of St. Edward, in Corfe-Castle. It formerly had many gentlemen's seats, now converted into farms. There are several tumuli scattered over the island. The Purbeck amulets, or money made of coal are found on the S. shore. The best tobacco-pipe-clay is found here. It has a great deal of heath and wood; but the S. part is very good land. Here has been found great plenty of marble; but especially of stone, of which great quantities are carried to London, &c. This, like Portland, is called an island; but it is only a peninsula, though it is every way washed by the sea, except on the W. where the river Frome and Luckford-Lake join, and almost make it an island. It is about 10 miles long, and 6 over, and contains two hundreds, one town, and nine parishes. It is said that the pillars of Salisbury cathedral were of its stone; but this is certain, that great quantities of it were used in rebuilding London, after the fire in 1666; its chief trade being in stone. The quarries are near Kingston, Worth, Langton, and Swanwich.

Purbright, Surry, in Woking parish.

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Purfleet, Essex, 19 miles from London, by the Thames, between Erith-Reach and Long-Reach, has a considerable public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in several detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof, so that in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. This place is also remarkable for some very extensive lime-works.

Purford, Surry, near Byfleet and Newark. It is a handsome house, by the river Wey, and has a pleasant prospect to Clandon-Hill; and from the lodge may be seen the ruins of Newark-Abbey, with the seven streams running by it through rich meadows. From the house and park there is a fair view of Guildford road, and adjoining to the park is a very pleasant decoy-pool, with four tunnels. Above this seat begins the longest cut of the new river, which runs to the Thames at Ham-Hawe, by Weybridge, five miles distant. It was made about 1673, and then this house, by the surveyor, was reported to be between 50 and 60 feet higher than the Thames. In this parish, by the Guildford road, is a lake, 2 miles about, called Sheer-Water-Lake.

Purland, Som. near Hestercomb.

PURLEIGH, Essex, on the N. side of Cold-Norton. Fair on Whit-Tuesday.

Purley, Berks, on the N. W. side of Reading.

Pursera-Croft, Midd. in the parish of Fulham.

Purflow, Salop, near Clunbury.

Purston, Great and Little, York. W. Rid. N. W. of Pontefract.

Purton, Purton-Hill, and *Purton-Stalk, Wilts*, near Cricklade and Wootton-Basset.

Pusey, Berks, on the E. side of Farringdon, near the river Ocke.

Pusland, or Postlinch, Devon, in the parish of Newton-Ferris, near the mouth of the Yalme.

Putley, Gloc. in the parish of Morton-Valence.

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Pauley-Chapel, Heref. near Mar-clay-Hills.

Putloe, Gloc. in the parish of Standith.

Putnam, Hertf. 2 miles N. W. of Tring. The old name is Puttenham, *i. e.* a place of wells, or springs. A rivulet runs by here from Tring, which goes by Aylebury to Thame, and thence by Wheatley-Bridge to Dorchester in Oxfordshire.

Putney, Surry, on the Thames, 5 miles S. W. of London, has a church after the same model with that of Fulham, on the opposite shore; and it is said they were both built by two sisters. It is noted for being the birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey's favourite, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. The citizens of London have many pretty seats here; and on Putney-Heath is a public-house, noted for polite assemblies, and for one of the pleasantest bowling-greens in England. One of the Roman highways appears in several places between this and Richmond. Here is an obelisk erected on the common, in memory of an invention of Mr. Hartley's, for securing buildings against fire.

Puttenham, Surry, 3 miles N. W. from Godalmin, noted for its good air.

Putteridge, or Poderick, Hertf. 5 miles from Dunstable, to the N. E.

Putton, Dorset, an hamlet to West Chickerill, on the coast of the Channel, between Fleet and Radipole.

Puttwood, Kent, near Oispringe.

PWLLHELLY, Caernarv. in N. Wales, with four fairs, on May 13, Aug. 19, Sept. 24, and Nov. 11. It is seated on the sea-side, in the S. part of the county, 6 miles E. of Newin, between two rivers, and is a pretty large and indifferently well built baily town, which has a good market on Wednesdays for corn and provisions.

Pycomb, Suffex, S. W. of Ditching.

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Pyddington, Northamp. N. W. of Oulney.

Pykeden, Northumb. a member of the manor of Milsford.

Pyle, Chesh. in Delamere-Forest.

Pyle, Chesh. near Delamere-Forest.

Pymore, Dorset, a little N. of Bridport, about a mile and a half from Loders.

Pynham, Suff. near Arunci.

Pyworthy, Devon, near Houlworthy.

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QUADRAGE, Devon, in the parish of Houlworthy.

Quadring, Linc. S. E. of Dun-nington.

Quare, Wilts, on the Madder, near Wilton.

Quainton, Bucks, N. W. of Aylebury, is noted for horse-races, and has a charity-school.

Quaney, Camb. near Mildenhall-Fen.

Quantocks-Head, East and West, Som. near Watchet. From the former there runs a ridge of hills, called Quantock-Hills, through a rich country, S. as far as the Vale of Taunton-Dean; which looks very beautiful, by its great variety of sea and land, of barrenness and fertility, having a prospect of the Steep-Holms and Flat-Holms in St. George's Channel, and of the Welch coast for many leagues.

Quarendon, Bucks, has an old chapel, disused, in the parish of Bearton, in the Vale of Aylebury.

Quarendon, Leic. opposite to Barrow upon the Soar, where is an hospital lately erected and well endowed, for the old batchelors and widowers of both parishes.

Quarington, Durb. 4 miles S. E. of Durham.

Quarington, Linc. near Sleaford.

Quarington, or Quatherington, Kent, in the parish of Mertham.

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Quarleson, Dorset, S. W. of Blandford.

Quarley, Hampsh. N. W. of the Wallops. On Quarley-Hill are the traces of a considerable fortification.

Quarndon, Derbysh. near Derby, has such springs as Tunbridge.

Quarnford, Staff. in the parish of Alstonfield.

Quarr, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, in the parish of Worth, a little E. of Haycroft.

Quarr, Isle of Wight, between Newport and St. Helen's, had an abbey, of which the refectory or common hall is only part remaining entire, and is now a barn.

Quarry-Hill, Darb. 4 miles from Durham.

Quat, Salop, on the Severn, E. of Chelmarsh.

Quatford, Salop, on the Severn river, one mile below Bridgnorth.

Quedgley, Gloc. 3 miles S. from Gloucester.

QUEEN-CAMEL, Som. has a fair Oct. 25.

Queen-Court, Kent, near Ospring.

Queen's-Croft, Northampton. near Northampton, being one of those crosses erected to perpetuate the resting-place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor, by Edward I. in 1290.

Queen-Hill, Worc. by the Severn, S. of Upton, a chapelry to Ripple.

Queen-Lodge, or Manor, Wilts. in Clarendon-Park, was a royal palace.

Queen-Moor, Som. near Weston.

Queen-Park, Warw. W. of Kenilworth.

* *Queinton, Gloc.* 5 miles N. from Campden, upon the top of Meen-Hill, in this parish, is a very large camp, of double intrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up, and occupied by the West Saxons, about the time when the engagement happened between them and the Mercians. Two stones were lately found in the camp, about a foot each in diameter, one convex, the other concave, and a hole through the center of both; supposed to have been used for grinding corn, when the army

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occupied the camp, but the iron that served to turn the upper stone could not be found, as in all probability the rust had totally consumed it in the long series of time of its lying there.

Queinton, Lower, Gloc. in the parish of Queinton.

Queinton, Upper, Gloc. in the parish of Queinton.

Quekes, Kent, near Bichington, in the Isle of Thanet.

Quenbery, Hertf. N. W. of Bishops-Stortford.

Quenby, Leic. near Bilsdon.

Quenden, Essex, near Newport, in the road to Stane-Street and Stortford.

Queniborow, Leic. S. E. of Mount-Sorrel.

Quenington, Gloc. 2 miles from Fairford, and 5 from Lechlade.

Quenny, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Ony at Hawford-Chapel.

Quenock-Chapel, Monm. N. of Caerleon.

Quenton, Upper and Lower, Gloc. N. of Campden.

Quern, Gloc. by Cirencester.

Quetbiack, Cornw. E. of Lelkard.

Quevington, Gloc. near the Colm and Fairford. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights-Templars of London.

Quickbury, Essex, W. of the Rodings.

Quickswood, Hertf. by Baldock.

Quiddenham, Norf. by East Harling.

Qui-Hall, Camb. 5 miles from Cambridge.

Quinton, Northamp. near Sacy-Forest.

Qubley-Green, Hampsh. 4 miles from Bishops-Waltham.

* *QUONBOROUGH, or QUEENBOROUGH, Kent*, at the S. W. point of the Isle of Sheppey, by the Medway, 4 miles N. of Milton, and 47 from London, was made a borough by King Edward III. in honour of his wife; and he rebuilt its castle, which was repaired in the reign of

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Henry IV. and again by Henry VIII. and was standing in 1629; but was afterwards demolished. King Edward empowered the inhabitants to choose a mayor and two bailiffs yearly, and to have markets on Monday and Thursday, besides a fair on August 5; but the markets have been disused long since; and, though it sends two members to parliament, it is become a poor place, the chief townsmen being alehouse-keepers and oyster-catchers. The ground where the castle stood is moated round; but all that remains of it is a well 40 fathoms deep.

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R ABLEY-HEATH, Hertf. near South Mims.

Raby, Chesb. between the Dee river and the Mersey.

Raby-Castle, Durh. is only separated from Staindrop by a little river that runs into the Tees, near Barnard-Castle. This castle was built by John de Neville, soon after the year 1378. It is now the residence of the Earl of Darlington, is an entire fortress, was once the property of the fee of Durham; and in the reign of Edward III. permitted by the bishop to be embattled. It was at times the property of the Bullmers, the Cliffords, and the Nevilles; a tower bears the name of the first, and the gateway that of Clifford. It is an irregular, but magnificent pile, and of great size; some part has been burned, and at present, the great tower, called Bullmers, is detached. All the towers are square. It is surrounded by a great foss, only part of which is now filled with water. A fine parade goes quite round the castle, garnished with battlements. On Bullmer's tower is a great bas-relief of a bull, holding a flag-staff in one foot, with a flag to it, and over his shoulders is a shield. The founder has also marked this tower with a great B.

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Raby-Cotes, Cumb. N. of Holm.
Rackenford, Devon, N. W. of Tiverton.

RACKHAM, Suff. with fairs on May 20 and Oct. 13.

Rackbeath, Norf. by Norwich.

Racton, Suffex, N. W. of Chichester.

Radbourn, Wilts, between Wotton-Basset and Highworth.

Radbrook, Gloc. in the parish of Queinton.

Radburn-Hall, Derbysb. near Derby.

Radcot-Bridge, Oxf. on the Isis, in Langford parish.

Raddon, or Rodden, Som. E. of Frome-Selwood.

Raddun, Devon, in Shobrook parish.

Radfield-Chapel, Kent, in the parish of Bapchild, had once a free chapel, the ruins of which are yet remaining. The steeple of its church is a sea-mark.

Radford, Notting. by Nottingham.

Radford, Notting. in Workfop parish, had a monastery.

Radford, Warw. near Coventry.

Radford-Simely, Warw. near Offchurch.

Radigundes, Kent, near Dover.

Radipole, Dorset, formerly independent, now only a chapelry to Melcomb-Regis, from whence it is distant 2 miles.

Radleston, Dorset, near Blandford.

Radley-Hall, Berks, by Abingdon.

Radley-Hall, Essex, W. of Terling.

Radmill, Suff. S. of Lewes.

Radmore, Staffordsb. in Cannock-Forest, had a monastery.

Radnage, Bucks, E. of Stoken-Church.

Radnestock, Som. between Gedney-Moor and Mendip.

Radnor, Chesb. on the Dane, opposite to Congleton.

* *RADNOR, Radnorsh.* S. Wales, a poor little town, distant from London 150 miles, is situated near

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the spring-head of the river Somergil, in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where there are sheep grazing in abundance. It is a very ancient borough town, whose jurisdiction extends near 12 miles round about. The government of it is vested in a bailiff and 25 burgesses. Though it is the county-town, the assizes are held at Presteign. It has one privilege, however, that is very extraordinary, besides that of sending one member to parliament, and that is, it keeps a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular sum. It was formerly fenced with a wall, and a strong castle; but both were in a great measure demolished by Owen Glendower, when he assumed the title of Prince of Wales, upon the deposition of King Richard II. Its weekly markets formerly were kept on Thursdays, but now on Saturdays; and its annual fair is on the 18th of October.

* **RADNORSHIRE**, South Wales, is bounded on the N. by Montgomeryshire; on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire; on the S. and S. W. by Brecknockshire; and on the W. by Cardiganhire, extending 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. This county is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are contained 3 market-towns, 52 parishes, about 3160 houses, and 18,960 inhabitants. It is seated in the diocese of Hereford, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Radnor. The air of this county is in winter cold and piercing. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep, and goats.

Radon-Park, York, W. Rid. near Bowland-Forest.

Radstock, Som. N. E. of Midsummer-Norton.

Radstone, Northamp. N. of Brackley.

RA

Radway, Warw. on the skirt of Edgehill.

Radwell, Bedf. near Bletsoe.

Radwell, Hertf. near Baldock, and 3 miles S. of Caldecote. This village stands on a stream that claims the name of Ivel; and had a mill that was once the property of the Knights-Templars.

Radwinter, Essex, near Colchester and the source of the Blackwater river, in the road from Walden to Castle-camps in Cambridgeshire. The Ermin-street passes through this large parish.

Ragby, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Wakefield.

Ragdale, Leic. N. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Ragilbury, Som. W. of Stanton-Drew.

Ragland-Castle, Monm. on the Oilney river, N. of Uske. It was built in the reign of Henry VII. since which several additions have been added to it at different periods. It is a large and very noble ruin, though more perfect than ruins of this kind commonly are. Near the castle stands the citadel, a large octagonal tower, two or three sides are still remaining. This tower is encircled by a separate moat, and was formerly joined to the castle by a draw-bridge.

Ragley, Warw. in the parish of Arrow, near Aulcester.

Ragnell, Notting. part of the manor of Dunham.

Raineiborough, Northamp. near Charlton.

Rainford, Lanc. between West-Darby and Wigan, has a manufactory of tobacco-pipes.

Rainham, Essex, 15 miles from London, on the Ingreburn, near Grayes, receives vessels from the Thames, and has a commodious wharf. Here is a ferry to the opposite shore at Erith.

Rainham, Kent, 4 miles E. from Rochester.

Rainham-Hall, Norf. between Lytcham and Fakenham, 7 miles from Caistering.

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Rainham, St. Margaret North, Rainham St. Martin East, and Rainham St. Mary South, Norf. W. of Rainham-Hall.

Rainhill, Lanc. near Prescott.

Rainton, York, N. Riding, on the Swale, S. of Thrusk.

Raisgill-Hall, Westmorl. between Langdale and Sunbiggin, on a rivulet called Raifebeck, near where it falls into the Lune. Near the Hall is a tumulus, or British sepulchre, 100 yards in circuit, and 3 yards high, composed of loose stones, which on being lately opened discovered one very large stone, supported by two others, one on each side, and underneath it an human skeleton, with the bones of several others round about.

Raleigh, Devon, on the Taw, near Barnstaple.

Rallingdean, Suff. on the coast, N. W. of Newhaven.

Rame, Cornw. near Mount-Edgumb, has now only a chapel on the top of the promontory, S. W. of Plymouth, called Ramehead, which serves as a sea-mark. The cellars hereabouts fetch great rents at the pilchard-season, for curing those fish.

Rame, Cornw. N. W. of Penryn.

Rameshead, Hampsb. S. of Portsmouth.

Rampisham, Dorset, near Tollards, 1 mile and a half from Wraxhall.

Rampton, Camb. near Cottenham, 6 miles from Cambridge.

Rampton, Netting. to the N. E. of Tuxford.

RAMSAY-ISLAND, Pembr. South Wales, on the E. shoots in a high promontory, but on the W. is level and fruitful, and is said to have been inhabited by so many saints, that no less than 20,000 are said, in ancient histories, to lie interred there. Though now the passage between South Britain and Ireland is at Holyhead, in the Isle of Anglesey. it was formerly at this place, from which the passage between the two kingdoms is both shorter, safer, and

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more convenient, for those who have business to transact on the coast.

Ramsbury, Wilts, on the Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough, was, in the Saxons time, the see of a bishop, united to Sherborn first, and then translated to Old Sarum. This place is noted for excellent beer, of which there is a great consumption in London; and has a charity-school.

Ramsdean, Hampsb. W. of Petersfield.

Ramsden, Oxf. between Charlbury and Whitney, on the Akeman-street.

Ramsdon-Bellhouse, Essex, 2 miles from Billericay.

Ramsdon-Cray, Essex, a village contiguous to Ramsdon-Bellhouse.

Ramsdon-Heath, Essex, N. E. of Billericay.

Ramsfey, Essex, near Harwich.

Ramsfey, Essex, an island near St. Osith's.

RAMSEY, Hunt. 68 miles from London, has still part of the old gatehouse of its once famous wealthy abbey, and a neglected statue of Ailwin, the epitaph of whose tomb in it, which is reckoned one of the oldest pieces of English sculpture extant, stiles him *kinsman of the famous King Edward, Alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey.* It was dedicated to St. Dunstan, and its abbots were mitred, and sat in parliament; and so many Kings of England were benefactors to it, that its yearly rents, says Camden, were 7000l. The town was then called Ramsey the Rich; but by the dissolution of it, the town became poor, and lost its market for many years, till about 180 years ago it recovered the market, which is on Saturday, and is reckoned one of the most plentiful and cheapest in England; fair on July 22. In the year 1721 a great number of Roman coins was found here, supposed to have been hid by the monks, on some incursion of the Danes. A fire happened in the town May

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21, 1731, by which 100 houses were consumed. Its situation is as it were in an island, being every where encompassed with fens, except on the W. where it is separated from the *terra firma* by a causey for two miles. The neighbouring meers, especially that of its own name, formed by the river Nyne that runs through it, abound with fowl and fish, particularly eel and large pikes. In the town of Ramsey there is a charity-school for poor girls.

Ramsey, in the *Isle of Man*, to the N. a most noted and spacious haven, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety enough from all winds but the N. E. and in that case they need not be embayed. This town standing upon a beach of loose sand, or shingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being washed away by the sea.

Ramsey-Meer, *Hunt.* N. W. of Ramsey.

RAMSGATE, Kent, in the *Isle of Thanet*, in St. Lawrence parish, 5 miles from Margate, is a member of the town and port of Sandwich. It is the first place of note, S. S. W. from the North Foreland towards Sandwich. An act of parliament was lately passed, whereby its harbour was rendered capable of receiving 200 sail of ships; and a new pier erected, capable of resisting the strongest winds, or the most raging sea that tumbles in from the Downs.

Ramskill, *York*, W. Riding, in Netherdale, by Masham - Shire-Chace.

Ramsbolt, *Suff.* on the Deben, between Woodbridge and its haven.

Ramside, *Durb.* 2 miles from Durham, has a colliery.

Ramside, *Lanc.* between Barohead and Foulney-Isle.

Ramsmill, *York*, W. Rid. N. of Langfirth-Dale-Chace.

Ramsfor, *Staff.* near Wotton under Wever.

Ramwell, *Som.* S. W. of Taunton.

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Ranby, *Notting.* in the parishes of Blithe and Babworth, united to Bilby, was once famous for its tall great oaks.

Rand, *Linc.* near Wragby.

Randby, *Linc.* N. W. of Horn-castle.

Randen-Batail, *Northumberl.* a member of the manor of Hertelheved.

Randwick, *Gloc.* 3 miles N. W. from Stroud, and 3 S. W. from Painswick. Here is a very good charity-school.

Ranebill St. *Som.* W. of Crewkern.

Rangerworthy, *Gloc.* 3 miles from Wickware, and 3 from Thornbury.

Rankeborow-Hill, *Rutl.* N. W. of Catmois-Vale.

Ranmer, *Surry*, a range of hills near Box-Hill, from which there are very extensive views.

Ranow, *Chebb.* W. of the Shire-Stones, over Macclesfield-Forest.

Ranskill, *Notting.* in the parish of Blithe.

Ransson, *Dorset*, near Shrowton.

Ranton, *Staff.* to the S. E. of Eccleshall.

Ranworth, *Norf.* on the Bure, over against Ludham, S. E. of Wroxham-Bridge. Mr. Spelman says this river abounds with perch.

Rasbeck, *Westmorl.* near Sunbiggin and Newbiggin.

Rasdale-Abbey, *York*, N. Rid. S. of Danby-Park.

RASEN-MARKET, *Linc.* 150 miles from London, near the source of the Ankam. A part of this river has lately been made navigable for sloops of 50 tons to Glanford-bridge, and for boats to Bishops-bridge. Has a market on Tuesday, and is so denominated, to distinguish it from East, West, and Middle Rasen, in its neighbourhood. Fair Oct. 6.

Rasgill, *Westmor.* near Shap.

Rasbley, *Devon*, S. W. of Chima-leigh.

Rashton, *Salop*, near Wrekin-Hill.

Raskill, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Boroughbridge.

RA

Raſtborp, *York*, E. Riding, near York-Woulds.

Raſtrick, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Huthersfield.

Ratby, *Leic.* 3 miles from Leicester. Here a Roman camp has been discovered, and by the affinity of its name, supposed to have been the *Ratae* of Antoninus. It is very perfect as well as the vallum or rampart, and forms a parallelogram of about 280 yards long, by 155 broad, and was discovered in 1773. Near it is a place called Ratby-Springs, about half a mile from the village.

Ratcliff, *Lanc.* by Bury, has a charity-school.

Ratcliff, *Notting.* was a hamlet of Worklop.

Ratcliff, *Notting.* upon the Soar, near its conflux with the Trent.

Ratcliff upon Trent, *Notting.* so called, to distinguish it from the former, stands on that river, S. E. of Nottingham.

Ratcliff upon Wreak, *Leic.* E. of Mount-Sorrel, has an uncommon tumulus, supposed to have been the monument of some Danish King.

Ratbby, *Linc.* S. W. of Louth.

Ratber, or *Neitber*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Dent below Sedber.

Rathmill, *York*, W. Riding, in the parish of Giggleswick.

Ratley, *Bucks.* near Buckingham.

Ratley, *Warw.* near Edgehill.

Ratling-Court, *Kent*, near Nonington.

Ratlinghope, *Salop.* near Alstretton, had a monastery.

Ratsey, *York*, E. Riding, near Watton.

Ratten, *Suff.* in Willingdon parish.

Rattendon, *Essex*, near Billericay.

Ratten-Raw, *Northumb.* N. W. of Corfenside, near Smallburn.

Ratten-Row, *Cumb.* in the parish of Caldbeck, where there is a coal-mine and slate quarry.

Rattery, *Devon*, near Totnefs.

Rattleſden, *Suff.* 4 miles W. from Stow-Market.

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Rauderſide-Hall, *Cumb.* on the Petterel, N. of Penrith.

Ravendale, *Linc.* between Thongcaſter and Saltfleet-Haven.

RAVENGLASS, *Cumb.* 283 miles from London, is a well-built town, with a good fiſhery, being three parts of it ſurrounded by the Esk, Ert, and Mute; the two fiſt of which fall here into the ſea, and form a good harbour. It has a market on Saturday; fairs June 8, and Aug. 5, both obtained of King John, who alſo granted the inhabitants eſtovers to make their fiſh-garths in the river Esk, which is continued to this day. In the winter-ſeaſon there is ſo great a plenty of woodcocks (which they catch in ſnares or ſpringes) that the tenants are bound by the cuſtom of the manor, to ſell them to the lord for pence a-piece. Here is a charity-school.

Ravenſpike-Hill, *Lanc.* N. W. of Bolton.

Ravenſburn, a river in Kent, which runs into the Thames between Deptford and Greenwich.

Ravenſcroft, *Cheſb.* N. E. of Kinderton.

Ravenſden, *Bedf.* N. E. of Bedford.

Ravenſfield, *York*, W. Rid. N. E. of Rotheram.

Ravenſborp, *Northamp.* near Daventry.

Ravenſworth-Caſtle, *Durb.* S. of Newcastle upon Tine, among the collieries.

Ravenſworth-Caſtle, *York*, N. Riding, N. W. of Richmond.

Raventon, *Lanc.* between Wigan and Blackburn.

Ravenwick, *Cumb.* See *Renwick*.

Raveſton, or *Raunſton*, *Bucks.* near Oulney. It has an hoſpital adjoining to the church, for ſix poor men and ſix poor women. Here was once a monastery.

Raughton, *Cumb.* in Dalſton pariſh, near Roſe-Caſtle.

Ravingbam, *Norf.* W. of Hadſco.

Ravingſondale, *Westmor.* W. of Pendragon-Caſtle, near Orton. Its church was rebuilt in an elegant ſtile,

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in 1774. It has also a dissenting meeting-house, and a charity-school. In this parish the river Lune has its rise.

Raumer, Suff. N. of Chichester.

Raunds, Northamp. S. of Thrapston.

Raunston, Derby. S. E. of Ashby de la Zouch.

Raw, Durh. on the coast, near Hartlepool.

Rawcliff, York. W. Rid. S. of Galtres-Forest.

Rawcliff, Upper and Lower, Lanc. on the river Wyre, near Garstang.

Rawden, York. W. Rid. on the Aere, N. W. of Leeds.

Rawmarsh, York. W. Rid. to the N. E. of Rotherham, near the river Dun. The town is noted for earthenware, and its fields for white wheat.

Rawreth, Essex, near Wickford, S. E. of Billericay.

Rawston, Derby. S. W. of Ashborn.

Rawston, Dorset, near Pimper.

Rawthwaite, Cumb. S. of Terby.

Raydon, Hampsh. in the New-Forest.

Rayesley, Salop, near Bridgnorth-Forest.

RAYLEIGH, Essex, 36 miles from London, lies upon the creek called Hadley-Bay, which parts it from Canvey-Island. It is an ancient honour, and has belonging to it a court-leet and baron with very great privileges. Here has been a market on Saturday, so long ago as the reign of Henry III. when Margaret, the Countess of Kent, sued Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, for setting up a market at Prittlewell, to the prejudice of hers at Rayleigh. Here remains one broad handsome street; but many of the buildings are gone to ruin. It has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

Rayne-Parva, Essex, near Braintree, which was formerly called Rayne-Magna.

Ray-Sand, Essex, near Dengy-Marsh.

Rayton, Nottingham. N. of Work-sop.

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Rea, a river in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, which runs into the Tamme near Yarnnton-Hall.

Rea, Cornw. near Truro.

Rea, Gloc. a hamlet to Hempstead, half a mile from the church.

Read, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the North Tyne, at Redesworth.

Read, Lanc. near Whaley.

*** READING,** the county-town of Berks, 39 miles from London, is bigger than several cities. It is in a great measure encompassed by the Thames, which just by it receives the Kennet, that passes under seven bridges in the town and neighbourhood, and abounds with pike, eel, dace, and fine trout. A new stone bridge was begun here in August 1787, finished in 1788. It had anciently a castle, of which the Danes are said to have been in possession, when they dug a ditch between the Kennet and the Thames; and that they retreated hither, after they had been routed by the Saxon King. Ethelwolf, in the neighbourhood; but in 872 they quitted it to the Saxons, who plundered and destroyed the town, which they repeated in 1006. But it recovered itself, and is said to have been a borough in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its castle having been a refuge for King Stephen's party, K. Henry II. demolished it. There had been a nunnery near it, that had a park belonging to it, which King Henry I. pulled down, and gave the land to a most magnificent abbey of flint-stone, which he founded near it; wherein parliaments were formerly held, and wherein, it is said, the founder, his Queen, and his daughter Maude, were interred. It is said to have equalled most of the abbeys in England for its structure and wealth; and its abbots sat in the House of Lords. It was demolished soon after the Reformation, and its last abbot was drawn, hanged and quartered, with two of his monks, for refusing to surrender it. The gatehouse of it is pretty entire, and there are some

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remains of its walls. In 1787, in digging a foundation for a house of correction, on the spot where the old abbey stood, they found in a vault the remains of Henry I. in a leaden coffin, almost devoured by time, he was buried in 1133. Here was an alms-house for poor sisters, which, in the reign of Henry VII. was turned into a free-school, and, it is said, here was a monastery of grey friars. In the civil wars the town was taken in ten days by the parliamentary forces when King Charles I. had his headquarters at Oxford. A handsome town has lately been erected, and the inhabitants now enjoy the benefit of a theatre, lately built. The town in general has been greatly improved by buildings, and has been new paved and lighted. It is now the most considerable and the largest in the county, having at least 8000 inhabitants, and three parish-churches, with two large meeting-houses, besides one for Quakers. An hospital was founded here and liberally endowed, by Archbishop Laud, descended from a family of clothiers in this town, of which trade here were formerly 140; but of late years the chief manufacture is malt, of which vast quantities are sent by the Thames to London, together with meal and timber, and they bring back coals, salt, tobacco, grocery-wares, oils, &c. Some of their barges carry 1000 or 1200 quarters of malt at a time. A manufactory of sail-cloth was erected here, which dropped, but has been revived. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and as many burgesses, &c. who, with the commonalty, choose its members of parliament. It was here that, in 1688, began that alarm, called the Irish Cry, which spread through the whole kingdom almost in an instant, that the Irish were burning, plundering, and cutting of throats wherever they came; and every town the report came to believed the town it came from was in flames, and that their turn would be next; so that every place was up

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in arms to defend itself. A county-infirmiry is erected here, after the manner of those of Bristol, Bath, Winchester, Northampton, &c. Its market is Saturday; fairs Feb. 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21. On Cotgrove-Hill just by it, a remarkable bed of oyster-shells has been discovered of 5 or 6 acres in extent, of which there is an account in the transactions of the Royal Society.

Readsdales, Northumberland. a large tract, thinly inhabited, because formerly subject to frequent robberies from the bogtrotters, lies on the S. and E. sides of the river Read, which runs through it from the mountain called Read-squire, where it falls 70 feet into the valley, and runs into the North Tyne. Here was of old the *True Place*, as it was then called; i. e. the place of conference between the lords wardens of the eastern marches of both kingdoms, for determining the disputes of the borderers. Here are many ruins of old forts, and great heaps of stones, called Laws, supposed by the people to have been laid in remembrance of battles there.

Rearsby, Leic. near the river Wreak, W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Reasby, Linc. S. W. of Ballingbrook, had an abbey.

Reasby-Hall, Linc. N. E. of Lincoln.

Reche, Camb. 10 miles from Cambridge, which is said to have once had a market, is the place near which begins Reche-Dyke, or Devil's-Dyke, mentioned at Newmarket-Heath, through which it runs.

Recliff, Cornw. between Plymouth and Loe.

Reculvers, Kent, the Regulbium of the Romans, joins to the sea at the mouth of the river Genlad, 8 miles N. E. from Canterbury, and has a church, which was collegiate, with two pyramidal spires, used as land-marks for ships between the Isle of Sheppey and the North Foreland. The church does not seem to

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be very ancient, though the arch over the N. door is circular, the Western one, much mouldered and decayed, painted and ornamented with Saxon zigzag. It is said Severus, Emperor of Rome, about the year 205, built a castle at this place, which he fortified against the Britons; that Ethelbert, one of the Kings of Kent, erected a palace here for himself, and his successors; the compass of which is conjectured from the ruins of an old wall 11 feet thick; and that about 200 years after, a monastery was erected here, which anno 949, King Eadred gave to Christ-Church, Canterbury. The dredgers for oysters on this coast, which are reckoned exceeding good, have often met in the sands with Roman vessels, cisterns, cellars, &c. besides vast numbers of Roman coins, rings, bracelets, &c. which come from the land by the fall of the cliffs. The sea has got so much of this town, that there are but few houses left; and its church was in such danger, above 60 years ago, that men were almost continually employed to make good the walls or banks; notwithstanding every method hitherto used it still encroaches, and the church appeared in 1788, in imminent danger of sharing the fate of the other buildings that have been destroyed by the sea. In 1530 the village and church were a quarter of a mile from the sea. The castle when entire, covered 8 acres and a quarter of ground. At present the town is reduced to a small village, and owes all its consequence to the spires of its church, which are of use to mariners, in avoiding the shoals and sands in the Thames mouth. In this parish is Ford-House, an ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the gateway of which is remaining.

Redbairns, Northumb. near New-castle.

Redbank, Chesb. the E. bank of the Dee.

REDBORN, Hertf. on the Roman Watling-street road, now the Dunstable road, 6 miles N. W. of St.

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Alban's, belonged before the Conquest to its abbey, as it did some time after it; and was in great fame for the pretended reliques of Amphibalus, who converted Alban to Christianity. There is a brook near it called Wenmer, or Womer, which, when it swells high, the vulgar think always portends dearth or troubles. The fairs are Wednesday after January 1, Easter-Wednesday, and Whitsun-Wednesday. Its church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI.

Redbridge, Hampsb. in the parish of Milbrook, is a place that has thrived by ship-building, where the river Tost or the Tese falls into Southampton-Bay. In the Saxon time it had a monastery.

Redburn, Linc. by Kirton in Lindsey.

Redcastle, Salop, near Wem, on a rocky hill, anciently called Rad-cliff.

Red-Castle, Monm. 7 miles from Caerdiff. A beautiful ruin, great part of which is tumbled down, and the remainder totters.

Red-Deer-Park, Linc. near the Bithams and Withams.

Reddich, Chesb. 2 miles from Stockport.

REDDICH, Worc. with a fair on the first Monday in August. It is in the parish of Tardebigg, near Broomsgrove, and near it is Bordesley Abbey. Here is a considerable manufactory of needles, wherein upwards of 2000 persons are employed.

Reddington, Som. W. of Wivelscomb.

Redford, Devon, E. of Plymouth-Haven.

* *REDFORD-EAST, Notting.* 26 miles from Nottingham, and 154 from London, is a royal demesne, on the E. side of the river Idle, among large plantations of hops, in which, and barley for malt, it drives a great trade, though Workfop has got much of it away. King Edward I. granted this town in fee-farm to the burgesses, with power to choose bailiffs for its government. K. Henry III. granted it a fair for 8 days, about Trinity-

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Sunday, which was discontinued. They had other privileges from several of our Kings, particularly exemption from tolls, and all foreign services, holding pleas for any sums, &c. King James I. incorporated it again, by the name of bailiffs and burgeses, and appointed it to be governed by two bailiffs, a steward, and 12 aldermen, to make a common-council for the town. The two bailiffs, who are distinguished by senior and junior, are chosen on the 1st of August, and enter into their office Sept. 29; the senior being chosen out of the aldermen, and the junior out of the freemen, who have been chamberlains. These bailiffs, and the steward, who is generally some person of quality, are to be justices of the peace and quorum within the borough. They have also two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It consists of two parishes, called East and West, though adjoining, there is a church in each. The town is pretty large, tolerably well built, and receives great benefit by the passengers on the great North road. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. Here is a free grammar-school and a good town-hall, in which the sessions are held both for the town and county, and under it are shambles, the best in the county. Its market on Saturday is well stored with hops, barley, and malt, fish, fowl, and meat. The fairs are March 23, and Oct. 2.

Redford, West, to which it communicates by a stone bridge over the Idle, is another parish, but has nothing remarkable, except its hospital, founded in 1666, and governed by a master (who is to be always the sub-dean of Lincoln) and ten brethren, inhabitants of the said hospital, who have power to let leases for 21 years, and have each a garden and orchard.

Redgate, Rutl. near Uppingham.

Redgrave, Suff. N. E. of Buddefdale.

Redgwell, Essex, S. W. of Chare.

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Redgwells, Herif. W. of the Pet. hams.

Red-Hall, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Leeds.

Red-Hall, York, N. Riding, near Yarum.

Redham, Norf. on the Yare, 3 miles from Yarmouth.

Red-Hill, Kent, near Romney-Marsh.

Red-Horse-Vale, Warw. a fruitful pleasant tract, S. of Avon, to the E. of Edgehill, is so called from the figure of a horse cut by the country-people on the side of a hill, near Tyloe, out of red-coloured earth; the trenches that form it being cleansed and kept open by a neighbouring freeholder, who enjoys lands by that service.

Redhouse, York, W. Riding, near Hampall-Priory.

Redhouses, York, W. Rid. on the Ouse, N. W. of York.

Redbugh, Durb. on the Tine, near Newcastle.

Reding, Kent, near Appledore.

Redings, Cesh. N. of Altrincham.

Redish, Lanc. N. of Stopford.

Redker, York, N. Rid. in Cleveland, E. of the Tees-mouth.

Redland, Gloc. near Bristol, in the parish of Westbury upon Trin.

Redlands, or Knackers-Hole, Dorf. N. of Melcomb-Regis.

Redlane, Dorset, which gives name to the hundred, and is half a mile S. W. from Todbere.

REDLINCH, Som. 2 miles from Bruton. Fair June 29.

Redlingfield, Suff. near Eye.

Redlington, Norf. between North Walsham and the sea.

Redmayne, Cumb. near Pap-Castle.

Redman, Hampsb. by Chure-Forest, N. W. of Weyhill.

Redmarshall, Durb. W. of Stockton.

Redmile, Leic. N. of Belvoir-Castle.

Redmore-Plain, Leic. 3 miles from Market-Bosworth, was the field of the decisive battle that was fought

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between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein King Richard III. was killed. Here are often dug up pieces of armour, weapons, heads of arrows, &c.

Rednall, Salop. E. of Oswestry.

Rednell, Norf. E. of Harleston.

Redness, York. W. Rid. in Marshland, on the S. side of the river Ouse.

REDRUTH, Cornw. 260 miles from London, is a hamlet among the tin-works, annexed to Uni-Redruth. Though it is no sea-port, it is more frequented than St. Ives. The fairs are May 2, Sept. 5, and Oct. 1.

Redsham, Great and Little, Suff. between Halefworth and Beccles.

Redstone-Passage, Worc. over the Severn, near Hartlebury-Castle.

Redstreet, Staff. near Talk on the Hill.

Redway, Isle of Wight. in the East-Medina.

Redwick, Gloc. on the Severn, a hamlet to Henbury, 5 miles from the church.

Redworth, Durb. between Bishop's-Auckland and Darlington.

Reed, Herif. on a hill, 2 miles S. of Ruyton, on the Ermin-street road and the Northern post-road.

Reed, Suff. S. of Bury.

REETH, York. N. Riding, near Bernard-Castle, with fairs on Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday se'en-night before May 12, Friday before Aug. 24, and Friday se'en-night before Nov. 22.

Regill, Westmorl. N. E. side of Shap.

Relley, Durb. near Durham.

Relubas, Cornw. S. of St. Earth.

Remington, Northumb. in the barony of Velej, near Crafter.

Remiston, Norf. N. of Clingham.

Rempeham, Berks. near Henley upon Thames.

Renney river rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and running S. S. E. and separating Glamorganthire from Monmouthshire, falls into the mouth of the Severn E. of Cardiff.

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Rempsdon, Dorset, situated E. of Corfe, in the Isle of Purbeck.

Remston, or Rampeston, Notting. S. of Nottingham, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Rendcombe, Gloc. in the Cotswold-hills, 6 miles N. of Cirencester, is a parish 7 miles in compass, through which the river Churn passes from Birdlip-Hills to Cirencester. Here is a large beautiful church, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

Rendham, Suff. near Saxmundham.

Rendlesham, Suffolk, on the river Deven, over against Ufford, is the place where Redwald, King of the East Angles, is said to have kept his court, and where another of them was baptised. In digging here, about 100 years ago, there was found an old silver crown, weight 60 ounces, supposed to have belonged to the same Redwald, or some other King of the East Angles, which was sold and melted down.

Rendon-Over, Bucks, near Aylesbury.

Renbold, Bedf. 3 miles E. of Bedford.

Renon, Durb. N. E. of Durham.

Repscombe, Dorset, 1 mile W. of Worth, in the Isle of Purbeck.

Renwick, Cumb. on the river Raven, near Croglin and Ousby. Here is a small church, which was rebuilt in 1733, at the expence of the parishioners.

REPEHAM, Norf. 9 miles N. W. of Norwich, 110 miles from London, has a ford over the river Eyne. It had anciently three fine churches in one churchyard, belonging to three several lordships, two of which were long ago demolished and the last was burnt down, with most of the town, in 1600; so that only the ruins of one remain. The chief trade of the town is in malt, of which great quantities are sold in its market on Saturday.

Repbam, Linc. N. E. of Lincoln.

Reppis, Norf. near Ludham.

Reppis, North and South, Norf.

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S. E. of Cromer in the Norwich road.

Reprin, Cornw. N. E. of Lest-withiel.

Repton, Derby, near the conflux of the Dove and Trent, N. E. of Burton, was anciently a large town, where were buried several of the Mercian Kings. It had a priory; and here is a free-school.

Rere-Croft, York, N. Riding, upon Stanemore, was erected as a boundary between England and Scotland, when William the Conqueror gave Cumberland to the Scots, on condition that they should hold it of him by fealty, and attempt nothing to the prejudice of the crown of England.

Rescose, Cornw. S. E. of Tre-gony.

Resingham, Northumberl. on the river Read, near Readmouth, where it falls into the Tine, has been almost washed away by its river. It has many remains of antiquity, particularly inscriptions; many of which were copied, about anno. 1606, by Sir Robert Cotton, as well as since by Mr. Warburton, and may be seen in Camden's history; from which it appears, that its ancient Pagan inhabitants worshipped a god called Mogan. The Roman street comes hither from Corbridge.

Reshymer, Cornw. S. E. of Helston.

Reston, North and South, Linc. S. E. of Lowth.

RETFORD, Notting. See RED-FORD.

Retbe, York, N. Riding, between Swaldale and Richmond.

Revely, Northumb. in Vesey barony, S. W. of Hebborn.

Revely-Great, Hunt. S. W. of Upwood.

Revely-Little, Hunt. E. of Sandwich's manor, by the former.

Revel's-Hall, Hertf. near Ware-Park.

Revelstoke, Devon, not far from Plympton.

Rever, Kent, 2 miles and a half N. W. from Dover.

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Reunwick, Cumb. near Kirk-Oswald.

Reusum, Northumb. a member of the manor of Seaton-Delaval.

Rew, Dorset, near Buckland-Abbas.

Rewe, Devon, S. W. of Brad-ninch.

Rewley, Oxf. in the suburbs of its city, had an abbey.

Rey, a river in Wiltshire, which runs into the Thames at Cricklade.

Reye, Northumberl. near Catchaside.

* *REYGATE, Surry*, 24 miles from London, stands in the Vale of Holmsdale, with hills on each side. It is an ancient borough by prescription, with the same constitution as Blechingley. It had a castle, built in the Saxons time, E. of the town, and called Holms-Castle, some ruins of which are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end big enough to hold 300 persons, where, it is said, the barons, who rose against King John, had their private meetings. Its market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas Becket. The weekly market on Tuesday was procured by charter from Edward II. and its monthly one on Wednesday from K. Charles II. Under the hill, S. of the town, is a great house, formerly a priory. This town has sent members to parliament from the first; and has a charity-school. The fairs here are Wednesday in the Easter-week, Whit-Monday, and St. James's day. The neighbourhood abounds fullers-earth, and medicinal plants with and herbs.

Reynold's-Hall, Staff. near Walfall.

RHAYADERGOWY, Radnorsh. is 174 miles from London, has a market on Wednesday, and fairs, Aug. 6, 27, and Sept. 26.

RHAYTYLAFARD, Caernarv. in S. Wales, with one fair on June 29.

Rhodes, Lanc. N. W. of Manchester.

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Rhodley, Northumb. near Morpeth.

RHO'S-FAIR, Cardigansh. in S. Wales, with three fairs, on Aug. 5, 26, and Oct. 13.

Riall, Northumb. S. W. of Kirkheaton.

Riall, York. E. Rid. S. E. of Headon.

Ribbesford, Worc. 1 mile S. of Bewdley, in the church porch of which parish is a piece of sculpture of an archer, who at one shot kills a deer and a salmon.

Ribble, a river in Yorkshire and Lancashire, which empties itself into the Irish sea below Hesketh.

Ribby-Cumvray, Lanc. in Kirkham parish, in Amounderness.

Ribchester, Lanc. on the Ribble, N. E. of Preston, appears to have been once a very considerable town and station of the Danes and Saxons, as well as of the Romans, from their many statues, urns, coins, pillars, pedestals, chapiters, altars, marbles, anchors, rings, &c. often dug up here; and from two military ways leading to it, viz. a high causeway from York, and another road to it from the N. through Bowland-Forest, which is plainly discernable for several miles.

Ribleton, Lanc. near Preston.

Riborough, Great and Little, Norf. on the river Winsder, S. E. of Fakenham.

Ribston-Hall, York. W. Riding, E. of Knaresborough.

Ribton, Cumb. in the parish of Bridekirk, 1 mile W. from Broughton upon Derwent, opposite to Clifton.

Riby, Linc. near the Limberghs.

Richal, York. E. Riding, near Selby.

Richborough, Kent. near Sandwich, and about 1 mile from the sea, the Rutupiae of the Romans, was, in the Romans time, before its port was choaked up by the sands, an excellent harbour, where their forces used to arrive from Italy, and where they built a castle; and it was also the common landing-place from France, and remarkable for its

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oysters. It flourished under the Saxons by the name of a city, and had a palace of Ethelbert, the first King of Kent, who used to confer here with St. Augustin, then residing at Stoner. The Danes destroyed both the city and castle; but in some places the old walls of the tower are still visible, 12 feet thick, and a noble remnant of Roman antiquity. Roman coins, both gold and silver, are often ploughed up here. The river Stour, from Canterbury, runs under the cliff by the castle.

Richell, Essex. N. W. of Hatfield-Regis.

RICHMOND, Surry, on the bank of the Thames, 12 miles from London, between Mortlake and Kingston, to the latter of which its church is a chapel of ease, is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions. It was chosen, says Camden, by the Kings of England for their royal seat; and, for its splendor, or spinning, called Shene. It has been since also, on account of the wholesomeness of the air, the usual nursery of their children. Here King Edward III. died of grief for the loss of his heroic son, the Black Prince. Here also died Anne, wife of Richard II. who first taught the English women their present way of riding on horseback; whereas formerly they used to cross the saddle like men. The King took her death so to heart, that he neglected, and even abhorred the house, and, as some say, defaced, and even levelled it to the ground; but King Henry V. beautified it with new buildings. In the reign of Henry VII. from whom the village assumed the name of Richmond, from that district in Yorkshire, whereof he had been Earl, it was quite burnt down by a most lamentable fire; but he just began to rebuild it with greater beauty, and erected a library, when he died here. About 90 years after, viz. 1603, his grand-daughter, Queen Elizabeth, died here also. The park was made by Charles I. enclosed with a wall 11 miles in circuit. This place was

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pretty much neglected by the princes of the race of the Stuarts, and parcelled out by King William into private tenements; but his late Majesty took great delight here, and made vast improvements in the palace. Her Majesty, the late Queen Caroline, diverted herself here at her royal dairy-house, in her beautiful hermitage, Merlin's Cave, and in the other charming improvements which she made to the park and gardens of this delightful place. The town runs up the hill, above a mile from the village of East Shene, to the New Park, with gardens declining all the way to the Thames, the tide whereof reaches just to this village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Over the Thames an elegant bridge was began in 1774, which opens a communication with Isleworth, on the opposite side of the river. On the ascent of the hill were wells of purging mineral water, to which a great deal of company formerly resorted in the summer; and, on the top of it, from whence there is the most beautiful prospect of the Thames, and of the fine seats on the banks of it, there is an alms-house for the support of ten poor widows. There is another alms-house, endowed with above 100l. a-year. Here are also two charity-schools, one for 50 boys, the other 50 girls. In the New-Park is a little hill cast up, called King Henry's Mount, from which there is a prospect of six counties, including the city of London, and also Windsor-Castle, which is 14 miles off.

* **RICHMOND, York, N. Riding,** 231 miles from London, has a good stone bridge over the Swale, which encompasses near half the town, and, by reason of the rocks, forms a natural cataract. It had its name from the fruitful mount whereon it was built, by Alan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, who, for his valour, was rewarded with this earldom, and all the N. W. part of

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Yorkshire, towards Lancashire, called Richmondshire. He built a castle here, the tower whereof yet stands. The tract round it, called Richmondshire, though it has many towns and villages, is barren, rocky, and mountainous; but affords plenty of pit-coal, lead, and brass. The town is large, has two churches, and is fortified with a wall. It was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Richard II. as it still continues. It is a borough, which has sent burgesses to parliament ever since the 2d of Edward III. is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, and their officers, who keep courts for all sorts of actions. The mayor is chosen on January 13, by the thirteen free companies of the tradesmen. It has a plentiful market on Saturday for cattle and all provisions; and fairs on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the first Saturday in July, and Sept. 14. It has three gates, leading to three suburbs, and had formerly a monastery, the steeple of which yet remains. Many of the houses are built of free-stone, and the streets are well paved. It has a great trade with yarn stockings, and woollen knit caps for seamen. This place is noted for annual horse-races.

Richmondton, Lincol. near Boston.

Ricka, Manx, on the Ebwith, W. of Caerleon.

Richard's, or Richard's-Castle, Heref. 3 miles from Wigmore. The castle, long since decayed, was built on a very rocky hill, beneath which is a little well, called Bone-well, being always full of small bones, like those of fish or frogs, though neither species is found in it; and be it ever so often emptied or cleansed, it is soon as full of them as ever.

Richardscot, Staff. W. of the Penk, by Coppinham.

Rickerby, Cumb. in the parish of Stanwix.

Rickersby-Hall, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Rickingball-Lower, Suff. by Bottsdale.

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Richinghall-Upper, Suffk. S. of the former.

Ricklemarsh, Kent, by Blackheath.

Rickling, Essex, N. of Quendon, near thole delightful fields called Southern-Hills. There are yet remains of the old manor-house, that denote its former grandeur, extent, and strength, as part of the moat, the old gate arched with free-stone, its strong walls, &c. and it seems to have been embattled.

RICKMANSWORTH, Hertf. on the borders of Bucks, 3 miles and a half W. from Watford, 18 miles from London, stands low, in a black, moorish, cold soil, on a river from Chesham, that runs into the Coln here, together with the Gade, and forms a rich pool of water, to which its name Rickmearsworth in old records seems to allude. The town is governed by two constables and two headboroughs. King Henry III. granted it two fairs, and a market on Wednesday, but it is now kept on Saturday; and the fairs are July 20, Saturday before the third Monday in September, and November 24. Here is a charity-school for 20 boys and 10 girls, with an alms-house for 5 widows, and another for 4. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, with an echo, which repeats 12 times to a trumpet. The several mills on its streams cause a great quantity of wheat to be brought to the town.

Ricknesh, Hertf. N. of Ware-Park.

Rickton, Salop, on the Rea, near North Clebury.

Ricot, Oxfr. 3 miles S. W. of Tame, and 8 miles East from Oxford.

Ridale, or *Risdale*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale below Richmond.

Riddings, Chesh. near Altrincham.

Riddistun-East, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Keighley.

Riddistun-West, York, W. Rid. N. of Keighley.

Ride, Isle of Wight, situated on

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the North Channel, opposite Stoke's Bay, on the Hampshire coast. It has a chapel built in 1719. It is opposite Portsmouth and Gosport, and has increased considerably of late years, and provides a great supply of butter, eggs, &c. to the above places.

Ride, Kent, near Harty, in the Isle of Sheppey.

Ridemisse, Gloc. in Nibley parish.

Ridfen, Warw. N. of Kenilworth-Chase.

Ridge, Chesh. near Macclesfield.

Ridge, Hertf. on the ridge of a hill, near South Mims.

Ridge, Suff. near Bloreheath.

Ridge-Hall, Derby, in the High Peak.

Ridge-Hill, Hertf. near Barnet-Common.

Ridge-Lane, Warw. in the parishes of Oldbury and Merevale.

Ridgemond, Bedf. E. side of Woburn.

Ridgeway-Hill, Dorset, where the river Wey rises and disembogues at Weymouth. There are several quarries of stone in this hill, and a prodigious number of barrows, that extend near six miles. It has a most extensive view towards the S. in particular of the English Channel, the Isle of Portland, the towns of Weymouth, &c.

Riding, Durb. between Kibblesworth and Urpeth.

Ridlambope, Durb. near Blanchland in Durham.

Ridley, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Cocker near Lynbridge, below Whitfide. Near it is Ridley-Hall.

Ridley, Chesh. near Bunbury and the lake called Ridley-Pool, from whence the Weaver rises.

Ridley, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Wrotham.

Ridley-Hall, Northumb. by Bellingham.

Ridley-Hall, Northumb. W. of Allanton.

Ridlington, Rutl. N. W. of Uppingham.

Ridmarley, Worc. S. of Malvern.

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Hills, on the borders of Gloucestershire, a parish 12 miles in circuit, where Dr. Ridley had a park and house in the reign of Queen Mary, called Down-House.

Ridmer, or **Ridmire**, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Midlam.

Ridware-Hampshall, *Staff.* on the Blythe, where it receives a brook from Needwood-Forest, between Rugeley and Yoxal.

Ridware-Hill and **Pipe**, *Staff.* are near the other two Ridwares.

Ridware-Maveston, *Staff.* near the Trent, S. W. of the former.

Ricchester, *Northumb.* a station of the Romans, esteemed the strongest in the county, and was the capital of the Otadini. It is defended by a wall of ashlerwork 7 feet thick, besides outworks. Here many altars, coins, &c. of the Romans have been found. The remains of a hypocaust were lately open here, and some pillars were found entire. This is the Bremanium of the Romans.

Rie-Hall, *Essex*, near Clavering.

Rigby, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Pontefract.

Righton, *York*, E. Rid. N. W. of Bridlington.

Rigby, *Linc.* near Alford.

Rigton, *York*, W. Rid. N. E. of Otley.

Rigton, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Wetherby.

Riball, *Rutl.* E. of the county, on the river Gwash, near Casterton.

Rill, *Devon*, near Exmouth.

Rillington, *York*, E. Rid. E. of New Malton.

Rilston, *York*, W. Riding, in the parish of Burnsal.

Rimington, *Lanc.* N. W. of Coln.

Rimpton, *Som.* S. E. of the Camels.

Rimscumb, *Dorset*, in the Isle of Purbeck.

Rimfuell, *York*, E. Rid. in Holdernels, near Rofs.

Rinborough, *York*, E. Rid. on the coast, S. E. of Hornsey.

Ringay, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Bolin, near Wunslow-Park.

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Ringfield, *Suff.* S. of Beccles.

Ringland, *Norf.* near Taverham.

Ringleston, *Kent*, near Doddington.

Ringleton, *Kent*, a manor in the parish of Woodnesborough.

Ringmer, *Suff.* N. E. of Lewes, has a charity-school.

Ringmere-Pit, *Norf.* near Thetford and Kilverston, a remarkable pool of 6 or 7 acres, in form of an amphitheatre.

Rings, *Kent*, near Woldham.

Ringshall, *Bucks.* in the parish of Ivingo.

Ringshall, *Suff.* S. W. of Needham.

Ringsted, *Northamp.* on the Nen, N. of Higham-Ferris.

Ringsted, *Dorset*, on the coast, N. E. of Weymouth, divided into East, Middle, and West Ringsted, 2 miles S. of Osmington, and formerly constituted a parish, but now included in Osmington, its church having been destroyed by the French, about 1465.

Ringsted Great and **Little**, **Ringsted St. Andrew**, and **St. Peter**, *Norf.* N. of Snettisham and near Hough-ton.

Ringwold, *Kent*, near the sea, 5 miles N. E. of Dover, whereof it is a member.

RINGWOOD, *Hampsh.* near the Avon, 96 miles from London, was, in the Saxons' time, a place of eminence, and is now a large thriving town, full of good houses, where they deal pretty much in leather, stockings, druggets, and narrow cloth; but the neighbouring meadows are frequently overflowed by the several streams into which the river is here divided. Here is a good market on Wednesday; and fairs July 10, and Dec. 11. It was near this town that the Duke of Monmouth was taken by one Perkin, as he lay hid in a ditch, covered with fern, in July, 1685, after his defeat at Sedgemoor.

Rinmore, *Devon*, near Bigbery and Hope-Key.

Rinsell, *Essex*, near Danbury.

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Riop, Durb. on the coast, S. of Sunderland.

Ripe, Suff. S. E. of Laughton.

Ripington, Linc. near Bourn, has a charity-school.

Riple, Worc. N. of Tewkesbury, has a charity-school.

RIPLEY, Derby, in Pentridge parish, near Codnor-Castle, has a fair Oct. 23.

Ripley, Hampsb. in the parish of Sopley.

Ripley, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich.

Ripley, Surry, 25 miles from London, has a chapel of ease to Send. The Roman highway appears between this place and Guildford.

RIPLEY, York, W. Rid. 4 miles from Knaresborough, and 204 from London, has a bridge over the Nyd, and is noted for its plentiful production of liquorice. The market is on Friday; fair Aug. 25. Here is a charity-school.

Ripley-Court, Kent, in the parish of Weirwell.

Riplington, Hampsb. N. W. of Maple-Durham.

Riplington, Northumb. S. W. of Morpeth.

Riponden, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Halifax.

Ripple, Essex, E. of Barking.

Ripplingham, York, E. Rid. N. W. of Hull.

* *RIPPON, York,* W. Riding, 6 miles above Boroughbridge, 209 from London, is a pleasant, well-built populous town, with two bridges over the Ure, or Aire, where was once a pompous monastery, built by Winfred, Archbishop of York, which was afterwards turned into a college for a dean and secular canons; and the church, which was made a sanctuary by King Athelstan, and two miles round it, though dissolved by Henry VIII. was restored by King James I. and still retains collegiate privileges, having a dean and chapter, and sends a proctor to the convocation of the province of York. In the last age this church was very famous for that called *Wilfrid's*

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Needle, a piece of priestcraft. It was a narrow passage into a close vault, whereby trial was made of women's chastity, so contrived, that none could pass but who the priest pleased. They who could pass it, by paying the priest in money, or what he liked as well, were declared chaste; and they who did not, stuck in the passage, and were declared otherwise. Some of the Archbishops of York used to reside in its monastery. Before the Conquest, and some time after it, this place was governed by elders, and a chief magistrate, called a wakeman or watchman. It made three returns of parliament-men very early; but lost that privilege, till it was restored by Queen Mary I. King James I. who founded and endowed in its church a dean and chapter of 7 prebendaries, gave the town a charter for a mayor, and 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, which they surrendered to King James II. for a new one, by which it had a grant of two new horse-fairs. The woollen manufacture flourished here once. Though here is a staple for wool, which is bought up here, every week, by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. its most noted manufacture now is spurs, of which the best in England are made here. In 1318, this town was plundered by the Scots, who were so annoyed, however, by a number of the inhabitants, who had retired into the church, that, after three days stay, they took 1000 marks to spare the town from burning, and then departed; but returned next year, when, because the inhabitants could not raise the same sum, they fired the town and church, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. In 1322 a synod was held here. In the reign of Charles I. a treaty was made here between his commissioners and the Scots. In December, 1666, the great steeple of its church was blown down, which broke into the chancel, and did considerable damage to it; for the repair of which the

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inhabitants obtained a brief of Charles II. and it is both parochial and collegiate, the only church that is so in England, except Southwell in Nottinghamshire. A considerable number of Saxon coins were found here anno 1695, particularly the brass ones, called sticcas, eight whereof made a penny. The market-place is reckoned the finest square of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obelisk. Its market is Thursday; fairs Thursday after Jan. 24, Thursday after March 21, May 12, first Thursday in June, Holy Thursday, first Thursday after Aug. 22, and Nov. 22. There is a common in the neighbourhood noted for horse-races.

Ripton-Abbots, *Hunt.* N. of Huntingdon.

Ripton-King's, *Hunt.* 5 miles N. E. of Huntingdon.

Risborough, *York*, N. Rid. S. W. of Pickering.

Risborough-Monks, *Bucks.* S. of Wendover, 38 miles from London. Its market is Saturday; and fair on Good Friday.

Risborough-Princes, *Bucks.* near Hamden-Magna.

Risbury, *Heref.* S. E. of Leominster.

Risby, *Line.* near Burton upon Trent.

Risby, *Suff.* N. W. of Bury.

Risby, *York*, E. Rid. N. W. of Hull.

Risfel, *Monm.* N. W. of Newport.

Risbyngles, *Suffolk*, N. of Debenham.

Rising, *Northumb.* S. E. of Hexam, but generally called Risingham, a Roman station upon the Watling-street, on the banks of the Reed, containing a vallum of three acres and upwards, where many coins and other Roman antiquities have been discovered.

Risingarth, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderness.

Rislington, *Great, Gloc.* 7 miles S. from Stow, and 5 N. E. from Northleach.

Rislington, *Little*, or *Rislington*,

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Rasset, *Gloc.* 4 miles S. from Stow, and 6 N. E. from Northleach.

Rislington-Wick, *Gloc.* 3 miles from Stow, and 6 N. E. from Northleach.

Rislington, *Line.* N. of Sleaford, has a charity-school.

Riskins, or *Piercy-Lodge*, *Bucks.* near Colnbrook.

Risley, *Bedf.* near Swinesthead.

Risley, *Derby*, on the Erwash, near Sandiacre, E. of Derby, has a charity-school.

Risley, *Lanc.* N. of Warrington.

Rislip, *Midd.* between Uxbridge and Pinner.

Risfingdale, *Westmorl.* See *Ra-vingston-Dale*.

Rislington, *Great and Little, Gloc.* S. of Stow on the Woud.

Riston, *Som.* near Taunton.

Ritbersthorp, *Northamp.* N. W. of Northampton.

Riton, *Warw.* a hamlet to Bulkington, or rather of Weston.

Riton, *York*, N. Riding, near Old Malton.

RITON UPON DUNSMORE, *Warw.* has a bridge over the Avon, N. E. of Stoneley-Abbey, stands in a light sandy soil, fitter to produce rye, than any other grain. Here is a fair, or rather wake, Nov. 6.

Rivaulx, *York*, N. Rid. by Helmesley, had a famous abbey.

Rivenhall, *Essex*, by Witham.

River and its Park, *Suff.* N. W. of Petworth.

Riverhead, *Kent*, by Sevenoke, 22 miles from London, so called from the Darent rising in its neighbourhood. Adjoining to this place is Montpel, the seat of Lord Amherst.

Riverbill, *Kent*, S. E. of Sevenoke.

Rivers, *Kent*, N. W. of Dover.

Rivershall, *Essex*, between Boxted and Dedham.

Rixton, *Lanc.* near Ribchester.

ROAD, *Som.* has a fair Monday after Aug. 29.

Roadgate, *York*, W. Riding, near Helensford.

Roadcock, *Derby*, in Scarsdale.

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Raake, Oxf. a hamlet part in Benlinton, part in Ewelme, and part in Berrick-Salome.

Robarns, Surry, near East and West Horsley.

Robbs-Croft, Northumb. in Readf-dale.

Roberts-Castle, York, W. Riding, near Knarlesborough.

Roberts-Hall, Lanc. E. of Hornby-Castle.

Robin-Hood's-Bay, York, N. Rid. on the coast, to the S. E. of Whitby, is about one mile broad, where is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their seasons; and have well-boats, wherein are kept vast quantities of crabs and lobsters.

Robin-Hood's-Butts, York, N. Riding, two hills S. W. of Robin-Hood's-Bay.

Robin-Hood's-Hill, Gloc. 1 mile from Gloucester, which it supplies with water.

Robin-Hood's-Tomb, York, W. Rid. in the Park, near Kirklees-Nunnery.

Robin-Hood's-Well, York, W. Rid. between Pontefract and Doncaster.

Robley-Heath, Hertf. N. of Welwin.

Robolfay, Dorset, a hamlet in Marthwood-Vale in the parish of Whitechurch.

Roborough, Devon, E. of Torrington.

Robrindale, Lanc. S. E. of Hornby-Castle.

Roby, Lanc. S. E. of West Derby.

Rocadyne, Salop, near Wellington.

Roch, Cornw. N. W. of Lestwithiel.

Roch, Wore. S. of the Forest of Wire, was noted for Augustin's oak, under which he and the British bishops held a conference about the celebration of Easter and baptism, and preaching the Gospel.

Roch-Abbey, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Rotherham, among woods and rocks; in one of which is a cave,

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said to have had a subterraneous passage formerly to a monastery in Tickhill-Castle, 2 miles off. One side of the building, with some pillars and arches, are all the ruins of it remaining, except some fragments scattered up and down for about half a mile round. These ruins, especially when the sun shines on them from the W. form a picture exceedingly delightful. The stone whereof the abbey was built was dug out of a neighbouring quarry, and is so white and beautiful, that all mason's prize the Roch-Abbey stone above all others.

Roch-Court, Hampsh. by Fareham.

ROCHDALE, Lanc. 12 miles N. E. from Manchester, and 195 from London, is a good trading town, in a valley or dale, on the river Roche, under the hills called Blackstone-Edge, that are sometimes covered with snow in August. It is of late years much improved in the woollen manufacture, and is larger and more populous than Bury. The market is Tuesday; fairs May 14, and Oct. 23.

Rocbe, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell at Pilkington-Park.

* *ROCHESTER, Kent,* on the Medway, 7 miles and a half N. of Maidstone, and 30 from London, appears to have been one of the Roman stations, from the bricks in the walls, as well as the Roman coins that have been found here, It has one parish-church only, besides the cathedral, though it once had another. This little city, which was made a bishop's see by King Ethelbert, anno 604, has met with many misfortunes. In 676, it was sacked by Eldred, King of Mercia; in 839 and 885, besieged by the Danes, but rescued by King Alfred. About 100 years after, it was besieged by King Ethelred, and forced to pay 100l. Anno 999 it was taken and plundered by the Danes. Anno 1088 it was besieged and taken by William Rufus. In King John's

time, it was taken from the Barons, after three months siege; and the very next year, viz. 1256, its castle, founded by William the Conqueror, was stormed and taken by several of the Barons, under the French King's son. In the reign of Henry III. it was besieged by Simon Montford, who burnt its then wooden bridge and tower, and spoiled the church and priory; and then marched off. This city has also been several times destroyed by fire, viz. in 1130, on June 3, in 1137, and in 1177; after which it is said to have continued desolate till 1225, when it was repaired, ditched, and walled round. In the Saxon heptarchy here were three mints, two for the King, and one for the Bishop. In 1281, its old wooden bridge was carried off by the ice, in a sudden thaw after a frost, which had made the Medway passable on foot. Another was built in the reign of Richard II. but pulled down again, on the rumour of an invasion from France. It was afterwards restored, but so often subject to expensive repairs, by reason of the rapid course of the river under it, as well as the great breadth and depth of it, that, in the reign of Edward III. it was resolved to build a new bridge of stone; and the same was begun, and in a manner completed, at the expence of Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, Edward III.'s generals, out of the spoils they had taken in France. It has 21 arches. The markets here are Wednesday and Friday; and the fairs, by grant of Henry I. May 19, and Nov. 30, besides another on Oct. 30. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, 3 serjeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. To its cathedral belong a dean and six prebendaries. Gundulph's Tower stands on the N. side of the cathedral, is supposed to have been built by the bishop, as a place of security for the treasure and archives of that church and see. Some suppose it to have

been intended for a bell tower, and others for an ecclesiastical prison, but whatever might be its destination, its machicolations, its loop-hole windows, and the thickness of its walls shews strength and defence were considered as necessary. This tower was 60 feet high, but some part has lately fallen down; the walls are six feet thick, and contain within them an area of 20 feet square; it was divided into five floors or stories of unequal height, and had a communication with the upper part of the church, by means of an arch or bridge, the steps of which are still visible. It is supposed to have been erected after the cathedral was built. For the maintenance of its bridge, certain lands are tied down by parliament, to which it has sent members from the first. The town-house, built in the year 1687, for the courts, assizes, and sessions, and the charity-school, are two of the best public buildings here. A mathematical school was founded here, and an alms-house for lodging six poor travellers every night, and allowing them 4d. in the morning when they depart, except persons contagiously diseased, rogues, and proctors. In the summer here are always six or eight lodgers, who are admitted by tickets from the mayor. The Roman Watling-street runs through this town from Shooters-Hill to Dover. The mayor and citizens hold what is called an admiralty-court, once a year, for regulating the oyster-fishery in the creeks and branches of the Medway that are within their jurisdiction, and for prosecuting the cable-hangers, as they are called, who dredge and fish for oysters without being free, by having served seven years apprenticeship to a fisherman who is free of the fishery. Every licenced dredger pays 6s. 8d. a year to the support of the courts; and the fishery is now in a flourishing way. Part of the castle is kept in repair, and is used as a magazine, where a party of soldiers do constant duty. The bridge was repaired in

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in 1744, and palisaded with new iron rails.

Rochester, Northumb. on the Watling-street road, N. W. of Otterburn, and on the river Read, near the source of it. It has some Roman antiquities, as altars, inscriptions, &c.

Rocheston-Castle, Monm. W. of Newport.

Rochfen, Wilts. N. of Amesbury.

ROCHFORD, Essex, 42 miles from London, on a stream that falls into the creek which opens into the Crouch; and gives name to its hundred. The market is Thursday; fairs Easter-Tuesday, and the Wednesday after September 29. Here is an almshouse.

Rochford, Worc. near the Teme, N. E. of Tenbury.

Rock, Northumb. S. W. of Dunstaburgh-Castle, a small village on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect.

Rockbear, Devon, in Fremington parish, 7 miles from Honiton, which is noted for the best potter's clay in the county.

Rock-Black, Chesb. on the coast, S. W. of Liverpool.

Rock-Black, Cornw. in Falmouth-Haven.

Rockborn, Hampsh. by Fording-bridge.

Rockborn-Cheney, Wilts. S. E. of Cricklade.

Roche, Worc. a parish on a high hill, 20 miles in circuit, with a charity-school. In this parish is a spot on which an oak is said to have stood, under which St. Augustine is said to have held a conference with the clergy. The church here is said to have part of it been built by the Saxons, and though standing on a hill, has several steps to descend into it. In a wood near it grows the singular tree known among the botanists by the name of *Sorbus Sativa Pyroformis*.

Rockells, Essex, S. W. of Walden.

Rockhampton, Gloc. 2 miles N. of Thornbury, and 5 S. from Berkeley.

ROCKINGHAM, Northamp. 87 miles from London, stands on the river Welland. It has a charity-

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school, a market on Thursday, and a fair Sept. 8, for five days. Its forest, was reckoned one of the largest and richest of the kingdom, in which William the Conqueror built a castle; it extended, in the time of the ancient Britons, almost from the Welland to the Nen; and was noted formerly for iron-works, great quantities of slags, *i. e.* the refuse of the iron ore, being met with in the adjacent fields. It extended according to a survey in 1641, near 14 miles in length, from the W. end of Middleton-Woods, to the town of Wansford, and 5 miles in breadth, from Brigstock to the Welland; but is now dismembered into parcels, by the interposition of fields and towns, and is divided into three bailiwicks. In several of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon-loads are sent every year to Peterborough. There is a spacious plain in it called Rockinghamshire, which is a common to the four towns of Cottingham, Rockingham, Corby, and Grettton. King William Rufus called the council here of the great men of the kingdom.

Rockingston, York, W. Rid. near Huthersfield.

Rockins-Stairs, Kent, W. of the North-Foreland.

Rockland, Norf. S. E. of Norwich.

Rockland, All-Saints, or *Minor, St. Andrew's*, or *Major, St. Peter's*, and *Tofis, Norf.* near Attleborough. The two first parishes are consolidated, their churches not being above a furlong asunder, and are assessed together at 518l. to the land-tax. *St. Peter's* is rated at 230l.

Rockley, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Rockley, York, W. Riding, S. of Barnesley.

Rockly-Hill, Dorset near Portisham, where is a quarry of stone for tiling and paving.

Rock-Savage, Chesb. on the river Weever, near Halton, and almost opposite to Frodsham, was called Clifton.

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Recliff, York, W. Riding, on the Ure, near Boroughbridge.

Recliff, Cumb. N. of the river Eden, 4 miles from Carlisle.

Ricot-Bridge, Oxfr. over the Isis, N. of Farrington.

Rodborough, Gloc. near Stroud, is a chapel to Minchinghampton, and has a charity-school.

Rodborn, Warw. in the road from Southam to Daventry.

Rodborn, Wilts. S. of Malmsbury.

Roddam, or Rodham, Northumb. N. of Ingram. Here is that called Roddam-Hall Farm, of 150 acres, and another called West-Farm, of 550 acres, both tythe-free of corn and hay, except only 5s. as a modus for hay.

Rodden, Dorset, N. W. of Melcomb-Regis, a mile and a half from Portisham.

Roddeston, Northumb. a forest in South Tindal.

Roddington, Salop, N. E. of Chirbury.

Roddington, Salop, on the Rodden, N. W. of Wellington.

Roddon, a river in Shropshire, which runs into Tearn below Roddion.

Rode, Northamp. near Sacy-Forest.

Rode, Som. near Frome-Selwood.

Rode-Hall, Chesb. by Sandbach.

Rode-North, Chesb. S. W. of Macclesfield.

Rodeley, Licc. near Mountforrel.

Rodenbury-Hills, Wilts. in the Woodlands, 1 mile and a half S. E. of Frome-Selwood, has a small church, or rather chapel to Frome.

Rodesball, York, W. Rid. S. of Bradforth.

Roding, or Roden, a river in Essex, which runs into the Thames below Barking.

Rodings, Essex, are eight parishes, through which the river Roding, runs from Canfield to the Thames below Barking.

Roding-Abbey, Essex, N. E. of the Lavers.

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Roding-Beauchamp, Essex, E. of the Lavers.

Roding-Berners, Essex, S. of Roding-Margaret.

Roding-Eythorp, Essex, S. W. of High-Roding, was once called Roding-Grumbalds.

Roding-High, Essex, is the chief and the highest up the river of all the Rodings, and the nearest to Dunmow.

Roding-Leaden, or Plumb, Essex, on the river, between High, Falter, and White-Roding, is supposed to owe its name to its church being leaded before those of the other Rodings.

Roding-Margaret, Essex, S. of Leaden-Roding.

Roding-White, Essex, S. W. of Roding-Eythorp, includes that which was anciently Morrel-Roding. The country about these Rodings has good land.

Rodley, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Westbury.

Rodmarton, Gloc. E. of Minchinghampton, is a parish 8 miles in compass, 4 miles from Tetbury. A great many Roman coins, urns, and pavements have been found here.

Rodmersham, Kent, 2 miles S. E. of Milton and Sittingborn.

Rodon, Salop, N. E. of Shrewsbury.

Rodsley, Derby, E. of Castleton.

Rodway, Som. near Ilminster.

Roeburn, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Hynburn, near Farlton.

Roehampton, Surry, between Putney-Heath and East-Shene, and is one of the pleasantest villages near London. Here are several handsome seats.

ROGATE, Suff. N. W. of Midhurst, has a fair Sept. 27.

Rogiate, Monm. near Caldicot and the Severn sea.

Rokeley, Wilts, near the source of the Kennet, N. W. of Marlborough, is the place from whence some have supposed the stones were carried that form the pile at Stonehenge, though

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it is 20 miles off, there being abundance of rocky stones standing up formerly in that neighbourhood.

Rokebridge, Som. over the cut from the Axe to the Brent.

Rokeby, York, N. Rid. between Barnard's-Castle and Greatabridge.

Rokeby-Hall, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Hatfield-Woodhouse.

Rokkefod, Bedf. near Bedford.

Rokelt, Essex, E. of the river Lea, near Stratford and Layton. Urns and other Roman antiquities have been dug up here by the gravel-diggers.

Rollesby, Norf. S. W. of Winterton-Ness.

Rollingston, Dorset, a mile N. E. of Corfe.

Rollrich-Stones, Ox. N. of Stanton-Harcourt, near Long Compton, an ancient monument in the parish of Chipping-Norton, is a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Mr. Toland positively asserts them to be the remains of a British temple; but Mr. Camden and Dr. Plot are of different opinions; and, in short, the learned antiquarians are not agreed what was the particular designation of this monument.

Rolls, Essex, near Chigwell.

Rolston, Staff. near Tuthury and the conflux of the Dove and Trent.

Rolsenden, Kent, near the Rother, 2 miles S. W. from Tenterden.

Romanby, York, N. Riding, by Northallerton.

Romans-Leigh, Devon, S. of South-Moulton.

Rambrook, or Romerick, Hertf. near Ickleton, N. of Ickleford-Church, W. of the river Hiz, that goes to Arlsea.

Rambrough, Suff. N. W. of Halesworth.

Romden, Kent, near Smarden.

Romerfreemlood, Hunt. near Ramsey-Moor and Meer.

Romsey, Derby, in Scarfdale.

Romley-Chapel, Chesh. S. E. of Altringham.

Romney. See Runney.

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Rompney, Monm. has a bridge over the river, N. E. of Cardiff.

Romsley, Salop, N. E. of Clebury, near Hales-Owen.

Rondhay, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Leeds.

Rook's-Hill, Suffex, N. of Chichester, whose true name is thought to be St. Roch's-Hill, here having been formerly a chapel for pilgrims. Here are traces of an old camp.

Rookley, Kent, near Fooks-Cray.

Rook's-Nest, Surry, near Godstone.

Rookwood-Hall, Essex, near the Rodings.

Rope, Chesh. near Namptwich.

Ropesley, Linc. W. of Fokingham.

Ropley, Hampsb. N. E. of Alresford.

Ropston, York, E. Riding, near Hornley-Beck.

Roridge, Devon, W. of Yarncombe, in the parish of Up-Ottery.

Roserow, Cornw. See *Rushcrou.*

Rose-Aker, Lanc. N. of Kirkham.

Rose-Ash, Devon, S. E. of South-Moulton.

Roseburn, Northumb. S. of Whitechester, W. of Rutchefer.

Rose-Castle, Cumb. by the Caude, near Inglewood-Forest, a beautiful seat of the Bishops of Carlisle. It was burnt down in the civil wars; but has since, by several of its bishops, been restored, though perhaps not to that magnificence which it had when Edward I. lodged here, in his expedition to Scotland, and dated his writs for summoning a parliament *apud le Rose.*

Rosedon, Northumb. near Ilderton and Rotham. Here is a large square entrenchment, and in sight of it, on Berwick-Hill, is a semi-circular entrenchment with a double fosse and vallum.

Rosegill, Westmorl. in the parish of Shap.

Rose-Hall, Hertf. S. W. of King's Langley.

Roseland, Cornw. a fruitful vale between the creek of Falmouth-Haven and Tregony.

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Rosinton, York, W. Riding, has a bridge over the Torre, between Doncaster and Bautre.

Roskefall, Cornw. near the Severn sea and the Land's-End.

Rosleston, Derby, in the parish of Walton upon Trent.

Rosley, or Rosely, Gloc. in the parish of Withington.

ROSLEY-HILL, Cumb. has a fair on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till Sept. 19.

Rosmaund, Heref. N. E. of Hereford.

Rosmoran, Cornw. N. E. of Penfance.

Rofs, Essex, in the parishes of Debden and Walden.

Ross, Heref. 119 miles from London, a fine old town, with a good trade on the river Wye. It was made a free borough by Henry III. and is a populous town, famous for cyder, and was noted in Camden's time for a manufacture of iron-wares. Here are two charity-schools, which lately have been enriched by a legacy of 200l. per annum, from Mr. Scott, in Dec. 1786, the second "Man of Rofs." And its market and fairs are well stored with cattle, and other provisions. The former is on Thursday; the latter on Ascension-day, Corpus-Christi, July 20 to 25, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11. At the W. end of it there is a fine broad causey constructed by Mr. John Kyril, the celebrated "Man of Rofs," who also raised the spire upward of 100 feet, and inclosed a piece of ground with a stone wall, and sunk a reservoir in its center, for the use of the inhabitants of the town. He died in 1724, aged ninety, with the blessing of all, rich and poor. There cannot be a pleasanter country than the banks of the Wye, between this town and Monmouth.

Rossall, York, N. Riding, on the Darwent, N. W. of Wilton.

Rossall, Up and Down, Salop, N. W. of Shrewsbury, where the Severn incloses a tract of several miles round, called the Isle.

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Rosse, Northumb. S. of Holy-Island.

Rosse, York, E. Rid. in Holderness, near the sea.

Rosse-Hall, Lanc. by the sea, W. of Garistang.

Rossendale, Lanc. on the Irwell, E. of Blackburn.

Rossy, Suff. between Horsham and Itheld.

Rotbal-Chapel, Salop, by the Warren, N. W. of Church-Stretton.

Rotbamsfed, Herif. W. of Wheat-hamstead.

ROTHERY, Northumb. on the river Coquet, 301 miles from London. It had a castle, to which the barony was annexed. It has a charity-school erected for teaching 120 children. The font in its church is worthy notice for its superb sculpture. In the neighbourhood is a strong hold, called Old-Rothbury. Market on Monday; fair on Trinity-Monday.

Rotbby, Linc. N. W. of Spilsby.

Rother, a river in Sussex, which runs into the British Sea at Rye.

Rother, another river in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which runs into the Don at Rotheram.

ROTHERAM, York, W. Riding, 4 miles from Sheffield, and 165 from London, a neat town, with a fine stone bridge over the Don, near its conflux with the Rother, has a church built in form of a cathedral, an alms-house, which was formerly a college, with a market on Monday, and fairs on Whit-Monday and December 1. In Leland's time it was famous for the iron manufacture. Here is a charity-school.

Rotberas, Heref. near Hereford city.

Rotherbridge, Suff. on the Rother, N. of Battel, had an abbey.

Rotherby, Leic. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

ROTHERFIELD, Sussex, at the source of the Rother, N. W. of Burwash-Downs. Fair June 18, and Oct. 20.

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Rotberfield-Greys, Oxf. 2 miles from Henley upon Thames.

Rotberfield-Peppard, Oxf. S. of the former.

Rotberston, Chesh. N. W. of Knotsford.

Rotberwick, Hampsb. W. of Hartley-Row.

Rotbwell, Linc. S. W. of Thong-caster.

ROTHWELL, or ROWEL, Northamptonsh. 2 miles from Kettering, and 80 from London, stands on the side of a rocky hill, and is plentifully supplied with springs of pure water. It has a noted horse-fair on Trinity-Monday. It has a market on Monday, but almost lost by its nearness to Kettering. Here is a fine market-house.

Rotbwell, York, W. Riding, near the road from Wakefield to Leeds, is the gaol for the liberty of Pontefract.

Rotlington, Cumb. N. from St. Bees. It lies near the sea banks, not far from the great cliff called the Barugh, or St. Bees-Head; which abounds with several sorts of sea-fowl; where also grows most excellent samphire.

ROTTERSTRIDGE, Suffex, near Petworth. Fair Sept. 25.

ROUBIRIE, Northumb. a large manor, yet a member of the larger manor of Warkworth, had a charter in the reign of Edward I. for a market on Thursday, and a fair on Sept. 21.

* *Rouceby, North and South, Linc.* W. of Sleaford.

Roucliffe, York, N. Rid. on the Ure, W. of Boroughbridge.

Roveley, or Rotheley, Northumb. N. W. of Morpeth.

Rougham, Lanc. near Cartmel, has a spring of purging water.

Rougham, Norf. N. E. of Castle-Acre.

Rougham, Suff. 4 miles E. from St. Edmundsbury, in the road to Wulpit, had formerly a monastery, and now a charity-school.

Roughbarrow, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina.

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Rough-Hedge, Effex, S. of Colchester.

Roughston, Linc. S. of Horn-castle.

Roughston, Norf. S. of Cromer.

Roulston, Notting. by the Trent, S. W. of Newark.

Rouham-Passage, Som. over the Avon, to the Hot-Well of Bristol.

Roundatton, Salop, N. W. of Bridgenorth.

Rousby, York, N. Riding, W. of Moulgrave-Castle.

Roussenb, Worc. between Pershore and Aulcester.

Router, Derby, in the High Peak.

Rowbarrow, Som. N. of Ax-bridge.

Rowcester, Staff. N. E. of Uttoxeter, near the conflux of the Dove and Churnel, had a priory.

Rowcliff, Cumb. at the mouth of the Eden, N. W. of Carlisle, where was formerly a castle.

Rowcliff, Westmorl. near Kendal.

Rowd, or Rowdon, Wilts, near Chippenham.

Rowdant, Suffex, W. of East-Grinted.

Rowdel, Suff. near Washington.

Rowdham, Norf. N. E. of Thetford, in the road to Norwich, wherein once stood a rood, or cross; There was once a priory here. Its church happened to be burnt down, by some sparks of tobacco that fell from a lighted pipe upon its thatched roof.

Row-East, York, N. Rid. by the allum-works and Spaw, near Whitby.

Rowell, or Roell, Gloc. a hamlet to Hawling, it had a chapel of ease, but now demolished.

Rowesley, Derby, in the High Peak, E. of Bakewell.

Rowhampton, Surry. See Row-hampton.

Rowington, Warw. S. W. of Wroxhall-Park.

Rowland, Derby, in the High Peak, S. E. of Tiddeswell.

ROWLAND-CASTLE, Hampsbire, has fairs on May 12, and November 12.

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Rowley, Durh. W. of Lanchester.
Rowley, Staff. on the N. side of
Hales-Owen.

Rowley, York, E. Rid. S. W. of
Beverley.

Rowley-Green, Herif. between
Elstree and Barnet.

Rowley-Park, Staff. near the
Blithe, S. of Pagets-Bronley.

Rowley-Regis, Staff. near Dudley-
Castle, has a charity-school.

Rowlston, Herif. near Hereford.

Rowlston, Leic. N. W. of Hal-
laton.

Rowlston, York, E. Rid. in Hol-
derness.

Rowlright-Great, Oxf. N. of
Chipping-Norton, has a manor of
500l. a year.

Rowlright-Little, Oxf. W. of
Great-Rowlright.

Rownal, Staff. S. of Cheadle.

Rownd-Alns, Warw. N. E. of
Aulcester.

Rowner, Hampsb. between Tich-
field and Gosport.

Rowney, Som. near Taunton.

Rowsham, Bucks, N. E. of Aylef-
bury.

Rowsham, Dorset, E. of Bemin-
ster.

Rowsham, Oxf. on the Cherwell,
by Steeple-Aiton.

Rowston, Linc. S. E. of Lincoln.

Rowston, York, E. Rid. in Hol-
derness.

Rowth, York, E. Rid. in the N.
bailiwick of Holderness.

Rowtborp, Derby, N. W. of
Mansfield.

Rowton, Chesh. by Chester.

Rowton, Salop, S. of Shesnal.

Rowton, Salop, N. E. of Bridg-
north.

Rowton, York, E. Rid. in Hol-
derness.

Rowton-Castle, Salop, on the S.
W. side of Shrewsbury, near the
Severn.

Rowtore, Cornw. S. of Camel-
ford.

Row-Ureat, Gloucest. near Al-
veston.

Roxall, Isle of Wight, in the East
Medina.

R O

Roxall, Warw. N. W. of War-
wick.

Roxby, Linc. E. of Burton on
Trent, where a Roman pavement
was found not long since.

Roxby, York, N. Rid. near Pick-
ering.

ROXCETER, or WROXETER,
Salop, on the Severn, near its conflux
with the Terne, and the hill called
the Wrekin, S. E. of Shrewsbury,
had a priory, and though a city for-
merly of three miles round, the
second, if not the first, of the Cor-
navii (built, as it is thought, by the
Roman Watling-street way, when
they fortified the bank of the Severn,
which is more easily fordable here
than at any other place below it) is
now but a small village of peasants,
who often plough up coins, called
Dinders, that prove its antiquity,
though they are for most part il-
legible. Here are the ruins of old
works, supposed to have been here-
tofore a castle, with a suditory, or
sweating-house for the Roman
soldiers.

Roxey, Midd. near Harrow.

Roxford, Herif. near Hertford.

Roxham, Linc. near Sleasford, has
abundance of fens about 3 miles from
it, out of which are dug some very
large oak trees, supposed to have been
beat down and buried by some inun-
dations of the sea, though it is now
16 or 17 miles from it.

Roxton, Bedf. E. of Bedford.

Roxwell, Essex, near Whittle.

Royalton, Cornw. towards the
North Sea, near Columb-Parva,
abounds with veins of tin.

Roycroft, Cumb. on Stainmore,
where is a large entrenchment, which
is attributed to the English under
William the Conqueror.

Roydon, Essex, S. W. of Harlow,
on the river Stort.

Roydon, Essex, near Harwich.

Roydon, Essex, between Radwinter
and Safford.

Roydon, Norf. near Diss.

Roydon, Norf. in the Marth-
Land.

Roydon, Suff. near Southwold.

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Roydon, Suff. S. E. of Hadley.

Roydon-Hall, Kent, S. of Malling, in Great Peckham parish.

Royes-Hall, Essex, N. of Halsted.

ROYSTON, supposed to have been a Roman town, from the Roman coins dug up near it, was, as it is said, so called from a stone cross erected in the highway, in the reign of King Stephen; of which some token yet remains by the inn where the two roads meet. It is a pretty town, with very good inns, partly in *Hertfordshire*, and partly in *Cambridgehire*, 10 miles from Cambridge, and 37 from London. Richard I. made it a market-town, and granted it a fair all Whitsun-week. In the reign of Henry IV. it was almost burnt down. Such was the plenty of corn one year in the reign of Henry VI. that the best wheat was sold for three half-pence the bushel, which, in that of Queen Elizabeth, rose to 8s. a bushel. Its market, which is considerable for barley, malt, &c. is on Thursday; fairs Ash-Wednesday, the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, and Wednesday after Sept. 29. It had also an hospital. Its church, which has several fine monuments, was purchased, at the dissolution, by the inhabitants, who made it parochial. A school was erected here in 1716, by contribution of the town and adjacent parts. The rectory here is of great value, and generally conferred on some person of note, who is lord of the manor. When its church was made parochial, here were five parishes reduced into one. Upon almost every eminence about this town, especially E. of it, by the Ickenild-street, there is a barrow. There is a sort of crows here, that have some white about their breasts and wings, different from other crows. The town became populous, on fixing the post-road through it, which before ran through Barkway to Biggleswade. This town suffered greatly by a fire, August 22, 1747. The soil, for 2 miles, either to or from the town, is chalky. A few

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years since an ancient chapel was discovered in a cavern near the market-place, supposed to have been of great antiquity. It had been dug out of the chalky rock, and its entrance was at the top. As for the town, it stands in five parishes, viz. Thierfield and Barkway in *Hertfordshire*, and Melbourn, Kneeworth, and Basingbourn, in *Cambridgehire*.

Royston, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Barnsley.

Royton, Kent, near Lenham.

Royton, Lanc. on the Irk, S. E. of Rochdale.

RUABAN, *Denbighsb.* N. Wales, has fairs the last Friday in February, May 22, and Nov. 20.

Rudan, Cornw. near copper-mines, S. W. of Great Columb.

Rudan, Great and Little, Cornw. near the Lizard-Point.

Ruan-Lanithorn, Cornw. 3 miles from Tregony.

Ruardine, Gloc. in the Forest of Dean.

RUCKING, *Kent,* 5 miles N. W. of New Romney. A fair was granted to this place on St. Mary Magdalen's day, to whom the church is dedicated.

Ruckland, Linc. N. E. of Horn-castle.

Rudby, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Stokesley.

Ruddington, Notting. on a river that runs to the Trent, S. of Nottingham, is a great country-town, half a mile W. of Flawford, its mother-church, which serves it only for a burial-place, because here is a large chapel.

Ruddle, Gloc. in Newnham parish.

Rudfen, Warw. in a red dirty soil, as the name imports, W. of Coventry.

Rudford, Gloc. 4 miles N. W. from Gloucester.

Rudgway, Cornw. S. E. of St. Ives.

RUDGWICK, *Suffex,* W. of Horsham, has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

Rudhall, Heref. near Ross.

RUDHAM, EAST, and WEST,

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Norf. near Houghton-Hall, has a fair May 17, and Oct. 2.

Rudbeath, Cheshb. near Northwich, has a large common, bordered with gentlemen's seats.

Rudiard, Staff. N. W. of Leek, near the mountain Dun, and the brook called Dunsmore.

RUDLAM, Flint, N. Wales, with fairs on February 2, March 25, Sept. 2, is only 4 miles from St. Asaph.

Rudlam, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Helmsley.

Rudland, or Ridland, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet below Horklugh.

Rudston, York, E. Riding, to the N. E. of Kilham, has a very tall obelisk in its church-yard, of the same stone, shape, and size as those at Boroughbridge, though it is 40 miles wide of any quarries.

Rue, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn near Berrue.

Ruedock, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee near Ruedock.

Ruedock, Merionethsb. N. Wales, a small village.

Rue-Hill, Kent, near Wilmington.

Ruerdean, Gloc. 2 miles S. W. from Mitchel-Dean. The church is large with a handsome spire at the W. end.

Ruffins-Hall, Kent, near Aldington.

Rufford, Notting. N. E. of Mansfield, on the river Mann, had formerly an abbey.

Rufford, York, W. Rid. between Wetherby and York, where was an abbey, now the seat of Mr. Saville.

RUFFORD-CHAPEL, Lanc. between Marton-Mere and the river Dowles, has a fair May 1.

Rugantyn, Salop, S. W. of Bishops-Castle.

RUGEY, Warw. S. of the Avon, 85 miles from London, had formerly a castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of King Stephen. Market on Saturday; fairs May 15,

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Aug. 21, and Nov. 22. The town is chiefly noted for its number of butchers. Here is a grammar-school, with four alms-houses. There is another school, and an alms-house, for teaching and clothing 30 poor children, and maintaining six poor widows for ever, not being under 60 years of age. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

RUGELEY, Staff. near the Trent, 5 miles from Stafford and Litchfield, 7 from Burton upon Trent, and 125 from London. It is a handsome well-built town in the Lancashire and Cheshire road from London, and on one side of Cankwood-Chace. It has a market, on Tuesday. The church is a little N. of the town. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Ruggeley, Northumb. near Alnwick.

Ruggeway, or Ridgway, Gloc. in Mangotsfield.

RUISHTON, Som. has a fair on Whit-Monday.

RUITON, Hampsb. has a fair July 5.

Ruleball, and Ruleball Upper and Lower, near Gnostall.

Rumbaldkirk, York, N. Riding, on the Tees, N. W. of Barnard-Castle, near which is a moor of the same name, and the ruins of a monastic building.

RUMFORD, Essex, 5 miles from Burntwood, 12 from London, is a

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great thoroughfare town, governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, though no corporation, were once empowered by patent to hold a court every week, for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, or other actions, and for execution of the laws upon offenders. Here is a charity-school for 50 boys and 20 girls. The church here is only a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. It has markets on Monday and Tuesday for hogs and calves, and Wednesday for corn, mostly bought up for London; and a fair June 24. The road to Bury and Colchester, which used to be by Ongar, has lately been turned this way.

Rumforth, Dorset, S. E. of Cramborn.

RUMNEY-MARSH, Kent, is a tract in the S. E. part of the county, 20 miles long, and 8 broad, including the adjacent marshes of Weiland and Gulford, and contains in that compass between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of firm fruitful land, the richest pasture in England, which fatten vast flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, sent hither from other parts, and sold in the markets of London. The sheep are reckoned rather larger than those of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and their bullocks the largest in England, especially those they call stalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter season within the farmers yards or sheds, where they are fed for the winter season. This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported our wool to France. It is supposed to have been once covered with the sea, and is very unwholesome, therefore is not so well peopled as other tracts; and the parliaments of old time used to allure men hither, by exempting them from the payment of the subsidies levied in other places. It has two towns, and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney-Marsh. They have a court every three weeks, to hold pleas for

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all causes and actions; and a power to choose four justices yearly among themselves (besides their bailiff) who are vested with the same authority, and have the return of all the King's writs, the benefits of all fines and forfeitures, privileges of leet, law-day and tourn, exemption from toll and tax, scot and lot; and, in short, many other privileges and exemptions, which no other place has in England; nor has the King any waste here, or title to wrecks, they being all appropriated to the several manors next to the sea. In this marsh great trees are often found, lying at length under ground, as black as ebony, but fit for use when dried in the sun.

RUMNEY-NEW, Kent, two miles and a half N. E. of Lydd, and 74 from London, one of the four Cinque-ports of this county in the Channel, stands on a hill in the middle of the marsh. It was incorporated in the reign of Edward III. by the name of the Barons of the town and port of Rumney; and in the reign of Elizabeth was made a mayor-town, by the stile of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. The mayor is chosen on Lady-day. The two great meetings for all the Cinque-ports are held here on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's day. Its chief trade is grazing cattle in the marsh. The market is on Saturday; and the fair on Aug. 21. Queen Elizabeth granted it the soil of the river Rother, from the entrance of the haven to Red-Hill, beyond Apuldre.

Rumney-Old, Kent, one mile and a half W. of New-Rumney, of which Cinque-port it is a member and appendage, was once a large town, with 12 wards, 5 churches, a priory, and an hospital, and had a safe and commodious haven, when the sea came so close to it, that ships used to anchor in one of the church-yards; but the sea deserted it in the reign of Edward I. and it has now but one church. It is also said by Kilburn and Lambard, that, by a storm here on the 23d of November, 1334, above 300 windmills and houses were

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carried away; which, together with the withdrawing of the sea, so impoverished the place, that it has never recovered it.

RUMSEY, *Hampsh.* on the river Test, or Test, which runs hence to Southampton-Bay, 79 miles from London, is a pretty large old town, in the road from Salisbury to Southampton, governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, and much inhabited by clothiers. It had a nunnery, of which King Stephen's only daughter was abbess. King Edward and his son Alfred, were buried in the old church here. The new church is a noble pile, arched with stone, in form of a cross. The market is on Saturday; fairs on Easter-Monday, Aug. 26, and Nov. 3. There is now growing on the outside, at the top of the church steeple, a large apple-tree, that has borne fruit for many years, often loaded with two different kinds, viz. redstreak and golden-pippins, which, as curiosities, sell for a penny a-piece. It is supposed a kernel might have fallen by accident into a crevice in the wall of the steeple; but the origin of this strange and uncommon tree is not remembered by the oldest inhabitants in the parish.

Rumwell, *Effex*, N. W. of Rayleigh.

Rumwood, *Notting.* in the Forest of Sherwood.

Runston, *East and West, York*, N. Rid. S. of Yarm.

Rundway, *Wilts.* is a hill that overlooks the Devizes.

Runfold, *Surry*, N. E. of Farnham.

Rungton-North, *Norf.* N. of Sechy.

Rungton-South, *Norf.* N. of Downham.

Runhall, *Norf.* N. E. of Hingham.

Runham, *Norf.* N. W. of Yarmouth.

Runington, *Northumb.* S. W. of Dunstaburgh-Castle.

Runkborn, *Cheesh.* near the mouth

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of the Mersey, N. of Rock-Savage, was built before the Conquest by Queen Edelfleda, wife of Etheldred, a Mercian Prince, who founded a monastery here.

Runny-Mead, *Surry*, by the Thames, S. E. of Stanes, was formerly called Rumney-Mead, where King John in 1215, affrighted by the great army of his barons, who met him here, signed those charters of their liberties, called *Charta Magna*, and *Charta de Foresta*. It is now divided into several enclosures, parcel of the demesne of the manor of Egham.

Runswick, *York*, N. Rid. a fishing-town, 5 miles N. W. of Whitby.

Runtwate, *Westmorl.* N. W. of Howgill.

Runtun, *Norf.* near Cromer.

Runtun, *Som.* W. of Wellington.

Runtun, *East and West, Durb.* near Durham city.

Runtun-North, *Norf.* near Lynn.

Runtwell, *Som.* between Taunton and Wellington.

Runwick, *Gloc.* N. W. of Stroud, is a chapel to Standish.

Runwick, alias *Dipnel*, *Surry*, N. W. of Farnham.

Rusale, *Norf.* N. W. of Harleston.

Ruscomb, *Ruscomb Norbury*, and *Ruscomb-Southbury*, *Berks.* near Billingbear, and S. E. of Sunning.

Ruseland, *Lanc.* near the river Fosse, and Fourness-Fells.

Rushall, *Staff.* N. side of Walsal, on the same water, with a park, and is noted for iron-ore, of which are made the best of wares.

Rushall, *Wilts.* 4 miles from Netherhaven.

Rusham, *Norfolk*, N. of Castle-Acre.

Rushbrook, *Suff.* S. E. of St. Edmundsbury.

Rushbury, *Salop.* near Bridgnorth and the river Corve.

Rushbearack, *Cornw.* E. of Padstow-Haven.

Rusberow, or *Rescrow*, *Cornw.* N. W. of Penryn.

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Rusbden, Hertf. N. W. of Buntingford, and 1 mile N. from Bradfield in Essex.

Rusbden, Northamp. 1 mile from Higham-Ferrers.

Rusford or Rusworth, Norfolk, S. W. of East-Harling, had in Popish times a collegiate church, all demolished except the nave, which is still used by the parish; and there was a college on the S. side of the churchyard, part of whose offices are yet standing.

Rusforth or Rusworth, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Bradforth.

RUSHIN, the capital of the *Isle of Man*, at the S. end, which has a castle and a garrison, from whence it is called Castleton. Here is a market, and the town is governed by the officers of the castle. The bishop's see was erected here, and it was anciently called Sodor. His jurisdiction extended over all the Hebrides, whilst Man was possessed by the Scots. Within two miles of the town is a good harbour, secured by a fort; and, at the foot of the castle, there is a creek for small vessels, but dangerous.

Rushmere, Suff. N. E. of Ipswich.

Rushmere, Suff. S. E. of Beccles.

Rusbock, Worc. S. E. of Kidderminster, a chapelry to Chaldesley.

Rushpark, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Sherborn.

Rushpit-Wood, Rutl. E. of the Vale of Catmofs.

Rushton, Chesh. near Torperley.

Rushton, Chesh. N. E. of Congleton.

Rushton, Dorset, near Holm-bridge, a hamlet to Worgret, near Wareham.

Rushton, Dorset, E. of Blandford.

Rushton, Lanc. N. E. of Blackburn.

Rushton, Northamp. by Pipwell.

Rushton James and Spencer, Staff. N. W. of Marbrook, by the Dun-Mountain.

Rusworth, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Whitby.

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Ruskins, Bucks, by Colebrook.

Rusper, Suff. near Darking and Hortham.

Russel or Russnal, or Russifal, Wilts, near Uphaven.

Russel-Farm, Hertf. near Watford.

Rusball, Kent, where many persons used to lodge formerly, who came to drink the waters of Tunbridge, before the buildings so much increased about the wells.

Ruslington, Suff. near Brighthelmston.

Ruston, Norf. W. of West-Dereham.

Ruston, York, N. Rid. by Pickering-Forest.

Ruston-East, Norf. between Walpole and the sea.

Ruston-Parva, York, E. Riding, near Kilham.

Rutchebster, Northumb. N. W. of Chollerton. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it at present are remarkable. The ramparts are still visible. The ancient Roman town occupied the same spot as the village at present does that covers its remains.

RUTHIN, Denbighsb. with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Aug. 8, Sept. 30, and Nov. 10. It is seated in a vale on the river Cluyd, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. It is a large corporation, well inhabited, with a large hospital and a free-school, and the market is the best in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, 10 S. E. of Denbigh, and 203 N. W. of London.

* *RUTLANDSHIRE*, the least of all the counties in England, is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Lincolnshire; on the S. and S. E. by Northamptonshire; and on the S. W. and N. W. by Leicestershire; extending from N. to S. about 15 miles, from E. to W. 10, and about 40 in

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circumference. This county is divided into 5 hundreds, in which are only 2 market-towns, 10 vicarages, 48 parishes, 111 villages, about 3260 houses, and 16,300 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, and sends only two members to parliament, which are the two knights for the shire. The air is sweet and salubrious, it being quite clear from fogs and mists. Rutlandshire is extremely well watered; for, besides the Welland, which washes the S. and S. E. borders, and the Gwash or Wash, which intersects the county from E. to W. quite through the middle of it, there are abundance of small rivers and brooks, which fall into them on all sides. They all afford plenty of excellent fish, which makes some amends for the want of sea-fish, from which the inhabitants are in a great measure debarred by their inland situation. The soil is very fruitful in corn and pasture, which feeds great numbers of cattle, especially sheep. The Vale of Catmose, in which Okeham stands, is not inferior in point of fertility to the Vales of White-Horse and Belvoir.

Ryader, a river in Denbigh and Montgomeryshires, which runs into the Tanot near Llanryder.

Ryal or *Ryeball*, *Rutl.* N. W. of Stamford.

Rydal, *York*, N. Riding, so called from the river Rhy passing through it, is a fine fruitful vale, with above 20 churches in it, between Hovingham, Helmsley, and Kirkby-More-side.

Rydul-Hall, *Westmor.* by Ambleside, a large old building, with a view over Winander-Meer.

Rydal-Water, *Cumb.* a lake a mile in length, surrounded with rocks and woods.

Rye or *Ree*, *Herts.* in the parish of Stansted-Abbots, towards Hodsdon, is famous for that from thence called the Rye-House plot, said to be formed here for assassinating King Charles II. on his return from Newmarket in 1683.

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* *Rye*, *Suff.* one of the two ports and appendages to the Cinque-Port of Hastings, 64 miles from London. It is a populous town on the borders of Kent, and on the side of a hill, with a delightful prospect of the sea. In the reign of Edward III. it was walled and fortified by William D'Ypres, Earl of Kent, of whose name there is a tower yet standing, which is the prison of the town, and some remains of its old walls are still visible. It has one of the largest parish-churches in England, enjoys the same privileges as the other Cinque-Ports, has sent members to parliament ever since the 42d of Edward III. and has a port, once the most considerable between Portsmouth and Dover, as being the shortest passage to Normandy; but of late so choaked up with sands, that the smallest vessels could scarce enter it, as King George I. found, when he was forced in here by a storm, in his return from Holland in January 1725-6; but this was remedied by an act of parliament in 1761, and the harbour restored, by letting the sea and tides through a canal up to Winchelsea-Wall, by which means many hundred vessels of 300 tons burden can ride there with safety and ease. The town is washed on two sides by the tides, and on the E. by the river Rother, and is thereby a sort of peninsula. On that branch of the tide which is on the S. side, called Tillingham-water, there was formerly a ferry, but is now a bridge. The corporation, which is only by prescription, consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, and the freemen. The mayor is chosen out of the jurats the Monday after St. Bartholomew, by the freemen. When there is a vacancy in the jurats, it is filled up by the mayor, with consent of the jurats, on the day of his election, or at the general yearly sessions, which are on the Monday after St. Andrew's day. In the reign of Richard II. this town was burnt by the French. It is well supplied with water, by pipes, from two hills on the land-side. Its trade

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is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. which are cast at the iron-works at Bakely, 4 miles to the N. W. and at Breed, 5 miles to the S. W. The mackarel and herrings taken here in their seasons are reckoned the best in their kind. All the rest of the year they trowl for soles, plaife, rates, turbets, brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the rippers (as the fishermen are called, from *Ripa*, the bank it stands on) to London, which they perform in three stages. There is a small settlement of French refugees here, who have a minister of their own, who is paid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, besides presbyterians and quakers. Here is a storehouse for planks, hops, and other merchandize, which was formerly a church that belonged to a monastery, still called the friary. A considerable part of the harbour has been gained from the sea, and turned into arable land. The markets here are Wednesday and Saturday; the fairs on Whit-Monday and Aug. 10. Here is a free grammar-school, erected in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, who also endowed it with 32l. a-year, for teaching all the children of the town; besides a charity-school for teaching 30 children, who are maintained, by an addition from their earnings, by the sacrament-money, and private charities. Near this place, in the parish of East-Guildford, which is the utmost boundary of Suffex Eastward, is a peculiar way of tithing their marsh-lands, whereby they only pay 3d. per acre to the rector, while in pasture, but, if ploughed 5s.

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Ryegate, Surry. See *Reygate*.
Ryeland, Gloc. a hamlet to Dimmock parish.

Ryelth, Salop, W. of Bishops-Castle.

Ryersb, Kent, by the Medway, 1 mile N. from West-Malling, stands in a pleasant country, finely watered with springs and brooks.

Ryfield, Midd. R. of Uxbridge.

Ryfield-Lodge, Hampsb. in the New Forest.

Ryghton, York, E. Riding, near the ocean, S. E. of Hunanby.

Ryghton, York, N. Riding, N. of New Malton.

Rygate. See *Reygat*.

Ryle, Dorset, a hamlet to Whitchurch.

Ryle, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Headon, in Holderness.

Ryle, Great and Little, Northum. near Alnham.

Ryme-Intrinfica, Dorset, half a mile W. from Yateminster.

Ryse, Essex, part of the manor of Hatfield-Regis.

Ryse, York, E. Riding, S. W. of Hornsey.

Rytber, York, E. Riding, near Cawood.

Ryton, Durb. 1 mile from Newcastle, has a colliery.

Ryton, Notting. a member of the great manor of Mansfield.

Ryton, Salop, S. W. of Tong-Castle.

Ryton, Great and Little, Salop, W. of Acton-Burnel-Castle.

Ryton of the Eleven To, Salop, so called from 11 parish-churches in its view, stands between Shrewsbury and Oswestry.

